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CHECK-LIST
OF
BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XI

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

VOLUME XI

Edited by

ERNST MAYR
and
G. WILLIAM COTTRELL

Sylviidae Muscicapidae (*sensu stricto*)
Maluridae Acanthizidae Monarchidae
Eopsaltriidae

By

ERNST MAYR, MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.,
AND GEORGE E. WATSON

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INTRODUCTION

Volume XI completes the *Check-list of Birds of the World.* Fifty-five years, thus, have passed between Volume I (1931) and this volume. When originally planned, Volume XI was to cover the "Old World Warblers (Sylviidae) and Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)." These two groups were not only acknowledged to be difficult, containing some very troublesome genera (like *Phylloscopus* and *Cisticola*), but had never been treated in their entirety since the *Catalogue of the Birds of the British Museum,* Volumes IV (1879), V (1881), and VII (1883).

The terms "warblers" and "flycatchers," as is now thought, designate the occupants of particular feeding niches. They do not necessarily refer to near relationship. The New World representatives of these two niches, the wood warblers (Parulidae) and the tyrant flycatchers (Tyrannidae), have long been separated from the Old World groups (Sylviidae and Muscicapidae), and this separation has not been challenged. The designation Muscicapidae was used in *Check-list,* Volumes X (1964) and XII (1967), in the broad sense of Hartert. It included thrushes, babblers, whistlers, and numerous aberrant groups. None of these is any longer included in the Muscicapidae as now delimited on the basis of the researches of Charles G. Sibley and others. Furthermore, it had long been suspected that the Australian warblers and flycatchers had no relationship to the Sylviidae and Muscicapidae, even though in their most conspicuous morphological characters (e.g., shape of bill) they were very similar indeed. Thus, in the absence of positive distinguishing characters and uncertainty as to other allocation, they were generally left with the Afro-Eurasian families. In recent years, however, the artificiality of this arrangement was so apparent that it became customary to recognize two indigenous families for the Australasian warblers, Maluridae and Acanthizidae, one family for the monarch flycatchers (Monarchidae), a sub-taxon for the fantail flycatchers (Rhipidurinae), and a family for the Australasian robins

(Eopsaltriidae). Although these taxa are on the whole reasonably well characterized by life history characters and general habitus, there are few (if any) diagnostic morphological characters. Fortunately, the DNA hybridizing technique of Charles G. Sibley permits the establishment of a tentative classification of all the Australasian genera and families. Even though future modifications of this arrangement are not precluded, the scheme of branching pattern suggested by Sibley has been adopted by us. We regard it as a secure basis for future research.

Determination of the best possible sequence of taxa and their ranking has always been a particular difficulty with avian species and genera. There is no regular progression from more primitive to more specialized types; indeed, a bush would represent avian phylogeny much more realistically than a tree. The problem the avian cataloguer has to solve is in what sequence to list the branches of this bush. Evidently an almost unlimited number of alternative arrangements is possible. In our own choice of the sequence we have attempted to follow three time-honored principles: (1) each species (genus) is listed as near to its closest relatives as possible, (2) taxa with seemingly more ancestral ("primitive") characters are listed before those with more derived characters, and, most importantly, (3) widely accepted sequences are retained for the sake of stability, unless it can be clearly shown that they are contradicted by definite evidence. We do not doubt that the application of new molecular methods will in due time necessitate numbers of changes from the sequence and categorical ranks adopted by us.

The Australasian families provided a particularly difficult problem. There was hardly a subspecies without at least one or several synonyms, mostly made by Gregory M. Mathews. Mayr decided to list in the synonymy all those names that were clearly without any merit whatsoever. A difficulty arose with respect to a second group of names, names given to slightly differing populations, particularly such on extensive clines. In reaction to Mathews' uninhibited splitting, some recent Australian authors have gone to the opposite extreme and have recognized as subspecies only well-isolated populations with well-defined diagnostic characters, synonymizing all minor subspecies. Ultimately this may indeed be the most sensible policy. Mayr decided, however, not to follow this course, since he felt that at this time it would be of more help to make a distinction between altogether-useless names and those of minor races. In due time, it may become the tradition to recognize only very well-marked subspecies, but by then the workers on Australasian birds will have learned that the names synonymized in this volume are altogether without merit. Since the first draft in the 1950s much splendid work on the classification of Australasian birds has been done by Julian Ford, Allen Keast, Shane Parker, R. Schodde, G. M. Storr, and others, and the early drafts had to be revised repeatedly. There still are differences of opinion, even among the Australian workers themselves, and no doubt the listing as presented here is not the last word. In any case, Mayr feels that the group of active young Australian ornithologists should be considered the real authors of the parts on Australasian birds in this volume rather than himself.

The contributions of the three authors of this volume are divided on a geographical basis. Melvin Traylor is responsible for the treatment of the African taxa, George Watson for the Holarctic and Oriental taxa, and Ernst Mayr for the Australasian taxa.

Work on the African and Australasian portions was begun in the 1950s, and Mayr over the years mailed various drafts of the Maluridae, Acanthizidae, Monarchidae, and Eopsaltriidae to H. T. Condon, Julian Ford, A. Keast, A. R. McGill, G. F. Mees, Shane Parker, R. Schodde, D. L. Serventy, and G. M. Storr. Murray Bruce has made valuable contributions to the treatment of Wallacean taxa. Portions of the African material were read by C. W. Benson, B. P. Hall, and M. P. Stuart Irwin.

The editors wish to acknowledge, with deep appreciation, the contribution made by Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. in furthering the printing of the volume, as well as the expert editorial assistance of Helen Phillips, once again available, and the secretarial contribution of Alison Pirie.

ERNST MAYR
1 July 1985 G. WILLIAM COTTRELL

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CHECK-LIST
OF
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VOLUME XI

ORDER PASSERIFORMES

SUBORDER OSCINES

FAMILY SYLVIIDAE[1,2]

GEORGE E. WATSON (Holarctic and Oriental), MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR. (African), and ERNST MAYR (Australasian)

cf. Sclater, W. L., 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, pp. 493–574.

Bannerman, 1939, Birds Tropical West Africa, **5,** pp. 2–232.

Malbrant and Maclatchy, 1949, Faune Équateur Afr. Français, **1,** pp. 334–350.

Malbrant, 1952, Faune Centre Afr. Français, ed. 2, pp. 470–487.

Chapin, J. P., 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75A,** pp. 241–480 (Zaire).

Cave and Macdonald, 1955, Birds Sudan, pp. 281–311.

Smithers, Irwin, and Paterson, 1957, Check List Birds Southern Rhodesia, pp. 114–126.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1960, Birds Eastern North Eastern Africa, ed. 2, **2,** pp. 335–519, 1103–1104, 1109.

White, 1960, Occas. Papers National Mus. Southern Rhodesia, no. 24B, pp. 399–430; 1962, no. 26B, pp. 653–738 (Africa).

Hall and Moreau, 1962, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., **8,** pp. 338–345 (Africa).

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1963, Birds Southern Third Africa, **2,** pp. 194–331.

Traylor, 1963, Publ. Culturais Companhia Diamantes Angola, Lisboa, no. 61, pp. 143–160 (Angola).

Smithers, 1964, Check List Birds Bechuanaland Caprivi Strip, pp. 139–147.

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[1] *Pholidornis* appears in the Estrildidae, 1968, Check-list Birds World, **14,** p. 389, not in the Sylviidae as indicated by 1967, Check-list, **12,** p. 208, note 2.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] The following genera, placed in the Sylviidae by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, have been transferred to other families, *Hartertula* and *Neomixis* to the Timaliinae, and *Agrobates* and *Stiphrornis* to the Turdinae; all appear in Check-list Birds World, **10.**—M. A. T., Jr.

Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, pp. 150–204.
Urban and Brown, 1971, Checklist Birds Ethiopia, pp. 86–93.
Benson, *et al.,* 1973, Birds Zambia, ed. 2, pp. 232–268.
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1973, Birds West Central Western Africa, **2,** pp. 228–362.
Milon, Petter, and Randrianosolo, 1973, Faune Madagascar, **35,** Oiseaux, pp. 211–218, pl. 15.
Benson and Benson, 1977, Birds Malaŵi, pp. 148–163.
Chappuis, 1978, Alauda, **46,** pp. 327–347 (vocalizations Afr. species).
Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, **47,** pp. 195–211 (vocalizations Afr. species).
Chappuis, 1980, Proc. IV Pan-Afr. Ornith. Congr., Mahé, Seychelles (1976), pp. 57–63 (vocalizations Afr. species).
Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, **70,** pp. 171–184 (Zambia).
Southern Afr. Ornith. Soc. (Clancey ed.), 1980, Check-list Southern Afr. Birds, pp. 192–221.
Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 5. Lief., pp. 361–380.

Genus **OLIGURA** Hodgson

Oligura Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 82. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1847, Gen. Birds, **1,** [p. 156]), *Tesia flaviventer* Hodgson = *Oligura castaneocoronata* (Burton).

Chorotesia [sic] Delacour, 1942, Ibis, p. 515 = *Chlorotesia* Delacour, 1943, Ibis, **85,** p. 125. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia? castaneo-coronata* Burton.

cf. Riley, 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39,** p. 56 (*Oligura,* validity).
Delacour, 1942, Ibis, pp. 514–515 (*Oligura,* characters).
Deignan, 1951, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 7, pp. 2–4 (*Oligura,* review).
Inglis, 1959, Journ. Bengal Nat. Hist. Soc., **30,** pp. 81–97 (*castaneocoronata,* biology).

OLIGURA CASTANEOCORONATA

Oligura castaneocoronata castaneocoronata (Burton)
Sylvia? castaneo-coronata Burton, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London (1835), p. 152—no locality = Himalayas, *fide* Hartert, 1910, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 798; restricted to Nepal by Ripley, 1961, Synop. Birds India Pakistan, p. 441.

Tesia castaneocoronata regia Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 11—Blue Mountain, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Himalayas from northern Punjab through Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Assam, Mizoram, and adjacent parts of northern Burma and Ch'ang-tu (Kangting and Wa Shan), Tibet; also in the Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh.

Oligura castaneocoronata ripleyi Deignan

Oligura castaneo-coronata ripleyi Deignan, 1951, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 7, p. 3—Likiang Mountains, Yunnan Province, China.

Yunnan and Szechwan, China.

Oligura castaneocoronata abadiei (Delacour and Jabouille)

Tesia castaneocoronata abadiei Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Oiseau, **11,** p. 405–Chapa (Tonkin); altitude 1,600 meters.

Northern Vietnam.

GENUS **TESIA** HODGSON

Tesia Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **6,** p. 101. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 27), *T. cyaniventris* Hodgson = *Tesia cyaniventer* Hodgson.

Pseudoxenicus Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **22** (1900), p. 213. Type, by monotypy, *Microura superciliaris* Bonaparte.

TESIA SUPERCILIARIS

Tesia superciliaris (Bonaparte)

Microura superciliaris Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 258—Java.

Mountains of western and central Java.

TESIA OLIVEA

Tesia olivea (McClelland)

Saxicola? olivea McClelland, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839), p. 161—Assam.

Lower Himalayas in Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, northern Burma, western Yunnan, southern Szechwan, mountains of northwestern and southwestern Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

TESIA CYANIVENTER

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **6,** p. 101—Nepal.

Tesia cyaniventris superciliaris La Touche, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 18—Mengtsz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Himalayas from Garhwal and southeastern Tibet through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, western and southeastern Yunnan, Kwangsi, northern Burma, Laos, and northern Vietnam. Descends to lower altitudes in winter.

GENUS **UROSPHENA** SWINHOE

Urosphena Swinhoe, 1877, Ibis, p. 204, pl. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Tribura squameiceps* Swinhoe.

Orthnocichla Sharpe, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., **6,** p. 179. Type, by monotypy, *Orthnocichla subulata* Sharpe.

UROSPHENA SUBULATA

Urosphena subulata sumbawana (Rensch)

Orthnocichla everetti sumbawana Rensch, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., **36,** p. 48—Batoe Doelang (= Batudulang), Sumbawa; altitude 800–1,000 meters.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa.

Urosphena subulata everetti (Hartert)

Orthnocichla everetti Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 170—Flores.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Urosphena subulata subulata (Sharpe)

Orthnocichla subulata Sharpe, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., **6,** p. 179—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Urosphena subulata advena (Hartert)

Orthnocichla subulata advena Hartert, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 298—Tepa, Babber Island = Babar.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

UROSPHENA WHITEHEADI

Urosphena whiteheadi (Sharpe)

Orthnocichla whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 478—Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Mountains of Borneo from Kinabalu to Liang Kubung.

UROSPHENA SQUAMEICEPS

Urosphena squameiceps (Swinhoe)

Tribura squameiceps Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 292—Canton.

Cettia ussurianus Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 143—valley of the Ussuri River, eastern Siberia.

Eastern Manchuria, Korea, Ussuriland, southern Sakhalin, Kuril Islands (Kunashir), and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu). Migrates through central China to Taiwan, southeastern China, Indochina, Thailand, and southern Burma.

UROSPHENA PALLIDIPES

Urosphena pallidipes pallidipes (Blanford)

Phylloscopus pallidipes Blanford, 1872, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **41,** pt. 2, p. 162—Sikkim.

Discontinuously in the lower Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (Cachar and Khasi Hills), northern Burma; also possibly in Eastern Ghats (Visakhapatnam, northern Andhra Pradesh), India. Lower altitudes in winter.

Urosphena pallidipes laurentei La Touche

Urosphena laurentei La Touche, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 30—Poutoutsing, southeastern Yunnan; altitude 2,700 feet.

Southern China. Winters northwestern Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Urosphena pallidipes osmastoni (Hartert)

Horeites pallidipes osmastoni Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 107—Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

South Andaman Island.

GENUS **CETTIA** BONAPARTE

Cettia Bonaparte, 1834, Icon. Fauna Ital., **1,** text to pl. 29, fig. 3. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia cetti* Marmora = *Sylvia cetti* Temminck.

Horeites Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30. Type by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 32), *Horeites brunneifrons* Hodgson.

Horornis Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31. Types *H. fortipes* and *H. flaviventris;* restricted to *H. fortipes* (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 133).

Neornis Blyth (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 590. Type, by monotypy, *Neornis flavolivacea* Blyth.

Psamathia Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Psamathia annae* Hartlaub and Finsch.

Vitia Ramsay, 1876 (February), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1,** p. 41. Type, by monotypy, *Vitia ruficapilla* Ramsay.

Drymochaera Finsch, 1876 (June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19. Type, by monotypy, *Drymochaera badiceps* Finsch.

Gladkovia Kashin, 1977, Ornitologiia, **13,** p. 207. New name for *Psamathia* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868, preoccupied by *Psamathia* Walker, 1861.

cf. Delacour, 1942, Ibis, pp. 509–519; 1943, Ibis, **85,** pp. 27–31 (review).

Farusawa, 1947, Tori, **12,** pp. 6–11 (*squameiceps,* biology).

Baker, 1951, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., **3,** pp. 249–251 (*annae*).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1691, pp. 1–8 (*diphone, brunnifrons, cetti*).

Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 1, ed. 3, pp. 11–12 (*cetti*).

Neufeldt, 1971, Falke, **18,** pp. 364–375 (*diphone,* biology).

Martens, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **26,** pp. 164–174 (*acanthizoides,* biology).

Mester, 1975, Ardeola, **21,** pp. 421–445 (*cetti,* biometrics).

Morioka, 1977, Mem. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, no. 10, pp. 171–177 (*diphone,* Japanese offshore island forms).

Bibby, 1982, Ibis, **124,** pp. 288–301 (*cetti,* breeding biology).

Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 57–62 (*fortipes, vulcania*).

Orenstein and Pratt, 1983, Wilson Bull., **95,** pp. 184–198 (*annae, parens, ruficapilla*).

SUBGENUS **HOREITES** HODGSON

CETTIA DIPHONE

Cettia diphone borealis Campbell

Cettia minuta borealis C. W. Campbell, 1892, Ibis, p. 235—Chemulpo (= Inchon), Korea

Manchuria, Korea, and adjacent parts of USSR north to Lake Khanka. Migrates through eastern China to Fukien and Taiwan.

Cettia diphone viridis (Portenko)

Horeites diphone viridis Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, **18,** p. 505—Kunashir, southern Kurils.

Southern Sakhalin and southern Kuril Islands. Migrates through Japanese islands to southeastern China.

Cettia diphone canturians (Swinhoe)

Arundinax canturians Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 52—Amoy (= Hsia-men) and Shanghai.

Eastern China from southern Kansu, southern Shensi, and northern Szechwan east through the Yangtze valley to Hopeh and northern Shantung, south to Anhwei and northern Chekiang. Migrates to southern China, Taiwan, Assam, northwestern Thailand, Indochina, and northern Philippines.

Cettia diphone cantans (Temminck and Schlegel)

Salicaria cantans Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 51, pl. 19—Japan.

Horornis cantans ijimae Kuroda, 1922, Annot. Zool. Japon., **10,** p. 117—Miyake-jima, Seven Islands of Izu.

Horornis cantans takahashii Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Or-

nith. Orient., **1,** p. 37—Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do).
Hororornis cantans sakhalinensis Yamashina, 1927, Dôbutsu. Zasshi, **39,** p. 281—Nayoro (= Gastello), Sakhalin.

Sakhalin and main and coastal islands of Japan south to Hachijo-jima, Tanega-shima, and Yaku-shima; also Tsu-shima and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do). Introduced Hawaii.

Cettia diphone diphone (Kittlitz)
Sylvia diphone Kittlitz, 1830, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **1,** p. 237, pl. 14—Bonin Islands (= Ogasawara-gunto).
Hororornis diphone iwootoensis Momiyama, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 146—Motoyama, Sulphur Island (= Io-jima), Volcano Islands (= Kazan-retto).
Hororornis cantans ponafidinicus Momiyama, 1930, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, **1,** p. 175, note—Tori-shima (= Ponafidin), Seven Islands of Izu.

Tori-shima (southern Izu Islands), Bonin Islands (= Ogasawara-gunto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto).

Cettia diphone riukiuensis (Kuroda)
Hororornis cantans riukiuensis Kuroda, 1925, Avifauna Riu Kiu Islands, p. 69—Sonai, Iriomote-jima, southern Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Islands from Amani-o-shima to Iriomote-jima.

Cettia diphone restricta (Kuroda)
Hororornis cantans restrictus Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 122—Minami-daito-jima, Borodino Islands.

Borodino (Daito) Islands, east of Ryukyu Islands.

Cettia diphone seebohmi Ogilvie-Grant
Cettia seebohmi Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Ibis, p. 507—northern Luzon.

Philippines: Luzon.

CETTIA ANNAE

Cettia annae (Hartlaub and Finsch)
Psamathia annae Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 5, pl. 2—Pelew (= Palau) Islands.

Palau Islands: Babelthuap, Koror, Garakayo, Peleliu, Ngabad.

CETTIA PARENS

Cettia parens (Mayr)

Vitia parens Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 4—San Cristobal, Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal. Relationship to *ruficapilla* uncertain.

CETTIA RUFICAPILLA

Cettia ruficapilla ruficapilla (Ramsay)

Vitia ruficapilla Ramsay, 1876 (February), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1**, p. 42—Kandavu, Fiji.

Fiji Islands: Kandavu.

Cettia ruficapilla badiceps (Finsch)

Drymochaera badiceps Finsch, 1876 (June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 20—Viti Levu, Fiji.

Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

Cettia ruficapilla castaneoptera (Mayr)

Vitia ruficapilla castaneoptera Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Vanua Levu, Fiji.

Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

Cettia ruficapilla funebris (Mayr)

Vitia ruficapilla funebris Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Taveuni, Fiji.

Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

CETTIA FORTIPES[1]

Cettia fortipes pallida (Brooks)

Horeites pallidus Brooks, 1872, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **41,** pt. 2, p. 78—Kashmir.

Northeastern Himalayas from Hazara and Vale of Kashmir east to western Nepal.

Cettia fortipes fortipes (Hodgson)

Horornis fortipes Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31—Nepal.

Homochlamys fortipes manis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 18—Mawphlang, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

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[1] *C. fortipes* and *vulcania* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Homochlamys fortipes mizorum Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 18—Sangau, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Foothills and mountains of eastern Nepal (Ilam district), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeastern Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh, and Burma.

Cettia fortipes davidiana (Verreaux)[1]

Arundinax davidiana J. Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **6** (1870), Bull., p. 37—mountains of Chinese Tibet. Type from Muping (= Pao-hsing), Sikang, Szechwan, *fide* Verreaux, 1872, Nouv. Arch., **7** (1871), Bull., p. 47.

Cettia sinensis La Touche, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 37—Fohkien (= Fukien).

Horeites pallidus dulcivox Stresemann, 1924, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **16,** no. 2, p. 16—foot of Wa Shan, Szechwan.

Mountains and hills of southern China and northern Indochina from southern Kansu, Shensi, and Szechwan south and east to southeastern Yunnan, northern Kwangtung, Fukien, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

CETTIA VULCANIA[2]

Cettia vulcania sepiaria Kloss

Cettia montana sepiaria Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 352—Pajatoengkalan, Pangmoh, Acheen (= Aceh), northern Sumatra; altitude 2,000 meters.

Northern Sumatra.

Cettia vulcania flaviventris (Salvadori)

Brachypteryx flaviventris Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 226—Mt. Singalan (= Singgalang), Bella Vista, western Sumatra.

Cettia sumatrana Ogilvie-Grant, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith.

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[1] The distribution and synonymy of Chinese populations need further work; there is frequent confusion with *C. flavolivacea* in the literature.—G. E. W.

[2] For reasons for separating the Sunda-Wallacea subspecies into a separate species cf. Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 57–62.—G. E. W.

Club, **36,** p. 66—Korinchi (= Kerinci) Peak, Sumatra; altitude 10,000 feet.

Sumatra, except in north.

Cettia vulcania vulcania (Blyth)

Sylvia montana Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 156—Java. Preoccupied by *Sylvia montana* Wilson, 1812 = *Dendroica virens* (Gmelin) or indeterminate.

Sylvia vulcania Blyth (*ex* S. Müller MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 170—Java and Timor; inferentially restricted to Java by Delacour, 1947, Auk, **64,** p. 129.

Java, Bali, and Lombok.

Cettia vulcania everetti Hartert

Cettia everetti Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 113—Atapupu, Timor.

Timor.

Cettia vulcania banksi Chasen

Cettia montana banksi Chasen, 1935, Ornith. Monatsber., **43,** p. 147—Mt. Mulu, northern Sarawak; altitude 2,200–2,600 meters.

C[*ettia*]. *f*[*ortipes*]. *bangsi* Delacour, 1943, Ibis, **85,** p. 29—Mt. Mulu, Sarawak. *Lapsus calami.*

Mountains of Sabah and Sarawak, Borneo, from south of Kinabalu to Mulu and Murud.

Cettia vulcania oreophila Sharpe

Cettia oreophila Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 387—Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Cettia vulcania palawana Ripley and Rabor

Cettia montana palawana Ripley and Rabor, 1962, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 73, p. 10—Mt. Mantalingajan, Palawan Island, Philippines; altitude 6,700 feet.

Philippines: Palawan.

CETTIA MAJOR

Cettia major major (Horsfield and Moore)

Horeites major Horsfield and Moore (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 323—Nepal.

High Himalayas in Kumaun, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, northern Szechwan, and northern Yunnan.

Cettia major vafer (Koelz)

Homochlamys major vafer Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 18—Phulbari, Garo Hills, Assam.

Meghalaya and Cachar Hills, Assam, and Nagaland, India.

CETTIA FLAVOLIVACEA

Cettia flavolivacea flavolivacea (Blyth)

N[*eornis*]. *flavolivacea* Blyth (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 590—Nepal.

High Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet.

Cettia flavolivacea intricata (Hartert)

Horeites flavolivacea intricatus Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 533—T'ai-pai Shan, Tsin-ling (= Ch'in Ling) Mountains, Shensi, China.

Antiornis grahami Riley, 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39,** p. 55—O-mei Shan, Szechwan; altitude 3,500 feet.[1]

Northeastern Burma, northwestern Thailand, northern Yunnan, Szechwan, and southern Shensi (T'ai-pai Shan), China.

Cettia flavolivacea stresemanni (Koelz)

Neornis flavolivaceus stresemanni Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 17—Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Neornis flavolivaceus circumspectus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 18—Mawphlang, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Garo and Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Cettia flavolivacea alexanderi (Ripley)

Horeites flavolivaceous [sic] *alexanderi* Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 6, p. 6—

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[1] Although Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 221, p. 443, synonymized *Antiornis grahami* with *Cettia fortipes davidiana,* I provisionally follow Parker, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** pp. 113–114, in this allocation. The entire series may be made up of young birds.—G. E. W.

Phek-Meluri Road, 60 miles east of Kohima, Naga Hills, India.

Eastern Naga Hills, Manipur, and Mizo Hills, Mizoram, India.

Cettia flavolivacea weberi (Mayr)

Horeites flavolivaceus weberi Mayr, 1941, Ibis, p. 244—Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma.

Chin Hills, western Burma.

Cettia flavolivacea oblita (Mayr)

Horeites flavolivaceus oblitus Mayr, 1941, Ibis, p. 245—Chapa (= Cha Pa), Tonkin.

Northern Laos and northern Vietnam.

CETTIA ROBUSTIPES

Cettia robustipes brunnescens (Hume)

Horeites brunnescens Hume, 1872, Ibis, p. 109—neighborhood of Darjeeling.

High altitudes of the Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet. In winter descends to lower hills and occurs in Manipur.

Cettia robustipes acanthizoides (Verreaux)

Abrornis acanthizoides J. Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **6** (1870), Bull., p. 37—mountains of Chinese Tibet. Type from western Szechwan, *fide* Verreaux, 1872, Nouv. Arch., **7** (1871), Bull., p. 48.

Horeites robustipes inconspicuus Stresemann, 1924, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **16,** no. 2, p. 18—2 days west of Wan (= Wan-hsien, eastern Szechwan).

High altitudes in Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, possibly northern Burma, northern Yunnan, Szechwan, Shensi (Ch'in Ling Mountains), southern Anhwei, and northern Fukien. Descends to lower altitudes in winter.

Cettia robustipes robustipes (Swinhoe)[1]

Horeites robustipes Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis, p. 398—Formosa.

Horeites acanthizoides concolor Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 107—Mt. Arizan (= A-li Shan),

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[1] By some authors considered a race of *C. fortipes,* but the present treatment follows Delacour, 1943, Ibis, **85,** p. 30.—G. E. W.

Formosa; altitude 8,000 feet.
Taiwan.

CETTIA BRUNNIFRONS

Cettia brunnifrons whistleri (Ticehurst)
Horeites brunnifrons whistleri Ticehurst, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 28—Simla.
High altitudes in the northwestern Himalayas from Kashmir to Garhwal, where intergrading with *brunnifrons*. Descends to about 4,000 feet in winter.

Cettia brunnifrons brunnifrons (Hodgson)
Prinia brunnifrons Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29—Nepal.
Himalayas from Garhwal, where intergrading with *whistleri*, east through Nepal, Darjeeling, and Sikkim to Bhutan and southeastern Tibet.

Cettia brunnifrons umbraticus (Stuart Baker)
Horeites brunnifrons umbraticus Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club., **44,** p. 63—Shweli (= Lung Chu'an Chiang)-Salween Divide, west-central Yunnan.
Horeites brunnifrons muroides Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 18—Bamanigaon, Assam.
Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh, Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, northern Burma, western Szechwan, and northern Yunnan.

SUBGENUS **CETTIA** BONAPARTE

CETTIA CETTI

Cettia cetti cetti (Temminck)
Sylvia cetti Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 194—Sardinia.
Cettia cetti schiebeli Rokitansky, 1934, Falco, **30,** p. 6—Lake Lentini, Sicily.
Cettia cetti whitakeri Orlando, 1937, Riv. Ital. Ornitologia, ser. 2, **7,** p. 213—Sardinia.
Southern Europe from Spain and southern France east through central Italy, southern Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, southern Bulgaria, and Greece, and south through the Mediterranean islands to northern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia). Winters in the southern portions of its range.

Cettia cetti orientalis Tristram

Cettia (Potamodus) orientalis Tristram, 1867, Ibis, p. 79—Palestine.

Turkey east to northern Afghanistan, north to the Crimea, the Volga delta, and Orsk, USSR, and south to Cyprus, Israel (Hula), Iraq, and the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in northern Iran. A poorly defined subspecies intermediate between *cetti* and *albiventris*.

Cettia cetti albiventris Severtsov

Cettia albiventris Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 131—Karatau Mountains, Kazakhstan.

Cettia Cettioides Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 194—Sind.

Kazakhstan from the Syr-Dar'ya to the Zaysan Depression, north to Lakes Kurgal'dz and Balkhash, south to the Tien Shan and western Sinkiang. Migrates to southern Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan south to Sind.

GENUS **BRADYPTERUS** SWAINSON

Bradyptetus [sic] Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** p. 241, *Bradypterus* in index, p. 379.[1] Type, by monotypy, *Bradyptetus platyurus* Swainson = *Sylvia baboecala* Vieillot.

Dumeticola Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 583. Type, by monotypy, *Dumeticola thoracica* Blyth.

Tribura Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Tribura luteoventris* Hodgson.

Phlexis Hartlaub, 1866, Ibis, p. 139. Type, by original designation, *Bradypterus victorini* Sundevall.

Elaphrornis Legge, 1879, Birds Ceylon, p. 514. Type, by monotypy, *Bradypteryx palliseri* Blyth.

Androphilus Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 390. Type, by monotypy, *Androphilus accentor* Sharpe.

Pseudotharrhaleus Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 40. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus* Ogilvie-Grant.

Stasiasticus Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 539. Type, by monotypy, *Stasiasticus montis* Hartert.

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[1] See Benson, Brooke, and Traylor, 1978, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **98,** pp. 4–5, for proper spelling of *Bradypterus*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Cryptillas Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 212. New name for *Phlexis* Hartlaub, 1866, preoccupied by *Phlexys* Erichson, 1841 (emended to *Phlexis* by L. Agassiz, 1842).

Sathrocercus Neumann, 1920, Journ. Ornith., **68,** p. 78. Type, by original designation, *Bradypterus barakae* Sharpe.

Caffrillas Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 234. Type, by original designation, *Bradypterus barratti* Sharpe.

cf. Delacour, 1942, Ibis, pp. 509–519; 1943, Ibis, **85,** pp. 27–40, 343 (review).

Delacour, 1952, Ibis, **94**, pp. 362–363 (*luteoventris, montis, seebohmi*).

Clancey, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** pp. 26–28 (*sylvaticus*).

Clancey, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** pp. 38–44 (*barratti*).

Rand, Friedmann, and Traylor, 1959, Fieldiana, Zool., **41,** pp. 343–345 (*grandis, carpalis*).

White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** pp. 18–19 (Africa).

Brunov, 1977, Ornitologiia, **13,** pp. 188–189 (*thoracicus,* biology).

Dowsett and Stjernstedt, 1979, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **99,** pp. 86–94 (*barratti, cinnamomeus*).

BRADYPTERUS BABOECALA

Bradypterus baboecala centralis Neumann

Bradypterus brachypterus centralis Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 55—between Mkingo (= Mukingo) and Muhera, Rwanda.

Southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon, and from upper Uele district, eastern Zaire, to Lake Kivu and Rwanda.

Bradypterus baboecala chadensis Bannerman

Bradypterus brachypterus chadensis Bannerman, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 43—Lake Chad.

Lake Chad.

Bradypterus baboecala sudanensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Bradypterus baboecala sudanensis Grant and Mackworth-

Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 25—White Nile, southern Sudan, lat. 9° 30′ N., long. 30° 40′ E.

The upper White Nile from Lake No south through the Sudd.

Bradypterus baboecala abyssinicus (Blundell and Lovat)

Lusciniola abyssinica Blundell and Lovat, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 19—Chercher, Abyssinia.

Plateau of Ethiopia south to Alga.

Bradypterus baboecala elgonensis Madarász

Bradypterus elgonensis Madarász, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 175—Buchungu, Mt. Elgon.

Highlands of Kenya west to Mt. Elgon and Kisumu.

Bradypterus baboecala benguellensis Bannerman

Bradypterus brachypterus benguellensis Bannerman, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 147—Chicuma, Benguela, Angola; altitude 5,400 feet.

Plateau of western Angola.

Bradypterus baboecala msiri Neave

Bradypterus msiri Neave, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 25—Bunkeya River, Lufira valley, Katanga (= Shaba), Congo Free State.

Bradypterus bedfordi Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Ibis, p. 382—Mababe Flats, north of Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland; altitude 2,900 feet.

Northern Zambia and southeastern Zaire, west to the Zambezi drainage in Angola and Barotseland, Zambia, and south to Ngamiland, Botswana, where merging with *tongensis.*

Bradypterus baboecala tongensis Roberts

Bradypterus brachypterus tongensis Roberts, 1931 (28 July), Ann. Transvaal Mus., **14,** p. 241—Kosi Bay, northern Zululand.

Bradypterus brachypterus moreaui W. L. Sclater, 1931 (30 December), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 57—Amani, Usambara district, Tanganyika; altitude 3,000 feet.

Southeastern Kenya and eastern and southwestern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern and southern Zambia, and the Zambezi valley from Tete up to the Chobe junction, where it merges with *msiri;* Mozambique south through coastal Natal to the Transkei.

Bradypterus baboecala transvaalensis Roberts

Bradypterus transvaalensis Roberts, 1919, Ann. Transvaal

Mus., **6,** p. 116—Wakkerstroom, Transvaal.

Orange Free State, adjacent Cape Province, and inland Natal to the Transvaal highveld and Rhodesian plateau, Zimbabwe.

Bradypterus baboecala baboecala (Vieillot)

Sylvia baboecala Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 172; based on "La Caqueteuse" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 61, pl. 121, fig. 1—Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.

Sylvia brachyptera Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 206; based on "Le Pavaneur" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. "95" (= 65), pl. 122, figs. 1–2—Plettenberg Bay, Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.

Southern Cape Province, east to about the Great Kei River.

BRADYPTERUS GRAUERI[1]

Bradypterus graueri Neumann

Bradypterus graueri Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 56—Western Kivu Volcanoes, Belgian Congo; altitude 2,200 meters.

Highland swamps west of Lakes Edward and Kivu, Zaire, southwestern Uganda, Rwanda, and northern Burundi.

BRADYPTERUS GRANDIS

Bradypterus grandis Ogilvie-Grant

Bradypterus grandis Ogilvie-Grant, 1917, Ibis, p. 78—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

Known only from the type locality and from Mbigou and Mimongo, Gabon.

BRADYPTERUS CARPALIS

Bradypterus carpalis Chapin

Bradypterus carpalis J. P. Chapin, 1916, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35,** p. 27, fig. 4—Faradje, upper Uele district, Belgian Congo.

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[1] *B. graueri, grandis,* and *carpalis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Bradypterus yokanae van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 21—Sezibwa River, Uganda.

Upper Uele district and Lake Kivu, Zaire, Rwanda, southern Uganda, and extreme western Kenya at Lake Kanyaboli.

BRADYPTERUS ALFREDI[1]

Bradypterus alfredi alfredi Hartlaub

Bradypterus alfredi Hartlaub, 1890, Journ. Ornith., **38,** p. 152—Njangalo (= Nyangabo), northeastern Congo Free State.

Bradypterus alfredi albicrissalis Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., **22,** p. 10—Mubuku valley, eastern Ruwenzori, Uganda.

Southwestern Ethiopia, western Uganda, mountains west of Lake Albert and mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Zaire.

Bradypterus alfredi kungwensis Moreau

Bradypterus alfredi kungwensis Moreau, 1942, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 42—Ujamba, Mt. Kungwe (= Nkungwe), Tanganyika; altitude 7,600 feet.

The type locality and the Mwinilunga district, western Zambia.

BRADYPTERUS SYLVATICUS

Bradypterus sylvaticus sylvaticus Sundevall

Bradypterus sylvaticus Sundevall, 1860, in Grill, K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, ser. 2, **2,** no. 10 (1858), p. 30—Knysna.

Coastal forests of Cape Province, from Table Mountain to east of Knysna.

Bradypterus sylvaticus pondoensis Haagner

Bradypterus pondoensis Haagner, 1910, Journ. South Afr. Ornith. Union, **5** (1909), p. 90—"West Pondoland." Type from Port St. Johns, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 511, note 2.

Coastal forests of Pondoland and Natal, north to Durban.

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[1] *B. alfredi* and *sylvaticus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

BRADYPTERUS BARRATTI

Bradypterus barratti camerunensis Alexander

Bradypterus camerunensis Alexander, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 19—Mt. Cameroon; altitude 7,000 feet.

Bradypterus mariae youngi Serle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 54—Mt. Cameroon; altitude 5,400 feet.

Mt. Cameroon.

Bradypterus barratti manengubae Serle

Bradypterus mariae manengubae Serle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 55—Mt. Manenguba, British Cameroon, lat. 5° 5′ N., long. 9° 50′ E.; altitude 6,500 feet.

Mt. Manenguba, Cameroon.

Bradypterus barratti lopesi (Alexander)

Phlexis lopezi [sic] Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 48—Moka, Fernando Po. Spelling corrected to *lopesi,* Alexander, 1903, Ibis, p. 375.

Fernando Po.

Bradypterus barratti barakae Sharpe

Phlexis rufescens Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 9—Ruwenzori Mountains.

Bradypterus barakae Sharpe, 1906, Ibis, p. 546. New name for *Phlexis rufescens* Sharpe, 1902, preoccupied by *Bradypterus rufescens* Sharpe and Bouvier, 1876.

Highlands of western Uganda and eastern Zaire from the Ruwenzori Mountains to Mt. Kabobo.

Bradypterus barratti mariae Madarász[1]

Bradypterus mariae Madarász, 1905, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **3,** p. 401—Kibosho, Tanganyika.

Bradypterus babaeculus fraterculus Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 20, p. 3—Escarpment, Kenya; altitude 7,390 feet.

Bradypterus sjöstedti Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., **22,** p. 9—Meru, Tanganyika.

Bradypterus altumi van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 22—Molo Forest, Kenya.

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[1] On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, **70,** p. 171, consider the subspecies *mariae* through *boultoni* to form a distinct species, for which *mariae* is the oldest name.—M. A. T., Jr.

Bradypterus altumi mitoni van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 195—Lumi River, Taveta, Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya from Mau and Mt. Kenya to Taveta, and in northern Tanzania from Oldeani to Kilimanjaro.

Bradypterus barratti usambarae Reichenow

Bradypterus usambarae Reichenow, 1917, Journ. Ornith., **65,** p. 391—Usambara, Tanganyika.

Bradypterus roehli Grote, 1920, Ornith. Monatsber., **28,** p. 7—Mlalo, near Wilhelmstal (= Lushoto), western Usambara, Tanganyika.

Turdinus spadix Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10,** p. 3—Nyingwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika.

Eastern and southern Tanzania from the Pare and Usambara Mountains to Rungwe and Matengo; Nyika Plateau of Malawi and Zambia; northern Mozambique at Unango.

Bradypterus barratti ufipae (Grant and Mackworth-Praed)

Sathrocercus cinnamomeus ufipae Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 30—Mbisi (= Mbizi), Sumbawanga, Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanganyika; altitude 8,000 feet.

Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanzania, Marungu Plateau, southeastern Zaire, and northern Zambia; boundary between *ufipae* and *usambarae* poorly understood.

Bradypterus barratti granti Benson

Bradypterus usambarae granti Benson, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 110—Mt. Mlanje, Lichenya Plateau, Nyasaland.

Highlands of Malawi south of Nyika, and Mt. Chiperone, northern Mozambique.

Bradypterus barratti priesti Benson

Bradypterus (Caffrillas) barratti priesti Benson, 1946, Ostrich, **17,** p. 197—Vumba, near Umtali, southern Rhodesia; altitude 5,500 feet.

Montane forests of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique to Mt. Gorongosa.

Bradypterus barratti boultoni Chapin

Bradypterus mariae boultoni J. P. Chapin, 1948, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **31,** p. 1—northwestern Mombolo highland, western Angola; altitude ca. 5,000 feet.

Montane forests of western Angola.

Bradypterus barratti barratti Sharpe

Bradypterus barratti Sharpe, 1876, Ibis, p. 53—neighborhood of Mac Mac goldfields, Lydenburg district, Transvaal.

Eastern and northern Transvaal, to Swaziland and the Lebombo Mountains, Transvaal-Mozambique border.

Bradypterus barratti cathkinensis Vincent

Caffrillas barratti major Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 234—Wakkerstroom, Transvaal.

Bradypterus barratti cathkinensis Vincent, 1948, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 18—near Cathkin Peak and the Mahlabachaneng Pass, Giant's Castle Game Reserve, Natal; altitude 7,000 feet.

Bradypterus barratti lysis Parker, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** p. 122. New name for *Caffrillas barratti major* Roberts, 1922, preoccupied by *Dumeticola major* Brooks, 1872.

Highlands from the Natal-Transvaal border south through interior Natal to Griqualand East.

Bradypterus barratti godfreyi (Roberts)

Caffrillas barratti godfreyi Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 234—Pirie, Cape Province.

Bradypterus (Caffrillas) barratti wilsoni Roberts, 1933, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** p. 271—Kloof, Natal.

Coastal eastern Cape Province, east of the Great Fish River, through Natal to Zululand; Lebombo Mountains, Transvaal-Mozambique border, in winter.

BRADYPTERUS VICTORINI[1]

Bradypterus victorini Sundevall

Bradypterus victorini Sundevall, 1860, in Grill, K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, ser. 2, **2,** no. 10 (1858), p. 29—Knysna.

Southwestern Cape Province from the Cedarberg Mountains south to Franschhoek and east to Knysna.

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[1] *B. victorini* and *cinnamomeus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

BRADYPTERUS CINNAMOMEUS

Bradypterus cinnamomeus bangwaensis Delacour

Bradypterus castaneus Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 6—Bangwa, northwestern Cameroon.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus bangwaensis Delacour, 1943, Ibis, **85,** p. 39. New name for *Bradypterus castaneus* Reichenow, 1900, preoccupied by *Turdinus castaneus* Büttikofer, 1893.

Highlands of western Cameroon and adjoining Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria, but not Mt. Cameroon.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus cavei Macdonald

Bradypterus cinnamomeus cavei Macdonald, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 9—Kipia, Imatong Mountains, Sudan, lat. 3° 57′ N., long. 32° 57′ E.; altitude 8,800 feet.

Imatong and Dongotona Mountains, southern Sudan.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus (Rüppell)

Sylvia? (Salicaria) cinnamomea Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 111, pl. 42, fig. 1, labeled *Curruca (Sylvia) cinnamomea*—Entschetqab, Semien Province, Abyssinia.

Bradypterus rufoflavidus Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 75—Kifinika Hut, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.

Bradypterus salvadorii Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 304, note—Gurui (= Mt. Hanang), Tanganyika; altitude ca. 3,400 meters.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus pallidior Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., **22,** p. 10—forest west of Baraka, Kivu, Belgian Congo.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus chyuluensis van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 92—Chyulu Range, Kenya; altitude 7,000 feet.

Sathrocercus cinnamomeus macdonaldi Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 26—Gumaro stream, 3 miles west of Gore, Wallaga area, western Abyssinia.

High plateau of Ethiopia, south through the Kenya highlands to northern Tanzania from Oldeani to Usambara, and through Uganda to eastern Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, as far as Mt. Kabobo.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus mildbreadi Reichenow

Bradypterus mildbreadi Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 161—Ronssoro (= Ruwenzori); altitude 4,000 meters.

Ruwenzori Mountains and Mt. Nyiru, Kenya.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus nyassae Shelley

Bradypterus nyassae Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 16—Mlanje (= Lichenya) Plateau, Nyasaland; altitude 6,000 feet.

Southwestern Tanzania, Upemba in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Malawi south to Nyika and Mt. Mlanje.

BRADYPTERUS THORACICUS

Bradypterus thoracicus suschkini (Stegmann)

Dumeticola thoracica suschkini Stegmann, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 249—sources of the Manyk River, affluent of the Lebed River, northeastern Altai (= tributary of the Biya River, Russian Altai).

Northern Altai east to southwestern Transbaikalia and north to the foothills of the Sayans, Minusinsk Depression, and northeastern Baykal.

Bradypterus thoracicus davidi (La Touche)

Tribura thoracica davidi La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 168—Chinwangtao, northeastern Chihli (= Hopeh).

Dumeticola thoracica stresemanni Stegmann, 1931, Journ. Ornith, **79,** p. 199—Tukuringra Mountains, Amurland, USSR.

Southeastern Transbaikalia and western Amurland north to southern Yakutiya and south through Manchuria to northern Hopeh.

Bradypterus thoracicus kashmirensis (Sushkin)

Dumeticola thoracica kashmirensis Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38,** p. 42—northwestern Himalayas.

Northwestern Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaun.

Bradypterus thoracicus thoracicus (Blyth)

D[*umeticola*]. *thoracica* Blyth, 1845 Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 584—Nepal.

Tribura thoracica saturata Yen, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., **41,** p. 16—Yao Shan, Kwangsi.[1]

Himalayas from Nepal to Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, southeastern Tibet, southwestern Szechwan, northwestern and southern Yunnan, and possibly eastern Kwangsi. Winters in foothills and nearby plains of Bangladesh.

Bradypterus thoracicus shanensis (Ticehurst)

Tribura thoracica shanensis Ticehurst, 1941, Ibis, p. 318—Maymyo, Upper Burma; altitude, 3,500 feet.

Breeding range possibly in the mountains of northern Burma; thus far known only from lowlands of Assam, Burma, and Thailand in winter.

Bradypterus thoracicus przevalskii (Sushkin)

Dumeticola thoracica przevalskii Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38,** p. 41—Dshachar Mountains, upper Hwang Ko (north of Tasurkai Shan, eastern Tsinghai).

Eastern Nan Shan, Kansu, and Ch'in Ling Mountains, Shensi, south through Tsinghai, Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, and Szechwan to northern Yunnan and northern Burma.

BRADYPTERUS MAJOR

Bradypterus major major (Brooks)

Dumeticola major Brooks, 1872, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **41,** pt. 2, p. 77—Kashmir.

Himalayas from Gilgit and the Indus valley through Ladakh to the Suru valley in Kashmir, and Pamir and western Kunlun Ranges north to Yarkand, Sinkiang.

Bradypterus major innae (Portenko)

Tribura maior innae Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, **18,** p. 504—Achang, northern slope, Russian Range, Astin Tagh, Sinkiang.

Eastern Kunlun Range and Russian Range of western Astin Tagh, Sinkiang.

[1] Known from a single specimen.—G. E. W.

BRADYPTERUS TACSANOWSKIUS

Bradypterus tacsanowskius (Swinhoe)[1]

Locustella tacsanowskia Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355—Transbaikalia.

Tribura major netrix Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 105—Yüo-schüi-tsuan, Sining (= Hsi-ning) region, eastern Tsinghai; altitude 2,700 meters.

Tribura tacsanowskia chui Yen, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., **41,** p. 15—Yao Shan, Kwangsi. Not examined, possibly distinct.

Eastern Siberia from the upper Yenisey valley to Transbaikalia, southern Amurland, Ussuriland, northern Mongolia, and Manchuria, south to northern Szechwan, northeastern Tsinghai, and possibly adjacent Kansu. Migrates to southern Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

BRADYPTERUS LUTEOVENTRIS

Bradypterus luteoventris luteoventris (Hodgson)

Tribura luteoventris Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30—Nepal.

Himalayas between 4,000 and 9,000 feet in easternmost Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam, hills of northern Burma, central and southern China from Sikang, Szechwan, and southern Shensi to southwestern Yunnan, Anhwei, Fukien, northern Kwangtung, and northern Vietnam.

Bradypterus luteoventris ticehursti Deignan

Tribura luteoventris saturatus Ticehurst, 1941, Ibis, p. 318—Thayetmyo-Minbu border, southern Chin Hills, Burma; altitude 5,000 feet.

Bradypterus luteoventris ticehursti Deignan, 1943, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **56,** p. 71. New name for *Tribura luteoventris saturatus* Ticehurst, preoccupied by *Tribura thoracica saturata* Yen, 1933.

Southern Burma and northern Thailand, but breeding not yet proven; recorded in western Yunnan (Ts'ang-yuan).

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[1] Emended to *B. taczanowskius* in the Russian literature and treated as a subspecies of *B. luteoventris* by Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, p. 67.—G. E. W.

BRADYPTERUS PALLISERI

Bradypterus palliseri (Blyth)

Brachypteryx? palliseri Blyth, 1851, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **20,** p. 178—Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon), in hill zone above 3,500 feet.

BRADYPTERUS SEEBOHMI[1]

Bradypterus seebohmi melanorhynchus (Rickett)

Lusciniola melanorhyncha Rickett, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 10—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien), China.

Northern Kwangtung, Fukien, and Taiwan.

Bradypterus seebohmi idoneus (Riley)

Tribura idonea Riley, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53,** p. 48—Camly, west of Dalat, southern Annam; altitude 1,600 meters.

Southeastern Tibet, northern Thailand, southern Vietnam.

Bradypterus seebohmi seebohmi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Lusciniola seebohmi Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 40—Lepanto Mountains, northern Luzon.

Philippines: mountains of Luzon.

Bradypterus seebohmi montis (Hartert)

Stasiasticus montis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 540—Mt. Arjuno, eastern Java; altitude 9,000–10,000 feet.

Java.

Bradypterus seebohmi timorensis Mayr

Bradypterus montis timorensis Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 158—Mt. Mutis, Timor; altitude 1,800 meters.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

BRADYPTERUS CAUDATUS

Bradypterus caudatus caudatus (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 40—Lepanto Mountains, northern Luzon.

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[1] Considered conspecific with *B. luteoventris* by some authors, but see Delacour, 1952, Ibis, **94,** pp. 362–363.—G. E. W.

Philippines: northern Luzon.

Bradypterus caudatus unicolor (Hartert)
Pseudotharraleus [sic] *unicolor* Hartert, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 74—Mt. Apo, southern Mindanao.
Pseudotharrhaleus griseipectus Mearns, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 2—Mindanao.
Philippines: Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Bradypterus caudatus malindangensis (Mearns)
Pseudotharrhaleus malindangensis Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36,** p. 441—Mt. Malindang, Mindanao.
Philippines: Mt. Malindang, Mindanao.

BRADYPTERUS ACCENTOR

Bradypterus accentor (Sharpe)
Androphilus accentor Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 390, pl. 9, fig. 2—Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.
Mts. Kinabalu and Trus Madi, Sabah, Borneo.

BRADYPTERUS CASTANEUS

Bradypterus castaneus castaneus (Büttikofer)
Turdinus castaneus Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 261—Minahassa, northern Celebes.[1]
Androphilus everetti Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 69—Bonthain Peak (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes.
Mountains of Celebes.

Bradypterus castaneus disturbans (Hartert)
Androphilus disturbans Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., **7,** p. 238—Mt. Mada, Buru.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Bradypterus castaneus musculus (Stresemann)
Androphilus disturbans musculus (Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21,** p. 136, pl. 4, fig. 3—Mt. Pinaia, central Ceram; altitude 7,500 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

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[1] Incorrectly placed in the synonymy of *Trichastoma celebense celebense* (Strickland), Check-list Birds World, 1964, **10,** p. 254; type reexamined by G. F. Mees.—E. M.

Genus **BATHMOCERCUS** Reichenow

Bathmocercus Reichenow, 1895 (3 July), Novit. Zool., **2,** p. 159. Type, by original designation, *Bathmocercus rufus* Reichenow. Same generic description Reichenow, 1895 (July), Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 113.

Bathmedonia Reichenow, 1904, Journ. Ornith., **52,** p. 134. Substitute name for *Bathmocercus* Reichenow, 1895, believed preoccupied by *Bathmicercus* Fitzinger, 1863.

Scepomycter Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 30. Type, by original designation, *Artisornis winifredae* Moreau.

cf. Chappuis, 1978, Alauda, **46,** pp. 345–346.

BATHMOCERCUS CERVINIVENTRIS[1]

Bathmocercus cerviniventris (Sharpe)

Apalis cerviniventris Sharpe, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 22—Gold Coast, West Africa.

West Africa, from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast and Ghana.

BATHMOCERCUS RUFUS

Bathmocercus rufus rufus Reichenow

Bathmocercus rufus Reichenow, 1895 (July), Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Bathmocercus fuscipennis Sharpe, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 19—Efulen, Cameroon.

Western and southern Cameroon, Gabon, and Congo.

Bathmocercus rufus vulpinus Reichenow

Bathmocercus vulpinus Reichenow, 1895, Novit. Zool., **2,** p. 160—Aruwimi River, Congo Free State.

Bathmocercus murinus Reichenow, 1895, Novit. Zool., **2,** p. 160—Aruwimi River, Congo Free State.

Bathmocercus jacksoni Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 10—Kibera, western Uganda.

Bathmedonia talboti Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 46—Libokwa, lower Uele River, Congo Free State.

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[1] *B. cerviniventris, rufus,* and *winifredae* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Northeastern Zaire from the lower Uele River to Kivu, Uganda and adjoining Tanzania, western Kenya, and the Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan.

BATHMOCERCUS WINIFREDAE

Bathmocercus winifredae (Moreau)

Artisornis winifredae Moreau, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 139—Kinole forest, northern Uluguru, Tanganyika.

Uluguru and Ukuguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Genus **DROMAEOCERCUS** Sharpe

Dromaeocercus Sharpe, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23. Type, by original designation, *Dromaeocercus brunneus* Sharpe.

Amphilais Parker, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 15. Type, by original designation, *Dromaeocercus seebohmi* Sharpe.

DROMAEOCERCUS BRUNNEUS

Dromaeocercus brunneus Sharpe

Dromaeocercus brunneus Sharpe, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 2—near Antananarivo (Tananarive), Madagascar.

Forests of the humid east of Madagascar at Fanovana and Sianaka.

DROMAEOCERCUS SEEBOHMI

Dromaeocercus seebohmi Sharpe

Dromaeocercus seebohmi Sharpe, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 177—near Antananarivo (Tananarive), Madagascar.

Highlands of the humid east of Madagascar on Mt. Ankaratra and near Mt. Tsaratanana; altitude 1,800 to 2,100 meters.

Genus **NESILLAS** Oberholser

Ellisia Hartlaub, 1860, Journ. Ornith., **8,** p. 92. Type, by original designation, *Ellisia typica* Hartlaub.

Nesillas Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 211. New name for *Ellisia* Hartlaub, 1860, preoccupied by *Ellisia* Forbes and Goodsir, 1840.

cf. Delacour, 1931, Oiseau, **1,** pp. 476–478.
Benson and Penny, 1971, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, ser. B, **260,** p. 479 (relationships).
Meise, 1976, Proc. XVI Int. Ornith. Congr., Canberra (1974), p. 212 (relationships).
Benson, Colebrook-Robjent, and A. Williams, 1977, Oiseau, **47,** pp. 187, 190.

NESILLAS TYPICA[1]

Nesillas typica typica (Hartlaub)
Ellisia typica Hartlaub, 1860, Journ. Ornith., **8,** p. 92—Madagascar.
Drymoica ellisii Schlegel and Pollen, 1868, in Pollen and van Dam, Recherches Faune Madagascar, pt. 2, p. 91, pl. 28, fig. 2—Madagascar.
Nesillas typica monticola Hartert and Lavauden, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 56—Mt. Tsaratanana, Madagascar; altitude ca. 2,750 meters.
Humid north and east of Madagascar, west to the edge of the western savanna.

Nesillas typica obscura Delacour
Nesillas typica obscura Delacour, 1931, Oiseau, **1,** p. 476—Namoroka, Madagascar.
Western savanna of Madagascar.

Nesillas typica lantzii (Grandidier)
Ellisia Lantzii Grandidier, 1867, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **19,** p. 86—west coast, Madagascar.
Subdesert of southwestern Madagascar.

Nesillas typica longicaudata (Newton)
Ellisia longicaudata E. Newton, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 299—Anjouan, Comoro Islands.
Comoro Islands: Anjouan.

Nesillas typica brevicaudata (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet)
Ellisia brevicaudata Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1888, Nouv. Archives Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris, sér. 2, **10,** p. 249 (in text)—Grand Comoro Island.

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[1] *N. typica* and *aldabranus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

Nesillas typica moheliensis Benson

Nesillas typica moheliensis Benson, 1960, Ibis, **103b,** p. 81—Bandamale, Moheli, Comoro Islands; altitude 500 meters.

Comoro Islands: Moheli.

NESILLAS ALDABRANUS

Nesillas aldabranus Benson and Penny

Nesillas aldabranus Benson and Penny, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **88,** p. 102—400 meters from western extremity of Middle Island, north coast of Aldabra Atoll.

Known only from the type locality.

NESILLAS MARIAE

Nesillas mariae Benson

Nesillas mariae Benson, 1960, Ibis, **103b,** p. 81—Bandamale, Moheli, Comoro Islands; altitude 500 meters.

Comoro Islands: Moheli.

Genus **THAMNORNIS** Milne-Edwards and Grandidier[1]

Thamnornis Milne-Edwards and Grandidier, 1882, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, **1,** p. 335 (Grandidier, ed., Hist. Phys. Nat. Pol. Madagascar, **12**). Type, by monotypy, *Ellisia chloropetoides* Grandidier.

THAMNORNIS CHLOROPETOIDES

Thamnornis chloropetoides (Grandidier)

Ellisia chloropetoides Grandidier, 1867, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **19,** p. 256—southwest coast of Madagascar.

Dry region of southwestern Madagascar.

Genus **MELOCICHLA** Hartlaub

Melocichla Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, pp. 58, 271. Type, by monotypy, *Drymoica mentalis* Fraser.

cf. Diesselhorst, 1959, Opuscula Zool., Munich, no. 36, 12 pp.

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[1] Irwin (*in litt.*) believes *Thamnornis* belongs in the Timaliinae with *Neomixis.*—M. A. T., Jr.

MELOCICHLA MENTALIS

Melocichla mentalis mentalis (Fraser)

Drymoica mentalis Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 16—Accra, Gold Coast.

Drymoica (Cisticola) grandis Barbosa du Bocage, 1880, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **8,** p. 56—Caconda, Angola.

Cisticola (Melocichla) meridionalis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 236 (in key), 243—Chinchonxo, Cabinda.

Melocichla mentalis adamauae Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 175—Adamaoua, Cameroon.

From Guinea-Bissau east to Central African Republic and the Ubangi River, south to the lower Congo River and central Angola, and east through southern Zaire to the Manyema district and to northwestern Zambia. Intergrades with *amaurourus* along the upper Uele River, Zaire.

Melocichla mentalis amaurourus (Pelzeln)

Argya amauroura Pelzeln, 1883, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, **32** (1882), Abh., p. 503—Fadibek, northern Uganda.

Melocichla atricauda Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 61—Ukondjo, Semliki valley, Congo Free State.

Melocichla mentalis chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 91—Chyulu Range, Kenya; altitude 5,500–7,000 feet.

Melocichla mentalis granviki Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 31—Wardji, Jimma (= Jima), southwestern Abyssinia.

From southern Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia south to western Kenya as far as the Chyulu Range, eastern Zaire, western Tanzania, and northern and central Zambia. Intergrades with *mentalis* along the upper Uele River, Zaire.

Melocichla mentalis incanus Diesselhorst

Melocichla mentalis incana Diesselhorst, 1959, Opuscula Zool., Munich, no. 36, p. 1—Momella, Meru, Tanganyika; altitude 1,800 meters.

Type locality only; requires more material.

Melocichla mentalis orientalis (Sharpe)

Cisticola (Melocichla) orientalis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 236 (in key), 245—Pangani River, Tanganyika.

Chaetops kilimensis Madarász, 1904, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **2,** p. 204—Moshi, Tanganyika.

Lowlands of eastern Kenya south from the Tana River, eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi and possibly adjoining Zambia, northern Mozambique, and lowlands of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Melocichla mentalis luangwae Benson

Melocichla mentalis luangwae Benson, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **78,** p. 91—Luangwa valley, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 11° 45′ S., long. 32° 30′ E.

Luangwa valley in the Lundazi and Mpika districts, Zambia.

Genus **ACHAETOPS** Roberts

Achaetops Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 227. Type, by monotypy, *Sphenoeacus pycnopygius* P. L. Sclater.

ACHAETOPS PYCNOPYGIUS

Achaetops pycnopygius spadix Clancey

Achaetops pycnopygius spadix Clancey, 1972, Durban Mus. Novit., **9,** p. 151—Hungúeria (Ungúeria), south of Jau, Huila, Angola; altitude 1,440 meters.

Escarpment of southwestern Angola in Huila and adjacent Moçâmedes.

Achaetops pycnopygius pycnopygius (Sclater)

Sphenoeacus pycnopygius P. L. Sclater, 1852, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 148—Damaraland, South West Africa; restricted to the Omaruru River, South West Africa, by Vincent, 1949, Ostrich, **20,** p. 150, and to the Erongo Mountains, by Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western South Africa, pp. 114–115.

Southwestern Angola south through South West Africa (Namibia) to northern Great Namaqualand.

Genus **SPHENOEACUS** Strickland

Sphenoeacus Strickland, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 28. Type by monotypy, *Muscicapa afra* Gmelin.

SPHENOEACUS AFER

Sphenoeacus afer afer (Gmelin)

Muscicapa afra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 940; based on "Spotted Yellow Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2**, p. 332—Cape of Good Hope.

Southern Cape Province, from the Olifants River to about Humansdorp.

Sphenoeacus afer intermedius Shelley

Sphenoeacus intermedius Shelley, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 337 (in text)—Kaffraria = King William's Town district *fide* Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, p. 489.

Cape Province, from Port Elizabeth to Pondoland; birds of Lesotho (Basutoland) possibly this race.

Sphenoeacus afer natalensis Shelley

Sphenoeacus natalensis Shelley, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 337—Natal. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Newcastle, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 519.

Sphenoeacus transvaalensis Grant, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 92—Woodbush Hills, northeastern Transvaal.

Natal, Orange Free State, western Swaziland, and Transvaal.

Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey

Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey, 1973, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **6**, no. 5, p. 5—Stapleford Forest Reserve, near Umtali, eastern Rhodesia; altitude 1,585 meters.

Highlands of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique.

Genus **MEGALURUS** Horsfield

Megalurus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, p. 158. Type, by monotypy, *Megalurus palustris* Horsfield.

Poodytes Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 42. Type, by monotypy, *P*[*oodytes*]. *gramineus* Cabanis = *Sphenoeacus gramineus* Gould.

Bowdleria Rothschild, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 539, note. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1897, Zool. Rec., **33**, p. 57), *Synallaxis punctata* Quoy and Gaimard.

Dulciornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 112.

Type, by original designation, *Megalurus alisteri* Mathews = *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews.

Papuodytes Iredale, 1956, Birds New Guinea, **2,** p. 56. Type, by original designation, *Poodytes albolimbatus* D' Albertis and Salvadori.

cf. Yamashina, 1938, Journ. Ornith., **86,** pp. 511–513 (*pryeri,* behavior).
Deignan, 1946, Auk, **63,** pp. 381–383 (*palustris,* review).
Momiyama, 1949, Tori, **12,** pp. 115–143 (*pryeri,* life history).
Keast, 1956, Proc. Roy. Zool. Soc. New South Wales (1954–55), pp. 25–28 (*timoriensis* and *gramineus,* variation in Australia).
Parkes, 1970, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **90,** pp. 111–115 (*timoriensis,* Philippine subspecies).
Brennan, 1983, Emu, **83,** pp. 115–116 (*gramineus*).

MEGALURUS PRYERI

Megalurus pryeri pryeri Seebohm

Megalurus pryeri Seebohm, 1884, Ibis, p. 40—"Tokio, not very far from Yokohama."

Honshu, Japan.

Megalurus pryeri sinensis (Witherby)

Lusciniola pryeri sinensis Witherby, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 11—Hankow.

Possibly breeds in southern Ussuriland (Lake Khanka), southern Manchuria, or northern Hopeh, China; migrants recorded in coastal Hopeh and Hangkow, Hupeh.

MEGALURUS TIMORIENSIS

Megalurus timoriensis mindorensis Salomonsen

Megalurus timoriensis mindorensis Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **115,** p. 265—Mt. Halcon, Mindoro; altitude, 8,000 feet.

Philippines: Mindoro.

Megalurus timoriensis tweeddalei McGregor

Megalurus ruficeps Tweeddale, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **20,** p. 94—Monte Alban and San Mateo, Luzon. Type from Monte Alban = Montalban, Rizal Province, Luzon, *fide* Parkes, 1970, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **90,** p. 111, and Warren and C. J. O. Harrison, 1971, Type-Specimens Birds Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), **2,** p. 475.

Megalurus tweeddalei McGregor, 1908, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **3,** p. 283. New name for *Megalurus ruficeps* Tweeddale, 1877, preoccupied by *Megalurus? ruficeps* Sykes, 1832 = *Pellorneum ruficeps* Swainson, 1832.

Philippines: Luzon, Marinduque, Tablas, Masbate, Ticao, Panay, and Guimaras; specimens from Negros and Samar are intermediate with *alopex;* Basilan birds need further study.

Megalurus timoriensis alopex Parkes

Megalurus timoriensis alopex Parkes, 1970, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **90,** p. 112—Tacloban airstrip, Leyte Island, Philippines.

Philippines: Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte.

Megalurus timoriensis crex Salomonsen

Megalurus timoriensis crex Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **115,** p. 261—Kaatoan Cinchona Plantation, Mt. Katanglad, Bukidnon Province, central Mindanao; altitude 1,250 meters.

Philippines: Mindanao.

Megalurus timoriensis celebensis Riley

Megalurus celebensis Riley, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 94—Besoa, Celebes.

Celebes.

Megalurus timoriensis amboinensis (Salvadori)

Sphoenaecus [sic] *amboinensis* Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 988—Amboina.

Moluccas: Ambon.

Megalurus timoriensis timoriensis Wallace

Megalurus timoriensis Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 489—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Megalurus timoriensis inquirendus Siebers

Megalurus macrurus inquirendus Siebers, 1928, Treubia, **10,** p. 403—Kananggar, eastern Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni Hartert, 1930, Novit.

Zool., **36**, p. 79—Kofo (= Koffo), Lake Giji, Arfak Mountains.

Grasslands and fern groves at Lake Giji, Arfak Mountains and Wissel Lakes, western central range, New Guinea.

Megalurus timoriensis mayri Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis mayri Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 79—Ifaar, northern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea, from Lake Sentani and Humboldt Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

Megalurus timoriensis interscapularis Sclater

Megalurus interscapularis P. L. Sclater, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 65, pl. 6—New Britain.

New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover.

Megalurus timoriensis harterti Mayr

Megalurus timoriensis harterti Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 686—Ogeramnang, Saruwaged Mountains, New Guinea.

Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, in midmountain (800 to 1,800 meters) and alpine (2,800 to 3,800 meters) grasslands.

Megalurus timoriensis montanus Mayr and Gilliard

Megalurus timoriensis montanus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 9—summit grasslands of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, New Guinea; altitude, 12,000 feet.

Above tree line, summits of Mt. Hagen and Mt. Wilhelm, Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Megalurus timoriensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard

Megalurus timoriensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 9—Tomba, south slope of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, New Guinea; altitude 7,800 feet.

Midmountain grasslands (5,000–8,000 feet), Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Megalurus timoriensis macrurus (Salvadori)

Sphenoeacus macrurus Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9**, p. 35—Naiabui, Hall Sound, New Guinea.

Megalurus punctatus De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 385—Neneba, Mt. Scratchley, New Guinea.

Southeastern New Guinea west along the south coast as far as Hall Sound and Lake Kutubu, along the north coast to the Herzog Mountains, up to 6,500 feet; also midmountain valleys of the Snow Mountains.

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus Mayr and Rand

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 8—southwest slope of Mt. Albert Edward, southeastern New Guinea; altitude 3,680 meters.

Alpine grasslands (from 2,800 to 3,800 meters) from southeastern New Guinea to the Snow Mountains.

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis Rand

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis Rand, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 991, p. 4—Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River, southern New Guinea.

Middle Fly River, southern New Guinea.

Megalurus timoriensis alisteri Mathews

Megalurus alisteri alisteri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 345—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Megalurus alisteri dulcei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 345—Cooktown, northern Queensland.

Megalurus alisteri melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 92—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Dulciornis alisteri mayi Ashby, 1914, South Austral. Ornith., **1,** pt. 4, p. 27—Pine Creek, Northern Territory.

Northwestern Australia from Kimberley through Northern Territory to northern Queensland; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, islands off the coast of Queensland.

Megalurus timoriensis oweni Mathews

Megalurus alisteri oweni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 345—New South Wales.[1]

Southeastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales, south to Garrawarra (south of Sydney).

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[1] *Malurus galactotes* Temminck, 1821 ("Nouvelle-Hollande"), is an African *Cisticola;* cf. p. 103, below.—E. M.

MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS

Megalurus palustris toklao (Blyth)[1]

Turdus toklao "Buchanan Hamilton" Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 179—in the bazaar, Calcutta, *ex* Blyth 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 603.

Megalurus palustris andrewsi Bangs, 1921, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **44,** p. 592—Meng-ting, Burma border, Yunnan.

Reef beds, marshes, and grasslands from the Punjab to Pakistan and northwestern India east across southern Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, Bangladesh, and northern Burma to Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi in southern China, and south to western Khandesh and the Tapti and Mahanadi Rivers in peninsular India, and to southern Burma, the central plains of Thailand (absent from the peninsula, and only present in the northwest on migration?), and throughout Indochina.

Megalurus palustris palustris Horsfield

Megalurus palustris Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 159—Java.

M[*egalurus*]. *citrinus* G. R. Gray, 1848, Gen. Birds, **1,** p. [169], col. pl. 48 (labeled *Megalurus*)—no locality; type from Java, *fide* Warren and C. J. O. Harrison, 1971, Type-Specimens Birds Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), **2,** p. 120.

Java and Bali.

Megalurus palustris forbesi Bangs

Megalurus palustris forbesi Bangs, 1919, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7,** p. 6—Baguio, Benguet, Luzon.

Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Samar, Mindanao, and adjacent smaller islands.

MEGALURUS ALBOLIMBATUS

Megalurus albolimbatus (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Poodytes albo-limbatus D'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann.

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[1] For this subspecies Deignan, 1946, Auk, **63,** pp. 382–383, used the name *Megalurus isabellinus* Swainson, 1837, Animals Menageries, p. 291, a name which Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 369, had already shown to apply to *Turdoides caudatus* (Dumont); cf. Deignan, 1964, Check-list Birds World, **10,** p. 333.—G. E. W.

Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 87—Fly River (at 430 miles), New Guinea.

Middle Fly River and Bensbach River, southern New Guinea.

MEGALURUS GRAMINEUS

Megalurus gramineus papuensis Junge

Megalurus gramineus papuensis Junge, 1952, Zool. Mededelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **31,** p. 248—Paniai, Wissel Lakes district.

Known only from the Wissel Lakes district, western central range, New Guinea.

Megalurus gramineus gramineus (Gould)[1]

Sphenoeacus gramineus Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19—Tasmania.

Megalurus striatus Milligan, 1903, Emu, **2,** p. 201—Lake Yanchep, Western Australia.

Megalurus gramineus dubius Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 344—Mannam (= Mannum), South Australia.

Megalurus gramineus goulburni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 344—Goulburn, New South Wales.

Megalurus gramineus halmaturinus Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 43—Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Megalurus gramineus thomasi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 344—Lake Muir, Western Australia.

Megalurus gramineus wilsoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 344—Western Port, Victoria.

Megalurus flindersi S. A. White and Mellor, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 164—Flinders Island, Bass Strait.

Poodytes gramineus milligani Matthews, 1921, Austral Avian Rec., **4,** p. 137—New name for *Megalurus striatus* Milligan, 1903, preoccupied by *Megalurus? striatus* Jerdon, 1841.

Tasmania, Flinders Island, and King Island; southern Australia north to Shark Bay, Northern Territory (Brunette Downs), and the interior of Queensland (Mt. Isa district and Atherton).

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[1] Keast and McGill, *in litt.*, consider *goulburni* and *thomasi* valid subspecies.—E. M.

MEGALURUS PUNCTATUS

Megalurus punctatus vealeae (Kemp)
Bowdleria punctata vealeae Kemp, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 124—Umawera, Hokianga, North Island.
New Zealand: North Island, and some adjacent islands.

Megalurus punctatus punctatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
Synallaxis punctata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 255, Atlas, 1833, pl. 18, fig. 3—Tasman Bay, South Island.
New Zealand: South Island.

Megalurus punctatus stewartianus (Oliver)
Bowdleria punctata stewartiana Oliver, 1930, New Zealand Birds, p. 451—Stewart Island.
Bowdleria punctata insularis Stead, 1936, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **66,** p. 312—Stewart Island.
New Zealand: Stewart Island, and adjacent islands.

Megalurus punctatus wilsoni (Stead)
Bowdleria punctata wilsoni Stead, 1936, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **66,** p. 312—Codfish Island.
New Zealand: Codfish Island.

Megalurus punctatus rufescens (Buller)
Sphenoeacus rufescens Buller, 1869, Ibis, p. 38—Chatham Islands.
Chatham Islands: Pitt, Mangere. Extinct.

Megalurus punctatus caudatus (Buller)
Sphenoeacus caudatus Buller, 1894, Ibis, p. 523—Snares Island.
Snares Island.

Genus **CINCLORAMPHUS** Gould[1]

Cincloramphus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 4. Type, by original designation, *Megalurus cruralis* Vigors and Horsfield.
Maclennania Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 127. Type, by original designation, *Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi* Iredale.

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[1] It is quite uncertain whether this genus belongs with the Sylviidae or is related to one of the endemic Australian families; cf. Mayr, 1963, Emu, **63,** p. 3.—E. M.

CINCLORAMPHUS CRURALIS

Cincloramphus cruralis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Megalurus cruralis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 228—Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 569.

Cincloramphus cruralis clelandi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 338—Perth, southwestern Australia.

Cincloramphus cruralis rogersi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 338—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Open country throughout most of Australia, rarer and in part absent in the tropical north.

CINCLORAMPHUS MATHEWSI

Cincloramphus mathewsi Iredale

Anthus Rufescens Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 230—New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 339.

Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi Iredale, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 97—Yalgoo, Western Australia.

Cincloramphus mathewsi alisteri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 339—East Murchison, Western Australia.

Cincloramphus mathewsi horsfieldi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 339—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Cincloramphus mathewsi subalisteri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 339—Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

Cincloramphus mathewsi vigorsi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 339—New South Wales. New name for *Anthus rufescens* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, preoccupied by *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, 1820.

Poodytes gramineus normani Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 97—Normanton, northern Queensland.

Throughout most of Australia, except for heavily forested country and treeless plains; absent from Cape York Peninsula and coastal northern Queensland. Partly migratory. Apparently no clear separation of eastern and western populations.

Genus **EREMIORNIS** North

Eremiornis North, 1900, Victorian Naturalist, **17,** p. 78. Type, by monotypy, *Eremiornis carteri* North.

EREMIORNIS CARTERI

Eremiornis carteri North

Eremiornis carteri North, 1900, Victorian Naturalist, **17,** p. 79—North West Cape, northwestern Australia.

Eremiornis carteri assimilis Montague, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 181—Hermite Island, Monte Bello Group, northwestern Australia.

Eremiornis carteri rogersi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 192—Hall's Creek, Kimberley Gold Fields, northwestern Australia.

Eremiornis carteri queenslandicus Mathews and Neumann, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 154—Mallan, Cloncurry district, Queensland. Valid subspecies?

Spinifex country in the interior of Western Australia, of southern Northern Territory, and of northwestern Queensland.

Genus **MEGALURULUS** Verreaux

Megalurulus J. Verreaux, 1869, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, Bull., **5,** p. 16. Type, by monotypy, *Megalurulus mariae* J. Verreaux.

Mülleria Büttikofer, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., **17,** pp. 68, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Napothera bivittata* Bonaparte.

Buettikoferia Madarász, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12,** p. 49. New name for *Mülleria* Büttikofer, 1895, preoccupied by *Muelleria* Leach, 1814.

Büttikoferella Stresemann, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., **36,** p. 40, note 4. New name for *Buettikoferia* Madarász, 1902, preoccupied by *Büttikoferia* Roelofs, 1892.

cf. Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 158 (*Büttikoferella*).

MEGALURULUS BIVITTATUS

Megalurulus bivittatus (Bonaparte)

Napothera bivittata Bonaparte (*ex* S. Müller MS), 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 359—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

MEGALURULUS MARIAE

Megalurulus mariae Verreaux

Megalurulus mariae J. Verreaux, 1869, Nouv. Arch. Mus.

Hist. Nat. Paris, Bull., **5,** p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 2—New Caledonia.
New Caledonia.

GENUS **CICHLORNIS** MAYR

Cichlornis Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 590, p. 2. Type, by original designation, *Cichlornis whitneyi* Mayr.

CICHLORNIS WHITNEYI

Cichlornis whitneyi whitneyi Mayr
Cichlornis whitneyi Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 590, p. 4—Santo (= Espíritu Santo) Island, New Hebrides; altitude ca. 2,500 feet.
New Hebrides: Espíritu Santo.

Cichlornis whitneyi turipavae Cain and Galbraith
Cichlornis whitneyi turipavae Cain and Galbraith, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** p. 91—Guadalcanal.
Solomon Islands: mountains of Guadalcanal.

CICHLORNIS LLANEAE

Cichlornis llaneae Hadden
Cichlornis llaneae Hadden, 1983, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **103,** p. 23—Crown Prince Range, ca. lat. 6° 19′ S., long. 155° 30′ E., central Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea.
Known only from the type locality.

CICHLORNIS GROSVENORI

Cichlornis grosvenori Gilliard
Cichlornis grosvenori Gilliard, 1960, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2008, p. 1—Wild Dog Range, Whiteman Mountains, central New Britain; altitude 5,200+ feet.
Mountains of New Britain.

GENUS **ORTYGOCICHLA** SCLATER

Ortygocichla P. L. Sclater, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 452. Type, by monotypy, *Ortygocichla rubiginosa* P. L. Sclater.
Trichocichla Reichenow, 1890, Journ. Ornith., **38,** p. 489.

Type, by original designation, *Trichocichla rufa* Reichenow.

cf. Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 590, p. 4.
Kinsky, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** pp. 98–101.

ORTYGOCICHLA RUBIGINOSA

Ortygocichla rubiginosa Sclater
Ortygocichla rubiginosa P. L. Sclater, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 452, pl. 39—New Britain.
New Britain.

ORTYGOCICHLA RUFA

Ortygocichla rufa rufa (Reichenow)
Trichocichla rufa Reichenow, 1890, Journ. Ornith., **38,** p. 489—Viti Levu.
Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

Ortygocichla rufa cluniei (Kinsky)
Trichocichla rufa cluniei Kinsky, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** p. 100—Nabauloa Creek area, southern slopes of the Delancau Mountains, Vanua Levu.
Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

GENUS **CHAETORNIS** GRAY

Chaetornis G. R. Gray, 1848, Gen. Birds, **1,** p. [167], pl. 48, fig. 9 [head]. Type, by original designation, *Megalurus? striatus* Jerdon.

CHAETORNIS STRIATUS

Chaetornis striatus (Jerdon)
Megalurus? striatus Jerdon, 1841, Suppl. Cat. Birds India, p. 88—Nilgiris.
Locally in grassland plains from eastern Punjab and perhaps Sind east to Assam and Bangladesh and south to Tamil Nadu, India.

GENUS **GRAMINICOLA** JERDON

Graminicola Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 177. Type, by monotypy, *Graminicola bengalensis* Jerdon.

GRAMINICOLA BENGALENSIS

Graminicola bengalensis bengalensis Jerdon

Graminicola Bengalensis Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 177—Ganges.

Western Nepal terai east through northern Bengal (Jalpaiguri duars) and the flood plains of the Brahmaputra River south through the plains of Assam, Manipur, and Bangladesh to the Ganges River and possibly northern Burma.

Graminicola bengalensis striata Styan

Graminicola striata Styan, 1892, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1,** p. 6—Hainan.

Tenasserim, Burma, south-central plains of Thailand, northern Vietnam, and Hainan.

Graminicola bengalensis sinica Stresemann

Graminicola bengalensis sinica Stresemann, 1923, Journ. Ornith., **71,** p. 363—Siuhang, Kwangtung Province.

Kwangsi and Kwangtung, China.

GENUS SCHOENICOLA BLYTH

Schoenicola Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 374. Type, by monotypy, *Thimalia platyura* Jerdon.

Catriscus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 43. Type, by original designation, "*Sylvia apicalis* Lichtenstein" = *Catriscus apicalis* Cabanis.

SCHOENICOLA PLATYURA

Schoenicola platyura alexinae (Heuglin)

Sphenoeacus Alexinae Heuglin, 1863, Journ. Ornith., **11,** p. 166—Mashra' ar Raqq, Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Schoenicola brunneiceps Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 172—Acholi, northern Uganda.

Schoenicola apicalis aequatorialis Granvik, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **25,** p. 90—Mt. Elgon.

Schoenicola brevirostris chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 95—Chyulu Range, Kenya; altitude 5,600 feet.

Locally in West Africa in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Cameroon; generally, from Sudan and Ethiopia to northern Malawi and Zambia, and west to Angola and Gabon.

Schoenicola platyura brevirostris (Sundevall)

Bradypterus brevirostris Sundevall, 1850 (April), Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 103—"in Caffraria inferiori." Type from upper Umlaas River, Natal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19 A,** no. 1, p. 46.

Catriscus apicalis Cabanis, 1850 (post-April), Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 43—"Kafferland" = Kaffraria (Transkei), South Africa.

Eastern Cape Province to Natal, Transvaal, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique, and southern Malawi.

Schoenicola platyura platyura (Jerdon)

Thimalia platyura Jerdon, 1844, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 170—Goodaloor, foot of the Neilgherries (= Nilgiris).

Southwestern India in the Western Ghats from Belgaum south to the Ashambu Hills in Kerala and east to the Madurai district. Possibly vagrant in Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

GENUS **LOCUSTELLA** KAUP[1]

Salicaria T. F. Forster, 1827, Pocket Encyc. Nat. Phenomena, p. 412. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1927, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **70,** no. 2664, p. 32), *Sylvia fluviatilis* Wolf.

Locustella Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 115. Type, by tautonomy, *Sylvia locustella* Latham = *Motacilla naevia* Boddaert.

cf. Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **18,** no. 2, pp. 38–40 (*certhiola, ochotensis*).

Meise, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46,** pp. 168–173 (*certhiola, ochotensis*).

Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 1, ed. 3, pp. 13–25 (review).

Stepanyan, 1973, Byulleten' Moskovskoe Obshchestvo Ispytatelei Prirody (Otdel Biol.), n. s., **78,** pt. 3, pp. 38–43 (*amnicola*).

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[1] Although *Salicaria* Forster, 1827, clearly has priority, the name has not been used for over one hundred years for this group of warblers. Application is being made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress *Salicaria*.—G. E. W.

Leisler, 1975, Journ. Ornith., **116**, pp. 117–153 (foot morphology and ecology).

Neufeldt and Netschajew, 1977, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **53**, Suppl. (Ann. Ornith.), pp. 91–116 (*fasciolata*).

LOCUSTELLA LANCEOLATA

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck)

Sylvia lanceolata Temminck, 1840, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **4**, p. 614—"Mayence" (= Mainz); error: Russia, *fide* Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 553.

Locustella lanceolata gigantea Johansen, 1954, Journ. Ornith., **95**, p. 92—Shaweishan (= She Shan) Island, eastern China.

Breeds irregularly in northern Russia (Onega River, Kirov, Perm Urals) and across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, north to 60° N. along the Ob River and 65° N. on the Vilyuy River, east to Kamchatka, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and Honshu, and south to Tyumen', Tomsk, the northern foothills of the Altai, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, and northern Korea. Migrates through China to eastern Nepal, northern India, Bangladesh, Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

LOCUSTELLA NAEVIA

Locustella naevia naevia (Boddaert)

Motacilla naevia Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 35; based on Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **3**, pp. 389–390, and "La Fauvette tachetée" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 581, fig. 3—Bologna, Italy.

Europe from the British Isles, eastern France, and southern Scandinavia east to the Don River, north to southern Finland, the Onega River, Veliki Ustyu, and about 60° N. near the Urals, and south to northern Spain, south-central France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, southern Ukraine, and the Crimea. Winters in Mediterranean Europe and northwestern Africa, possibly south to Senegal.

Locustella naevia obscurior Buturlin

Locustella naevia obscurior Buturlin, 1929, Sistem. Zametki Ptitzah Sever. Kavkaza, p. 22—Mikhailovskaya Colony, northern Caucasus.

Caucasus south to Georgia and northern Armenia. Recorded in Zagros Mountains, Iran, in winter.

Locustella naevia straminea Seebohm

Locustella straminea Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 117, ex *Acridiornis straminea* Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 66, *nomen nudum*—Etawah, India.

Eastern Russia, western Siberia, and Kazakhstan from the Voronezh region to the western Altai, south to the southern Urals, Syr-Dar'ya, Pamirs, Tien Shan in western Sinkiang, and probably northern Afghanistan. Migrates to southeastern Africa, Pakistan, northern and central India, and Bangladesh.

Locustella naevia mongolica Sushkin

Locustella naevia mongolica Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38,** p. 48—Temir-su River, near Zaïsansk (= Zaysan), eastern Kazakhstan.

Breeds from the Zaysan Depression, Kazakhstan, across central and southern Altai north to the Minusinsk Depression and east to extreme northwestern Mongolia. Migrates to northern Afghanistan and possibly northwestern India.

LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA

Locustella certhiola rubescens Blyth

Locustella rubescens Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 582—neighborhood of Calcutta.

Northern Siberia from the Ob River to the Sea of Okhotsk, north to Surgut, Narym, the Yenisey River about 64° N., Vilyuy, Aldan, and Maya Rivers, and Kamchatka, south to about 59° N. in the west, the upper Nizhnyaya Truinguska River and Stanovoy Mountains in the east, intergrading with *sparsimstriata* in the west and *certhiola* in the east. Migrates to central India, eastern Nepal, Bangladesh, central and southern Burma, and Andaman Islands.

Locustella certhiola sparsimstriata Meise

Locustella certhiola sparsimstriata Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **18,** no. 2, p. 39—Bjelowa (= Belovo), Kemerovskaya region, western Siberia.

An intermediate and variable subspecies occurring in Siberia south of *rubescens,* north of *centralasiae,* and west of *certhiola.* Breeds from Novosibirsk east to Transbaikalia, and south to northern Altai and northern Mongolia, integrading with *rubescens* in the west, *centralasiae* near Lake Zaysan, and *certhiola* in Transbaikalia. Probably winters in India, Burma, Indochina, and Indonesia.

Locustella certhiola centralasiae Sushkin

Locustella certhiola centralasiae Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **38,** p. 46—Kara-ussu (= Har Us Nuur), sources of Dzaphyn River (= Dzavhan Gol), Hangai Mountains (= Hangayn Nuruu), northwestern Mongolia.

Breeds in central Asia from Lake Zaysan, where intergrading with *sparsimstriata,* and the Russian and Gobian Altai south to the eastern (Chinese) Tien Shan, northwestern Tsinghai, the Ho-lan Shan (= Ala Shan) in northern Ningsia, and the Ordos in Inner Mongolia. Migrates to southern China, Burma, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Locustella certhiola certhiola (Pallas)

Motacilla Certhiola Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., **1,** p. 509—"in regionum [*sic*] ultra Baicalem" = mountainous region between Onon and Borzya in eastern Transbaikalia, *fide* Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **18,** no. 2, p. 39.

Locustella minor David and Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux Chine, p. 250—Peking.

Southeastern Transbaikalia east through the Argun and Amur valleys, Ussuriland, and Manchuria possibly to the Sea of Japan; may also breed on islands of northwestern Hokkaido. Intergrades with *sparsimstriata* in Transbaikalia and *rubescens* in the east. Migrates through China and Indochina to Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

LOCUSTELLA OCHOTENSIS[1]

Locustella ochotensis subcerthiola Swinhoe

Locustella subcerthiola Swinhoe, 1874, Ibis, p. 154—Hakodadi (= Hakodate), Japan.

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[1] Meise, 1938, pp. 168–173, and Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 234–235, on the basis of intermediate birds collected in the winter in Indonesia, consider both *ochotensis* and *pleskei* subspecies of *certhiola.* I prefer to follow Austin and Kuroda, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **109,** p. 548, Ptushenko, 1954, in Dementiev and Gladkov, eds., Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, **6,** pp. 260–263 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, **6,** pp. 304–308), Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 70–72, Williamson, 1968, p. 21, and Ornith. Soc. Japan, 1974, Check-list Japanese Birds, ed. 5, p. 258, in keeping *ochotensis* a separate species.—G. E. W.

Kamchatka, northern Kuril Islands. Migrates through Japan to the Philippines.

Locustella ochotensis ochotensis (Middendorff)

Sylvia (Locustella) Ochotensis Middendorff, 1853, Reise Sibiriens, **2,** pt. 2, p. 185, pl. 16, figs. 7–8—Udskoj Ostrog (= Udskoye), lower Uda River, Sea of Okhotsk.

Coastal fringe of the Sea of Okhotsk from Magadan south to the mouth of the Amur river, Commander Islands, possibly Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, and Hokkaido, Japan. Migrates south through Japan and coastal China to the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, and Luang. Accidental Nunivak Island, Alaska.

LOCUSTELLA PLESKEI[1]

Locustella pleskei Taczanowski

Locustella pleskei Taczanowski, 1889, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 620—Tchimulpa (= Inchon), Korea.

Southern Ussuriland (Petra Bay near Vladivostok), Korea, Dagelet Island (= Ullung Do), Kyushu, and Izu Islands, Japan. Migrates along coast of China to Fukien and Kwangtung. Also recorded from Honshu, Japan, and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do), South Korea.

LOCUSTELLA FLUVIATILIS

Locustella fluviatilis (Wolf)

Sylvia fluviatilis Wolf, 1810, in B. Meyer and Wolf, Taschenbuch Deutschen Vögelkunde, p. 229—Danube, Austria.

Locustella fluviatilis obscura Tschusi, 1912, Ornith. Jahrb., **23,** p. 216—"Liman b. Bosn. Gradiska."

Southern Finland, Baltic coasts, Germany (west to the Rhine), and Austria east across Russia to the Irtysh River, north to

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[1] Nazarov and Shibaev, 1983, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, **116,** pp. 72–78, demonstrate that *Locustella pleskei,* recently found breeding on one island near Vladivostok, differs sufficiently, in voice, morphology, and ecology, from *L. ochotensis,* which breeds along the coast farther north and in Japan, to warrant separate specific status.—G. E. W.

Onega Bay on the White Sea, and the upper Kolva River, south to the Danube River, north coasts of the Black Sea, Crimea, and lower courses of the Don, Volga, and Ural Rivers, Aktyubinsk and Yamyshevo, Kazakhstan. Migrates through the Mediterranean and Near and Middle East to eastern Africa from Kenya to Transvaal. Vagrant to western Europe.

LOCUSTELLA LUSCINIOIDES

Locustella luscinioides luscinioides (Savi)

Sylvia Luscinioides Savi, 1824, Nuovo Giornale Letterati, **7,** p. 341—Pisa.

Local eastern England, southwestern France, western Spain, northern Algeria, Sicily, Crete (one record), and Israel (Lake Hula), and from Holland east across Germany and Poland to the upper Dnieper River (Smolensk region) and Khar'kov (where intergrading with *sarmatica*), south to Yugoslavia, northern Bulgaria, the Danube delta, Crimea, the Sea of Azov. Migrates through northern Africa to winter presumably in northern tropical Africa (scattered records for Senegal, Mauritania, Chad, and Sudan).

Locustella luscinioides sarmatica Kazakov

Locustella luscinioides sarmatica Kazakov, 1973, Zool. Zhurnal, **52,** p. 616—lower course of the River Don in the vicinity of Rostov-on-Don.

Southern Russia along the Don, Kuban', Terek, and Volga Rivers (intergrading with *luscinioides* near Khar'kov), north to Voronezh, Tambov, Penza, and Ul'yanovsk, and south to the northern foothills of the Caucasus and the Volga delta; also disjunctly in the steppes of the western Ural foothills (Ufa region). Winters presumably in tropical Africa.

Locustella luscinioides fusca (Severtsov)

Cettia fusca Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 131—Arys', Chimkent, southern Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan from the Emba River and the Aral Sea east to Lake Zaysan, north to Irgiz and Balkhash, south to the Amu-Dar'ya and the foothills of the Tien Shan, and locally in southern Turkmeniya (Atrek, Tedzhen, and Murgab Rivers). Migrates through Iran, the Near East, and Egypt to Ethiopia and northern Kenya.

LOCUSTELLA FASCIOLATA

Locustella fasciolata (Gray)

Acrocephalus fasciolatus G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 349—Batchian (= Batjan), Moluccas.

Central Siberia between 52° and 60° N. from the foothills of the Altai, Novosibirsk, and the headwaters of the Ob River east to Irkutsk and Lake Baykal, and disjunctly in eastern Siberia and northern Manchuria along the Amur River and its tributaries, coastal Ussuriland. Migrates through coastal China and Japan to the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, and New Guinea.

LOCUSTELLA AMNICOLA[1]

Locustella amnicola Stepanyan

Locustella amnicola Stepanyan, 1972, Zool. Zhurnal, **51,** p. 1896—lower part of the valley of the Igriva River, where it flows into Aniva Bay, Tonino-Anivsky Peninsula, southern Sakhalin.

Sakhalin, Kuril Islands, Hokkaido; northern limit of range undetermined. Migration parallels that of *fasciolata.*

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS** Naumann

Acrocephalus J. A. and J. F. Naumann, 1811, Naturgeschichte Land-Wasser-Vögel Nördlichen Deutschlands, Nachtrag, p. 199. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 21), *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus) = *Turdus arundinaceus* Linnaeus.

Muscipeta Koch, 1816, System Baierischen Zoologie, **1,** p. 162, pl. 4 D, fig. 33a. Type, by subsequent designation (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 87), *Acrocephalus turdoides? = Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus).

Kelea Merrem, 1818, in Ersch and Gruber, Allgemeine Encyklop. Wissenschaften Künste, Sect. 1 (1), p. 338. New name for *Muscipeta* Koch.

Conopoderas Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scandinaviae, **1,** pt. 2, table A. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus longirostris* Gmelin = *Sitta caffra* Sparrman.

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[1] The status of this species is in doubt.—E. M.

Titiza Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scandinaviae, **1,** pt. 2, p. 58. Type, by subsequent designation (Hartert and F. Steinbacher, 1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 264). *Motacilla schoenobaenus* Linnaeus.

Calamodus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 117. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia phragmites* = *Motacilla schoenobaenus* Linnaeus.

Tatare Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 4, p. 317. Type, by original designation, *Tatare otaitensis* Lesson.

Lusciniola G. R. Gray, 1841, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 28. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia melanopogon* Temminck.

Phragamaticola Jerdon, 1845, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 129. Type, by monotypy, *Phragamaticola olivacea* Jerdon = *Muscicapa aedon* Pallas; emended to *Phragmaticola* by Blyth, 1849, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., p. 181.

Calamocichla Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 94, 131. Type, by monotypy, *Calamoherpe newtoni* Hartlaub.

Notiocichla Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28,** p. 900. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia baeticata* Vieillot.

Hemiellisia Neumann, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 245. Type, by original designation, *Calamoherpe newtoni* Hartlaub.

Palaeolais Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 234. Type, by original designation, *Acrocephalus palustris* (Bechstein).

Calamornis W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 118. Type, by original designation, *Calamodyta brevipennis* Keulemans.

Calamoecetor W. L. Sclater, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 22. New name for *Calamornis* W. L. Sclater, 1927, preoccupied by *Calamornis* Gould, 1874.

cf. Mayr, 1948, Emu, **47,** pp. 205–210 (*stentoreus,* Australian subspecies).

Chapin, J. P., 1949, in Mayr and Schüz (eds.), Ornith. Biol. Wissen., Festschr. Stresemann, pp. 7–16 (*gracilirostris, rufescens*).

Stresemann and Arnold, 1949, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **48,** pp. 428–443 (*arundinaceus, stentoreus*).

Clancey, 1962, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **13,** pp. 128–138 (*gracilirostris*).

Traylor, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** pp. 161–162 (*rufescens*).

Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 1, ed. 3, pp. 35–53 (review, Palaearctic species).

Catchpole, 1973, Journ. Animal Ecology, **42,** pp. 623–635 (sympatry in *Acrocephalus*).

Fry, Williamson, and Ferguson-Lees, 1974, Ibis, **116,** pp. 340–346 (*baeticatus*).

Clancey, 1975, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **7,** no. 20, 14 pp. (*baeticatus, cinnamomeus*).

Leisler, 1975, Journ. Ornith., **116,** pp. 117–153 (foot morphology and ecology).

Dowsett and Lemaire, 1976, Bull. Zambian Ornith. Soc., **8,** pp. 62–63 (*baeticatus*).

Fry and Ferguson-Lees, 1977, Nigerian Field, **42,** pp. 134–137 (*baeticatus*).

Wawrzyniak and Sohns, 1977, Seggenrohrsänger (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 504), 100 pp. (*paludicola*).

Devillers and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1978, Gerfaut, **68,** pp. 211–213 (*baeticatus*).

Leisler, 1981, Vogelwarte, **31,** pp. 45–74 (*arundinaceus, scirpaceus, palustris, melanopogon, schoenobaenus, paludicola,* niche separation.)

Wilkinson and Aidley, 1983, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **103,** pp. 135–138 (*baeticatus*).

SUBGENUS **LUSCINIOLA** GRAY

ACROCEPHALUS MELANOPOGON

Acrocephalus melanopogon melanopogon (Temminck)

Sylvia melanopogon Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 41, pl. 245, fig. 2 and text—"campagnes près de Rome."

Southern and eastern Spain, Balearics, Mediterranean France, Italy, Sicily, northeastern Tunisia (Cap Bon), and east through Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, and Romania. Winters in the Mediterranean region, mostly in the east from the Balkans and Turkey south to Israel; also in the Nile delta and elsewhere in northern Africa and Chad.

Acrocephalus melanopogon mimicus (Madarász)

Lusciniola mimica Madarász, 1903, Vorläufiges Neuen Rohrsänger, p. 3—Transcaspia (Tedzhen) and eastern

Persia (Imam-Gular, Khorasan, and Neisar, Seistan).
Reedbeds from the southern Ukraine north to the Kharkov region, east across Kazakhstan to the lower Ili River, south to southern and possibly western Turkey, northern Israel, southern Iraq and Iran, northern and eastern Afghanistan, Sind, possibly in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab and Kumaun terai, and in Tadzhikistan. In winter recorded in Lenkoran, Azerbaijan, southern Turkmeniya, Tadzhikistan, eastern Saudi Arabia (Al Hufuf), Pakistan, and northwestern India, where it may breed.

Acrocephalus melanopogon albiventris (Kazakov)

Lusciniola melanopogon albiventris Kazakov, 1974, Vestnik Zool., no. 2, p. 16—lower Chelbas River, near Kanevskaya, Krasnodar region.

East coast of the Sea of Azov north to the lower Don, USSR.

SUBGENUS **CALAMODUS** KAUP

ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA

Acrocephalus paludicola (Vieillot)

Sylvia paludicola Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 202–Lorraine and Picardy.

Sedge wetlands in Europe from the south coast of the Baltic Sea and southern Finland east across central Russia to the middle Urals, south to Holland, southern Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Yugoslavia, Hungary, the north coast of the Black Sea, and Voronezh and Ulyanovsk regions. Winter quarters unknown but presumably in tropical West Africa. Recorded on migration in western Europe, northwestern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia), Canary Islands, Senegal, and Mali.

ACROCEPHALUS SCHOENOBAENUS

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Schoenobaenus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184—Europe; restricted to southern Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 566, referring to Linnaeus, 1746, Fauna Svecica, p. 84.

Damp thickets and reedbeds from the British Isles, northernmost Scandinavia, and northern Russia to Murmansk, Pechora delta, southern Yamal Peninsula, and 70° N. on the Yenisey River, south to northern Spain, central France, northern Algeria, possibly Morocco and Tunisia, Italy, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, southern Turkey (Lake Eber), Caucasus, northwestern Iran, north coasts of Caspian and Aral Seas, lower Amu-Dar'ya, Syr-Dar'ya, Lake Balkhash, western Altai, Lake Zaysan, and possibly the Tien Shan in western Sinkiang. Migrates to eastern and southern Africa from Nigeria and Sudan south to Damaraland, Transvaal, and Natal; Seychelles.

ACROCEPHALUS SORGHOPHILUS[1]

Acrocephalus sorghophilus (Swinhoe)
Calamodyta sorghophila Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 92—Amoy (= Hsia-men), Fukien, China.
Manchuria and possibly northern Hopeh (Ch'in-huang-tao). Known mostly from migrants collected in Hopeh, Shaweishan (= She Shan) Island, Fukien, and Luzon (one record).

ACROCEPHALUS BISTRIGICEPS

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps bistrigiceps Swinhoe
Acrocephalus bistrigiceps Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 51—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.
Southeastern Transbaikalia, from the headwaters of the Shilka and Argun Rivers east along the valley of the Amur River to Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu, south through Manchuria to northern Korea, northern Hopeh, Honan, southern Shensi, the lower Yangtze valley in Hupeh, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and northern Kiangsi. Migrates through Japan and eastern China to southeastern China, central Annam, Thailand and southern Burma, eastern Assam, Bengal, and probably Bangladesh.

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps tangorum La Touche[2]
Acrocephalus tangorum La Touche, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith.

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[1] Williamson, 1968, p. 33, suggests that this may be only a subspecies of *bistrigiceps*.—G. E. W.

[2] Hartert and F. Steinbacher, 1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 268, make this a subspecies of *A. agricola*, near *concinens*, which they consider conspecific. Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 241, also places *tangorum* with *agricola*, but separates *concinens* as a distinct species. The present treatment follows Williamson, 1968, pp. 33, 40.—G. E. W.

Club, **31,** p. 10—Chin-wang-tao (= Ch'in-huang-tao), northeastern Chihli (= Hopeh).

Known to breed only in northern Manchuria. Taken on migration in northern Hopeh; winter quarters unknown, but possibly in Thailand.

SUBGENUS **ACROCEPHALUS** NAUMANN AND NAUMANN

ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLA

Acrocephalus agricola septimus Gavrilenko

Acrocephalus agricola septima Gavrilenko, 1954, Nauk. Zap. Poltavsk. Derzhav. Pedagog. Inst., **7,** p. 53—"Magna Palus" in Parva Perestshepina, Poltava region.

Locally in reeds in southern Ukraine and western Kazakhstan from the Danube mouth along the northern Black Sea coast to the Kuban' River, north to the Poltava region and east to the Volga mouth. Migrates to southeastern Iran and western India.

Acrocephalus agricola agricola (Jerdon)[1]

Sylvia (acrocephalus) agricola Jerdon, 1845, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** pt. 2, p. 131—near Nellore, Madras.

Salicaria brevipennis Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 127—Karatau Mountains and western foothills of the Tien Shan. Preoccupied by *Calamodyta brevipennis* Keulemans, 1866.

Salicaria capistrata Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 127—Turkistan and the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Wetlands and thickets locally in Kazakhstan and western Siberia in the Ural River basin north to 57° N., and in the steppes north to 55° N., upper Yenisey River, Altai in Mongolia, Tien Shan in western Sinkiang, and south to eastern Iran (Khorasan and Seistan), northern Afghanistan, and in the Kunlun

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[1] Williamson, 1968, pp. 41–42, attributes to different stages in the molt and wear the characters that Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 241, assigns to *agricola* (based on birds wintering in India, "Breeding range unknown") and to *brevipennis* (breeding range given here for the subspecies); I agree. If a third subspecies is recognized, it must be called *capistrata.*—G. E. W.

Shan east to Tsaidam in Tsinghai. Migrates south to southeastern Iran, Baluchistan, Sind, and India south to Mysore and Madras and east to Assam.

ACROCEPHALUS CONCINENS

Acrocephalus concinens haringtoni Witherby

Acrocephalus agricola haringtoni Witherby, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 26—Buttakundi, Kagan valley, Hazara district, Pakistan.

Acrocephalus concinens hokrae Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **50**, p. 71—Hokra jheel, Kashmir; altitude 5,000 feet.

High mountain valleys in northern Afghanistan (Danaghori Plain), extreme northern Pakistan, and Kashmir.

Acrocephalus concinens stevensi Stuart Baker

Acrocephalus concinens stevensi Stuart Baker, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 16—Hessamara, northern Lakhimpur, extreme eastern Assam.

Plains of the Brahmaputra in Assam; possibly in southern Burma (Pegu). Winters in Bangladesh and Burma.

Acrocephalus concinens concinens (Swinhoe)

Calamoherpe concinens Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 432—Peking.

Northern China from Hopeh south to southern Shensi and the lower Yangtze valley. Migrates south to Fukien and northwestern Thailand.

ACROCEPHALUS SCIRPACEUS

Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus (Hermann)

Turdus scirpaceus Hermann, 1804, Observationes Zoologicae, p. 202—Alsace.

Southern Britain, France, and Spain north to southern Sweden and Finland, east in Russia to Smolensk, Tula, Tambov, and eastern Ukraine, and south to Morocco, Algeria, possibly Tunisia, Balearic Islands, Italy, Sicily, southern Balkans, Black Sea coast, and Crimea and Kuban' River. Winters in tropical Africa from Senegal, Zaire, and Sudan south to Mozambique.

Acrocephalus scirpaceus fuscus (Ehrenberg)

Curruca fusca Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc and note 4—northern Arabia.

The Near East south to Israel and east through Transcaucasia, northern Iraq, Iran to Kerman and Khorasan and possibly northern Baluchistan (Malezai Lora), USSR from the lower Volga, Urals, and Orenburg east through Kazakhstan to Lake Zaysan. Migrates through the Middle East to eastern Africa from the Sudan and eastern Zaire to Tanzania.

ACROCEPHALUS CINNAMOMEUS[1]

Acrocephalus cinnamomeus guiersi Colston and Morel
Acrocephalus baeticatus guiersi Colston and Morel, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 4—Lake Guiers, near Richard Toll, Senegal.
Senegambia.

Acrocephalus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus Reichenow
Acrocephalus cinnamomeus Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 161—north shore of Lake Albert Edward (= Lake Edward).
Acrocephalus boeticatus [sic] *minor* Lynes, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 96—Zalingei, Darfur, Sudan; altitude 3,000 feet.
Acrocephalus baeticatus nyong Bannerman, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 9—Akonolinga, Nyong River, Cameroon.
Acrocephalus baeticatus hopsoni Fry, Williamson, and Ferguson-Lees, 1974, Ibis, **116,** p. 340—Malamfatori, lat. 13° 37′ N., long. 13° 23′ E., Lake Chad, Nigeria.
Locally from northern Niger, Lake Chad, and southern Cameroon and adjoining Gabon northeast of the forest to Sudan and Ethiopia, and south through eastern Zaire, Uganda, and western Kenya to northeastern Zambia, northern Malawi, and western Tanzania.[2]

Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus Clancey
Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus Clancey, 1975, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **7,** no. 20, p. 12—Bela Vista, Maputo,

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[1] A *cinnamomeus* and *baeticatus* form a superspecies. *Acrocephalus albotorquatus* Hartlaub, 1880, Journ. Ornith., **28,** p. 212, is a *nomen oblitum,* not having been used for over fifty years.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Specimens from western Ethiopia (Kumerloeve, 1974, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **25,** p. 68) and Eritrea (Ash, 1977, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **97,** p. 7) apparently belong to as yet undescribed taxa.—M. A. T., Jr.

Sul do Save, southern Mozambique.

From the Luapula River and Lake Bangweulu, Zambia, southeast to western Mozambique and southern Malawi, and south to Natal. Poorly defined race.

ACROCEPHALUS BAETICATUS

Acrocephalus baeticatus suahelicus Grote

Acrocephalus baeticatus suahelicus Grote, 1926, Ornith. Monatsber., **34,** p. 145—Zanzibar.

Coastal Tanzania and Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia Islands; middle and upper drainage of the Zambezi River. A specimen from Natal has been assigned here.

Acrocephalus baeticatus baeticatus (Vieillot)

Sylvia baeticata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 195; based on "L'Isabelle" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 63, pl. 121, fig. 2—Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.

Northern Botswana and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south to Natal and eastern and southern Cape Province.

Acrocephalus baeticatus hallae White

Acrocephalus boeticatus [sic] *hallae* White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 21—Brandberg, South West Africa.

Southwestern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia) south to northern and western Cape Province.

ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS

Acrocephalus palustris palustris (Bechstein)

Motacilla s. Sylvia palustris Bechstein, 1798, in Johann Lathams Allgemeine Uebersicht Vögel, **3,** p. 545—Germany.

Reed beds, wet undergrowth, and bushy steppes in southern England (rare) and northern and central Europe from northern France (Normandy) north to southern Sweden and southern Finland, and across the plains of central Russia north to Leningrad, Kastroma, and Kirov, east to the Urals and south to the Alps, northern Italy (Po valley), Macedonia, Bulgaria, northern Greece, the northern coast of the Black Sea, Transcaucasia, and Ural River delta. Migrates to eastern Africa from Kenya south to Natal.

Acrocephalus palustris laricus Portenko

Acrocephalus palustris laricus Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool.

Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, **18,** p. 504—Damavand, northern Iran.

Iran in the southern Caspian district and Zagros south to Laristan. Migrates to eastern Africa.

ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18,** p. 815—India. New name for *Sylvia montana* or *Acrocephalus montanus* of various Indian authors, preoccupied by *Sylvia montana* Wilson, 1812 = *Motacilla virens* Gmelin, 1789, and by *Sylvia montana* Horsfield, 1821.

Southern Sweden, southern Finland, and Estonia east across northern Russia and western Siberia between 61° and 63° N. to the Nizhnyaya Tunguska and Chona Rivers in Irkutsk, south to the upper Dnieper River in northern Ukraine, 52° N. in central Russia, lower Ural River, southern Turkmeniya, northern Iran, northern Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan (Quetta), Pamir-Alai, Tien Shan, Tarbagatay and Russian Altai in Tadzhikistan, Kirgiziya, and Kazakhstan. Migrates through Iran, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, the northwestern Himalayas, and plains of northwestern India to winter from Kutch south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and east to Nepal, Assam, and Burma.

ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS[1]

Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus (Linnaeus)

Turdus arundinaceus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 170—northern Europe.

Reed beds in continental Europe from southernmost Sweden, Estonia, and western Russia south to northern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia), the Mediterranean and its islands (Balearics, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, and possibly Corsica), and east to the Don River, Ukraine, and Asia Minor, and in the Near East south to northern Israel, where it overlaps with *A. stentoreus stentoreus* in Lake Huleh. Intergrades with *zarudnyi* east of the Volga River and in the Kirgiz Steppes. Migrates south to tropical and southern Africa from Senegal and Kenya to Damaraland and northern Cape Province.

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[1] Until Stresemann and Arnold, 1949, pp. 429–430, demonstrated the overlap between *A. arundinaceus zarudnyi* and *A. stentoreus brunnescens* in Turkistan, all authorities considered these two species conspecific. A second area of overlap has been demonstrated in Lake Huleh, where *A. a. arundinaceus* inhabits *Phragmites* and *A. s. stentoreus* inhabits *Cyperus papyrus* (Zahavi, 1957, Ibis, **99,** p. 606).—G. E. W.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 26—Djarkent (= Panfilov), Turkistan.

Crimea, Caucasus, mouth of the Don River, and Mangyshlak Peninsula on the Caspian Sea east across Kazakhstan to the Russian Altai, south to the Aral Sea, Amu-Dar'ya, Syr-Dar'ya (where it overlaps with *A. stentoreus brunnescens*), Lake Zaysan, and the western Tarim valley in Sinkiang. Migrates through the Middle East, Arabia, and Egypt to eastern Africa from Uganda and eastern Zaire to Natal.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus griseldis (Hartlaub)[1]

Calamoherpe griseldis Hartlaub, 1891, Abh. Naturwissen. Vereine Bremen, **12,** p. 7—Nguru, Kilosa district, Tanganyika.

Lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq north to Baghdad. Migrates to eastern Africa from Kenya to Malawi.

ACROCEPHALUS STENTOREUS[2]

Acrocephalus stentoreus stentoreus (Ehrenberg)

Curruca stentorea Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 2—Damietta (= Dumyât), Lower Egypt.

Reedbeds in Egypt (Suez and along the Nile from the Faiyum to the delta) and in the Jordan valley (Lake Huleh, where overlapping with *A. a. arundinaceus,* to the Dead Sea).

Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens (Jerdon)

A[*grobates*]. *brunnescens* Jerdon, 1839, Madras Journ. Lit.

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[1] Often treated as a separate species.—G. E. W.

[2] All Pacific *Acrocephalus* are allopatric and together with *A. arundinaceus* form a single superspecies (*stentoreus, orientalis, luscinia, familiaris, aequinoctialis, caffer, atyphus,* and *vaughani*).—E. M.

Sci., **10,** p. 269—Carnatic, near Trichinopoly (= Tiruchirapalli).

Coastal and island mangroves in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in Sudan, Eritrea, southwestern Arabia, and northern Somalia. Also overlaps with *A. arundinaceus zarudnyi* on the east shore of the Aral Sea, extending south and east through the basins of the Syr-Dar'ya and Amu-Dar'ya, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, Iran (Zagros Mountains to Baluchistan), and Pakistan to India (Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bombay, Kerala). Winters throughout India to Sri Lanka (Ceylon); northwestern Thailand.

Acrocephalus stentoreus meridionalis (Legge)

C[alamodyta]. meridionalis Legge, 1875, Stray Feathers, **3,** p. 369—Jaffna, Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae Stuart Baker

Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae Stuart Baker, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 17—Hessamara, northern Lakhimpur, extreme eastern Assam.

Plains of the Brahmaputra in Assam, Burma, southwestern Szechwan and Kweichow, China. Winters in Andaman Islands.

Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti Salomonsen

Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti Salomonsen, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., **36,** p. 119—Laguna de Bay, Luzon.

Philippines: Luzon, Bohol, and possibly elsewhere.

Acrocephalus stentoreus siebersi Salomonsen

Acrocephalus stentoreus siebersi Salomonsen, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., **36,** p. 119—Tjibaroesa (= Tjibarusa), western Java.

Java.

Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus Hartert

Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus Hartert, 1924, Treubia, **6,** p. 21—Ampenan, northern Lombok.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok, Sumbawa; southeastern Borneo.

Acrocephalus stentoreus celebensis Heinroth

Acrocephalus celebensis Heinroth, 1903, Journ. Ornith., **51,** p. 125—Makasar, Celebes.

Vicinity of Makasar, southern Celebes.

Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert

Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert, 1924, Treubia, **6,** p. 21—Nangamesi Bay, near Waingapu, Sumba.[1]

Acrocephalus stentoreus toxopei Hartert, 1924, Treubia, **6,** p. 20—Kayeli (= Kajeli), Buru.

Acrocephalus meyeri Stresemann (*ex* Neumann MS), 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., **32,** p. 168—Toriu River, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.

Sumba, Buru, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Islands, and northern Queensland.

Acrocephalus stentoreus gouldi Dubois

Calamoherpe longirostris Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 20—Western Australia = King George Sound, Western Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 209.

Acrocephalus gouldi A. Dubois, 1901, Synop. Avium, p. 369. New name for *Calamoherpe longirostris* Gould, preoccupied by *Turdus longirostris* Gmelin, 1789.

Acrocephalus australis carterae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 343—Derby, northwestern Australia. Type from Point Torment, West Kimberley, *fide* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 355.

Acrocephalus stentoreus australis (Gould)

Calamoherpe australis Gould, 1838, in Lewin, Nat. Hist. Birds New South Wales, index to synonyms to pl. 18—Parramatta, New South Wales.

Acrocephalus australis mellori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 342—Mannam (= Mannum), South Australia.

Acrocephalus australis inexpectatus Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 92—New South Wales. Type from Parramatta, *fide* Mayr, 1948, p. 208.

South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, north to central Queensland.

ACROCEPHALUS ORINUS

Acrocephalus orinus Oberholser

Acrocephalus macrorhynchus Hume, 1871, Ibis, p. 31—"not far from Rampoor" (= Rampur), Sutlej valley, Himachal Pradesh, India.

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[1] *Acrocephalus cervinus* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 386, previously used for this taxon, is a honeyeater, *Timeliopsis griseigula fulviventris* (Ramsay), 1882, *fide* Salomonsen, 1967, Check-list Birds World, **12,** p. 340.—G. E. W.

Acrocephalus orinus Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28,** p. 899. New name for *Acrocephalus macrorhynchus* Hume, 1871, preoccupied by *Calamoherpe macrorhyncha* J. W. von Müller, 1853.

Known only from the type, in the British Museum (Natural History); cf. Vaurie, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1753, pp. 9–10, for description. He thinks it closely related to *A. concinens* and *A. agricola,* but notes its very large bill. Ali and Ripley, 1973, Handbook Birds India Pakistan, **8,** p. 116, suggest more plausibly that it represents a molting individual of a form of *stentoreus.*

ACROCEPHALUS ORIENTALIS

Acrocephalus orientalis (Temminck and Schlegel)

Salicaria turdina orientalis Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 50, pl. 20 B—Japan.

Acrocephalus australis melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 77—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Eastern Sinkiang, Kansu, and western Szechwan north throughout northern China and Mongolia to southern Transbaikalia, and the Argun and Amur River valleys east to Sakhalin, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido to Kyushu) and south through eastern China to Hupeh and the lower Yangtze River valley. Migrates to Bengal, Assam, Andaman Islands, Indochina, Philippines, Malaya, and Indonesia; recorded from Melville Island.

ACROCEPHALUS LUSCINIA

Acrocephalus luscinia luscinia (Quoy and Gaimard)

Thryothorus luscinius Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 202, Atlas, 1833, pl. 5, fig. 2—Guam.

Acrocephalus mariannae Tristam, 1883, Ibis, p. 45—Guam.

Conopoderas luscinia hivae Yamashina, 1942, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, **12,** p. 81—Saipan.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam, Saipan, Alamagan.

Acrocephalus luscinia nijoi (Yamashina)

Conopoderas luscinia nijoi Yamashina, 1940, Tori, **10,** p. 674—Agiguan, Marianas Islands.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Agiguan.

Acrocephalus luscinia yamashinae (Takatsukasa)
Conopoderas yamashinae Takatsukasa, 1931, Dôbutsu. Zasshi, **43,** p. 485—Pagan, Marianas Islands.
Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Pagan.

Acrocephalus luscinia syrinx (Kittlitz)
Sylvia syrinx Kittlitz, 1835, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **2,** p. 6, pl. 8—Lugunor and Uleei (= Woleai).
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Woleai, Lamotrek, Truk, Lukunor, Nukuoro, Ponape, Kusaie.

Acrocephalus luscinia rehsei (Finsch)
Calamoherpe rehsei Finsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 143—Nawodo, or Pleasant Islands = Nauru.
Micronesia: Nauru.

Acrocephalus luscinia astrolabii Holyoak and Thibault
Acrocephalus luscinia astrolabii Holyoak and Thibault, 1978, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **98,** p. 125—"Mangareva"; error: possibly Yap, Caroline Islands.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: ? Yap. Extinct?

ACROCEPHALUS FAMILIARIS

Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris (Rothschild)
Tatare familiaris Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, **10,** p. 109—Laysan.
Leeward Hawaiian Chain: Laysan. Extinct.

Acrocephalus familiaris kingi (Wetmore)
Conopoderas kingi Wetmore, 1924, Condor, **26,** p. 177—Nihoa Island, Hawaii.
Leeward Hawaiian Chain: Nihoa.

ACROCEPHALUS AEQUINOCTIALIS

Acrocephalus aequinoctialis aequinoctialis (Latham)
Sylvia aequinoctialis Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., p. 553—Christmas Island.
Line Islands: Christmas.

Acrocephalus aequinoctialis pistor Tristram
Acrocephalus pistor Tristram, 1883, Ibis, p. 44—Fanning Island.
Line Islands: Fanning (formerly), Washington.

ACROCEPHALUS CAFFER

Acrocephalus caffer caffer (Sparrman)
Sitta caffra Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 1, no. 4 and pl. 4—Tahiti.
Society Islands: Tahiti.

Acrocephalus caffer garretti Holyoak and Thibault
Acrocephalus caffer garretti Holyoak and Thibault, 1978, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **98,** p. 122—Huahine.
Society Islands: Huahine. Extinct?

Acrocephalus caffer longirostris (Gmelin)
Turdus longirostris Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 823; based on "Long-billed Thrush" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 67—Eimeo and York Island = Moorea Island.
Society Islands: Moorea.

Acrocephalus caffer percernis (Wetmore)
Conopoderas percernis Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 213—Nuku Hiva, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Nuku Hiva.

Acrocephalus caffer mendanae Tristram
Acrocephalus mendanae Tristram, 1883, Ibis, p. 43, pl. 1—Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Hiva Oa, Tahuata.

Acrocephalus caffer consobrinus (Murphy and Mathews)
Conopoderas caffra consobrina Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 13—Motane Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Motane.

Acrocephalus caffer fatuhivae (Murphy and Mathews)
Conopoderas caffra fatuhivae Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 14—Fatu Hiva Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Fatu Hiva.

Acrocephalus caffer idae (Murphy and Mathews)
Conopoderas caffra idae Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 15—Huahuna (= Ua Huka) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Ua Huka.

Acrocephalus caffer dido (Murphy and Mathews)
Conopoderas caffra dido Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer.

Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 16—Huapu (= Ua Pu) Island, Marquesas.

Marquesas Islands: Ua Pu.

Acrocephalus caffer aquilonis (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas caffra aquilonis Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 17—Eiao Island.

Marquesas Islands: Eiao.

Acrocephalus caffer postremus (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas caffra postrema Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 17—Hatutu Island, Marquesas.

Marquesas Islands: Hatutu.

ACROCEPHALUS ATYPHUS[1]

Acrocephalus atyphus atyphus (Wetmore)

Conopoderas atypha Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 206—Fakarava, Tuamotus.

Conopoderas atypha crypta Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 209—Makemo, Tuamotus.

Conopoderas atypha agassizi Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 210—Apataki, Tuamotus.

Conopoderas atypha nesiarcha Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 210—Rangiroa, Tuamotus.

Tuamotu Archipelago: northerly and westerly islands (not Napuka, Anaa, Niau, Makatea).

Acrocephalus atyphus palmarum (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas atypha palmarum Murphy and Mathews, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 350, p. 12—Anaa Island, Tuamotus.

Tuamotu Archipelago: Anaa.

Acrocephalus atyphus niauensis (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas atypha niauensis Murphy and Mathews, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 350, p. 13—Niau Island, Tuamotus.

Tuamotu Archipelago: Niau.

Acrocephalus atyphus ravus (Wetmore)

Conopoderas atypha rava Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp.

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[1] This species probably should be included with *caffer*.—E. M.

Zool., **63,** p. 208—Whitsunday (= Pinaki) Island, Tuamotus.

Eastern Tuamotu Archipelago: Hao, Paraoa, Akiaki, Ahunui, Pinaki, Vanavana, Tureia, Mururoa, Fagataufa; Gambier Islands: Mangareva.

Acrocephalus atyphus eremus (Wetmore)

Conopoderas atypha erema Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 211—Makatea, Tuamotus.

Tuamotu Archipelago: Makatea.

Acrocephalus atyphus flavidus (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas atypha flavida Murphy and Mathews, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 350, p. 16—Napuka Island, Tuamotus.

Tuamotu Archipelago: Napuka.

ACROCEPHALUS VAUGHANI

Acrocephalus vaughani kerearako Holyoak

Acrocephalus vaughani kerearako Holyoak, 1974, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **94,** p. 149—Mangaia, Cook Islands.[1]

Cook Islands: Mangaia.

Acrocephalus vaughani kaoko Holyoak

Acrocephalus vaughani kaoko Holyoak, 1974, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **94,** p. 150—Mitiaro, Cook Islands.

Cook Islands: Mitiaro.

Acrocephalus vaughani rimitarae (Murphy and Mathews)

Conopoderas vaughani rimitarae Murphy and Mathews, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 350, p. 20—Rimitara (= Rimatara) Island, Austral Group, 22° 40′ S., 152° 45′ W.

Tubuai Islands: Rimatara.

Acrocephalus vaughani vaughani (Sharpe)

Tatare vaughani Sharpe, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 2—Pitcairn Island.

Pitcairn Island.

Acrocephalus vaughani taiti Ogilvie-Grant

Acrocephalus taiti Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 58—Henderson Island.

Henderson Island.

[1] Treated as a full species, *Acrocephalus kerearako,* by Steadman, 1985, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **105,** p. 63.

SUBGENUS **CALAMOCICHLA** SHARPE

ACROCEPHALUS RUFESCENS

Acrocephalus rufescens subsp.?
Specimens of undetermined subspecies have been taken at Richard Toll on the lower Senegal River, Senegal.

Acrocephalus rufescens rufescens (Sharpe and Bouvier)
Bradypterus rufescens Sharpe and Bouvier, 1876, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, **1,** p. 307—Landana, Cabinda.
Calamocichla plebeja Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 178—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.
Calamocichla poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 37—Bilelipi, Fernando Po.
Locally from Nigeria and southern Cameroon south to the lower Congo River and northern Cuanza Norte, Angola, and east through northern Zaire to Kisangani (Stanleyville); Fernando Po.

Acrocephalus rufescens chadensis (Alexander)
Calamocichla chadensis Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 63—Lake Chad. Type from Wunnda, ca. lat. 13° 30′ N., long. 14° 30′ E., *fide* Bannerman, 1939, Birds Tropical West Africa, **5,** p. 77.
Lake Chad.

Acrocephalus rufescens ansorgei (Hartert)
Calamocichla ansorgei Hartert, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 52—Duque de Braganza, northern Angola.
Calamocichla ansorgei nilotica Neumann, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 246—Wadelai, northwestern Uganda.
Calamornis foxi W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 118—Lake Maraye, Kigezi district, southwestern Uganda.
Locally from Lake No, Sudan, south through northeastern Zaire and Uganda to Itombwe, Zaire, Rwanda-Burundi, and Kavirondo, Kenya; northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley; northwestern Angola in southern Cuanza Norte and Malanje; Okavango Swamp, Botswana.

ACROCEPHALUS BREVIPENNIS

Acrocephalus brevipennis (Keulemans)
Calamodyta brevipennis Keulemans, 1866, Nederlandsch

Tijdschrift Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **3**, p. 368—São Nicolau, Cape Verde Islands.

Cape Verde Islands: São Nicolau, Brava, São Tiago.

ACROCEPHALUS GRACILIROSTRIS

Acrocephalus gracilirostris neglectus (Alexander)

Calamocichla neglecta Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23**, p. 33—Lake Chad.

Known only from the type locality.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris tsanae (Bannerman)

Calamoecetor leptorhyncha tsanae Bannerman, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57**, p. 71—Achera Mariam, north shore of Lake Tsana (= Tana), Abyssinia; altitude 6,000 feet.

Western highlands of Ethiopia.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris jacksoni (Neumann)

Calamocichla jacksoni Neumann, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9**, p. 185—Entebbe, Uganda.

Calamocichla leptorhyncha nuerensis Lynes, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33**, p. 130—upper White Nile, Sudan, between Lake No and the Sobat River.

From the upper White Nile, Sudan, to Uganda, Kavirondo in Kenya, and eastern Zaire as far as Itombwe and Rwanda. Intergrades with *leptorhynchus* in southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris parvus (Fischer and Reichenow)

Phyllostrephus parvus Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32**, p. 262—Murentat, near Lake Naivasha, Kenya.

Bradypterus macrorhynchus Jackson, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27**, p. 8—Il Polosat, Laikipia, Kenya; altitude 7,500 feet.

Kenya highlands. Intergrades with *leptorhynchus* in southern Ethiopia and northern Tanzania.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris leptorhynchus (Reichenow)

Turdirostris leptorhyncha Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralblatt, **4**, p. 155—Tschara, mouth of the Tana River, Kenya.

Calamocichla palustris Reichenow, 1917, Journ. Ornith., **65**,

p. 391—Ndjiri Swamp, Masailand, Tanganyika. Preoccupied by *Sylvia palustris* Bechstein, 1803.

Coastal eastern Africa from southwestern Somalia and possibly Danakil, Ethiopia, south to eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern and southern Zambia, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Mozambique to the Save River. Intergrades with *parvus* in southern Ethiopia and northern Tanzania, with *jacksoni* in southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and with *cunenensis* at Namwala and Chilanga, Zambia.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris winterbottomi (White)

Calamaecetor leptorhyncha winterbottomi White, 1947, Bull. Brit Ornith. Club, **68,** p. 34—Manyinga River, Macondo district, Angola.

From Huambo, Angola, east to southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Zambia to Northern Province.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris cunenensis (Hartert)

Calamocichla cunenensis Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 62—Cunene River, southern Angola.

From southwestern Angola north on the coast to Benguela, and northern South West Africa (Namibia) east through northern Botswana to western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and southwestern Zambia north to Kalabo and Lukanga Swamp. Intergrades with *leptorhynchus* at Namwala and Chilanga, Zambia.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris zuluensis (Neumann)

Calamocichla zuluensis Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 96—Eshowe, Zululand, Natal.

From southeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Sul do Save, Mozambique, to eastern Transvaal and coastal Natal.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris gracilirostris (Hartlaub)

Calamoherpe gracilirostris Hartlaub, 1864, in Gurney, Ibis, p. 348—"Natal." Type from Liesbeck (= Liesbeek) River, Cape Province, *fide* Clancey, 1962, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **13,** p. 130.

Cape Province and southern Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), to interior Natal and Transvaal.

ACROCEPHALUS NEWTONI

Acrocephalus newtoni (Hartlaub)

Calamoherpe newtoni Hartlaub, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon-

don, p. 165—near Soamandrikazay, Madagascar.
Madagascar.

SUBGENUS **PHRAGMATICOLA**[1] JERDON

ACROCEPHALUS AEDON

Acrocephalus aedon aedon (Pallas)

Muscicapa Aëdon Pallas, 1776, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs, **3,** p. 695—Dauria (= southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Siberia).

Southern Siberia from the Ob River east to northern Russian Altai and Mongolia, north to Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Chervyanka River, the headwaters of the Lena River, and Vitim highlands. Migrates through central China to Yunnan, Indochina, the Andaman Islands, and western India and Bangladesh from the southern Himalayas to Mysore and Madras. Accidental Fair Island, Scotland.

Acrocephalus aedon stegmanni Watson

Phragamaticola aëdon rufescens Stegmann, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 250—Radde, eastern Amurland.

Acrocephalus aedon stegmanni Watson, 1985, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **105,** p. 79. New name for *Phragamaticola aëdon rufescens* Stegmann, 1929, preoccupied by *Bradypterus rufescens* Sharpe and Bouvier, 1876.

From the Argun River along the valley of the Amur River north to the Selemdzha River mouth, east to the Iman River and Valentin Gulf, and south through Manchuria to Hopeh. Migrates to southeastern China, Indochina, Burma, and Thailand; recorded once on Honshu.

GENUS **BEBRORNIS** SHARPE

Bebrornis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 93 (in key), 102. Type, by subsequent designation (Shelley, 1896, Birds Africa, **1,** p. 77), *Drymoeca? rodericana* A. Newton.

cf. Benson and Penny, 1971, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, ser. B., **260,** p. 479 (relationships).

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[1] For discussion of use of the emended version of this name, see G. M. Bond, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** pp. 50–51.—G. E. W.

BEBRORNIS RODERICANUS

Bebrornis rodericanus (Newton)

Drymoeca? rodericana A. Newton, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 47, pl. 1, fig. 3—Rodrigues Island.

Rodrigues, Indian Ocean.

BEBRORNIS SECHELLENSIS

Bebrornis sechellensis (Oustalet)

Ellisia sechellensis Oustalet, 1877, Bull. Soc. Philomath. Paris, sér. 7, **1,** p. 103—Marianne Island, Seychelles.

Seychelles: Cousin Island. Now extinct on Marianne Island.

Genus **HIPPOLAIS** Conrad

Hippolais Conrad, 1827, Neue Alpina, **2,** p. 77. Type, by monotypy, *Hippolais italica* Conrad = *Sylvia polyglotta* Vieillot.

Iduna Keyserling and J. H. Blasius, 1840, Wirbelthiere Europa's, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia caligata* Lichtenstein.

cf. Pleske, 1890, Ornithographia Rossica, **2,** Sylviinae, pp. 321–380 (review).
Simmons, 1952, Ibis, **94,** pp. 203–209 (*pallida*).
Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1691, pp. 8–9 (*icterina*).
Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 1, ed. 3, pp. 53–65 (review).
Dowsett, 1969, Bull. Nigerian Ornith. Soc., **6,** pp. 107–108 (*pallida*).
Beven, 1974, Brit. Birds, **67,** pp. 370–376 (*icterina*).
Bakaev, 1978, Vestnik Zool., no. 6, pp. 31–35 (*caligata*).

HIPPOLAIS CALIGATA[1]

Hippolais caligata caligata (Lichtenstein)

Sylvia caligata Lichtenstein, 1823, in Eversmann, Reise Orenburg Buchara, p. 128—Ilek River, near Orenburg.

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[1] *H. caligata* and *pallida* are closely related. If their ranges did not overlap in Iran and Russian Turkistan, they could be considered conspecific.—G. E. W.

North-central Russia and Siberia from Moscow southeast to the northern Caspian Sea and northern Kazakhstan, east to the Yenisey River valley at about 61° N. and the Chuna River valley in western Irkutsk. Migrates through the Middle East and Turkistan to peninsular India, Assam, and Bangladesh. Vagrant to Helgoland and Scotland.

Hippolais caligata rama (Sykes)

Sylvia rama Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89—Dukhun (= Deccan), India.

Iran except the southwest, Transcaspia, Kazakhstan north to Turgay and the Betpak-Dala Desert, and Afghanistan south to northern Baluchistan, Sind, Peshawar district, and northern Punjab, and east through Tadzhikistan to the Tien Shan and Tarim valley in Sinkiang. Migrates south to southern Arabia, Somalia, and India, mostly in the northeast but occasionally south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Hippolais caligata annectens Sushkin

Hippolais rama annectens Sushkin, 1925, List Distribution Birds Russian Altai, p. 75—Kosh-Agach, southeastern Altai.

Southern Kazakhstan and Mongolia in the western Tien Shan, Zaysan Depression, and Altai. Migrates to India and Bangladesh.

HIPPOLAIS PALLIDA

Hippolais pallida opaca Cabanis

Hypolais [sic] *opaca* Cabanis (*ex* Lichtenstein MS), 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 36, note—Senegal.

Southern Spain and North Africa from southern Morocco to northern Tunisia, recently spreading farther east to Cyrenaica. Migrates through the western Sahara to the savannas of West Africa from Senegal to northern Nigeria.

Hippolais pallida reiseri Hilgert

Hypolais [sic] *pallida reiseri* Hilgert, 1908, Falco, **4**, p. 3—Biskra, Algeria.

Oases of southern Algeria (Biskra southward) and probably southern Morocco south to Rio de Oro and Mauritania. Intergrades with *laeneni* in the southern Sahara.

Hippolais pallida laeneni Niethammer

Hippolais pallida laeneni Niethammer, 1955, Bonner Zool.

Beitr., **6,** p. 66—Bol, on east shore of Lake Chad.

Lake Chad and oases in the southern Sahara. Birds from Fezzan, Tibesti, Ennedi, and Darfur intergrade with *pallida,* those from Ahaggar, Agadez, Aïr, and Zinder with *reiseri.*

Hippolais pallida pallida (Ehrenberg)

Curruca pallida Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 3—the Nile in Egypt and Nubia.

Northern Egypt from Suez and the Nile delta south to Beni Suef and elsewhere at oases (Wadi el Natrun, Siwa, Bahariya, Dakhla, and El Kharga), intergrading with *laeneni.* Migrates south to the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Lake Chad; one breeding record for Khartoum.

Hippolais pallida elaeica (Lindermayer)

Salicaria elaeica Lindermayer, 1843, Isis von Oken, col. 343—Greece.

Acrocephalus dumetorum gabrielae Neumann, 1934, Verh. Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **20,** p. 470—Elmali, west of Adalia (= Antalya), Turkey.

From Dalmatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and southern Hungary south through Greece, the Ionian and Aegean islands, Crete, Cyprus, Turkey, and coastal Near East to Israel, Jordan, and Iraq; also recorded possibly breeding in Eritrea, eastern Somalia, southwestern Arabia, and Yemen. Migrates through Egypt and Arabia to the Sudan, Ethiopia, northeastern Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, and coastal Tanzania. Vagrants occur in western Europe (Italy, Helgoland, England) and the Canary Islands.

Hippolais pallida tamariceti (Severtsov)

Salicaria tamariceti Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 131—Syr-Dar'ya.

H[*ippolais*]. *pallida turcestanica* Zarudny, 1915, Materialy Poznaniu Fauny Flory Ross. Imp., Sect. Zool., **14,** p. 95—Kunya Kuduka, Kyzylkum.

From Transcaucasia and Iran through southern Turkmeniya, southern Kazakhstan, and Tadzhikistan north to the Aral Sea, Syr-Dar'ya, Karatau Mountains, and Betpak-Dala Desert, and south to Darvaz and northern Afghanistan. Winters in eastern Africa.

HIPPOLAIS LANGUIDA

Hippolais languida languida (Ehrenberg)

Curruca languida Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc—Syria.

The Near East from Syria and southeastern Turkey south to Israel and southern Jordan, east to southern Armenia and extreme western Iran (Luristan). Migrates through the Middle East and northeastern Africa to southernmost Arabia, Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Hippolais languida magnirostris (Severtsov)

Sylvia magnirostris Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 123 and note—Karatau Mountains and western foothills of the Tien Shan.

Eastern Iran (Khorasan and Sistan) north and east to the Aral Sea, Kyzylkum, Karatau Mountains, Muyunkum Desert, Ferghana, foothills of the Darvaz Mountains, Afghanistan, and the hills of Quetta in northern Baluchistan. Winters in eastern Africa.

HIPPOLAIS OLIVETORUM

Hippolais olivetorum (Strickland)

Salicaria olivetorum Strickland, 1837, in Gould, Birds Europe, **2,** pl. 107 and text—Zante (= Zakinthos), Ionian Islands.

Locally in coastal Dalmatia, Greece, Ionian and Aegean Islands, eastern Bulgaria, western and southern Turkey, Lebanon, and Israel. Migrates through northeastern Africa to winter from Kenya south to Transvaal.

HIPPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA[1]

Hippolais polyglotta (Vieillot)

Sylvia polyglotta Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 200—France.

Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Yugoslavia (Istria and northern Dalmatia), Sicily, ? Corsica, and northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. Migrates across the Sahara to the savanna of western Africa from Senegal to Cameroon.

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[1] *H. polyglotta* and *icterina* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

HIPPOLAIS ICTERINA

Hippolais icterina icterina (Vieillot)

Sylvia icterina Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 194—France.

Hypolais [sic] *icterina Borisi* Jordans, 1940, Izvestiia Tzar. Prirod. Inst. Sofia, **13,** p. 103—Kamtschyia (= Kamchiya), eastern Bulgaria.

Europe from southern Norway, Sweden, and Finland south to northeastern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, and Crimea, and east to central Siberia as far east as Tomsk. Migrates through Kazakhstan, the Near and Middle East, the Mediterranean, and northern Africa to the dry woodlands of central and southern Africa from Zaire and Kenya south to Damaraland and southern Mozambique.

Hippolais icterina alaris Stresemann

Hippolais icterina alaris Stresemann, 1928, Journ. Ornith., **76,** p. 375—forest south of Kuramabad, Gilan, northern Iran; altitude 400–800 meters.

Talish lowlands and foothills of northern Iran. Wintering areas unknown but presumably in eastern Africa.

GENUS **CHLOROPETA** SMITH

Chloropeta A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 112 and text. Type, by monotypy, *Chloropeta natalensis* A. Smith.

Calamonastides Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1940, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 91. Type, by original designation, *Chloropeta gracilirostris* Ogilvie-Grant.

cf. Keith and Vernon, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** pp. 115–120 (*gracilirostris*).

CHLOROPETA NATALENSIS

Chloropeta natalensis batesi Sharpe

Chloropeta batesi Sharpe, 1905, Ibis, p. 468—Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

From western Cameroon and adjoining Nigeria east through northern Zaire to the Uele and Ituri districts, and adjoining Sudan.

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 73—Canhoca, northern Angola.

From Gabon, Cabinda, and western Angola east through southern Zaire to the Manyema district and northern Zambia, possibly reaching lowland Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), but boundary with *natalensis* not clear.

Chloropeta natalensis massaica Fischer and Reichenow

Chloropeta massaica Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 54—Tschaga (= Chagga), base of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika.

Chloropeta natalensis umbriniceps Neumann, 1902, Ornith. Monatsber., **10,** p. 10—Malo, Omo River, Abyssinia.

Chloropeta storeyi Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 32—"Chedaro" = Nairobi River, Kenya, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 414, note 2.

Moderate elevations from Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan through Kenya and eastern Zaire (Lake Albert to Kivu) to southern Tanzania, where intergrading with *natalensis.*

Chloropeta natalensis natalensis Smith

Chloropeta natalensis A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 112, fig. 2, and text—near Port Natal (= Durban), Natal.

Chloropeta icterina Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 105—"Caffraria." Type from Durban, Natal, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 414, note 1.

From southern Tanzania and eastern and southern Zambia south to eastern Cape Province. Intergrades with *massaica* in southern Tanzania.

CHLOROPETA SIMILIS

Chloropeta similis Richmond

Chloropeta similis Richmond, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 163—Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika; altitude 10,000 feet.

Chloropeta kenya Sharpe, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12,** p. 35—Mt. Kenya.

Chloropeta schubotzi Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 119—Lugege (= Rugege) Forest, Rwanda.

Highlands above 6,000 feet from southern Sudan through Kenya and Tanzania to the Nyika Plateau of Malawi and Zambia; Ruwenzori and eastern Zaire south to Mt. Kabobo.

CHLOROPETA GRACILIROSTRIS

Chloropeta gracilirostris gracilirostris Ogilvie-Grant

Chloropeta gracilirostris Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 33—southeastern slopes of Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda; altitude 3,400 feet. Type from Mokia (= Muhokya), Uganda, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 415.

Eastern Zaire and western Uganda at Lakes Edward, George, Bunyoni, and Mutanda; Nyanza Province, western Kenya.

Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon

Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon, 1954, Ostrich, **25,** p. 141—mouth of Luapula River, Lake Mweru, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 9° 23′ S., long. 28° 30′ E.

Chloropeta gracilirostris Bredoi Schouteden, 1955, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, Tervuren, sér. 4, **4,** p. 330—Nkole, on Lake Mweru, Belgian Congo.

Lake Mweru, Zaire-Zambia border.

GENUS **CISTICOLA** KAUP[1]

Cisticola Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 119. Type, by tautonymy, *Sylvia cisticola* Temminck.

Cysticola Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 6, p. 415. Type, by tautonymy, *Sylvia cisticola* Temminck.

Calamanthella Swinhoe, 1859, Journ. North-China Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 1, p. 225. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 235), *Cisticola cisticola* = *Cisticola juncidis.*

Incana Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 638. Type, by original designation, *Cisticola incana* P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub.

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[1] The starting point for the genus *Cisticola* is Lynes's superb monograph, and not Sharpe's Hand-list. All the synonymy prior to 1930 is fully summarized by Lynes.—Ed.

cf. Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., 681 pp., 20 pls. (monograph).

Lynes, 1933, Ibis, pp. 694–729; 1934, Ibis, pp. 1–51.

Lynes, 1938, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **31,** pp. 83–94, 120–123.

Lynes, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46,** pp. 166–168 (*juncidis* and *exilis,* Celebes).

Mayr, 1944, Emu, **44,** pp. 121–122 (*exilis*).

Orlando, 1957, Rev. Ital. Ornitologia, **27,** pp. 125–131 (*juncidis*).

White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** pp. 124–132.

Hall, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** pp. 134–137 (*galactotes*).

Vernon, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** pp. 124–128 (*lais, njombe*).

Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **3,** no. 4, pp. 20–21 (*angusticauda, fulvicapilla, muelleri*).

Traylor, 1967, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **87,** pp. 137–141 (*aberdare*).

Parkes, 1971, Nemouria, no. 4, pp. 29–30 (*juncidis* and *exilis,* Philippines).

Thorpe, 1972, Behaviour, Suppl. 18, pp. 173–187 (*chubbi, hunteri, nigriloris*).

Pitman and Took, 1973, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **6,** no. 24, 12 pp. (*galactotes*).

Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** pp. 468–486 (songs and relationships).

Érard, 1974, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **94,** pp. 26–38 (*bodessa*).

Grimes, 1976, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **96,** pp. 113–120 (*chubbi* superspecies).

Schodde and Mason, 1979, Emu, **79,** pp. 49–53 (*juncidis,* Australia).

CISTICOLA ERYTHROPS[1]

Cisticola erythrops erythrops (Hartlaub)

Drymoeca erythrops Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 58—Calabar, Nigeria.

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[1] Considered a superspecies with *cantans* by Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, p. 172, but there is extensive geographical overlap.—M. A. T., Jr.

West Africa, from Gambia and Sierra Leone to northern Congo, east to the upper Uele River, Zaire, and south through Gabon to the lower Congo River, from the mouth up to Kinshasa (Leopoldville).

Cisticola erythrops pyrrhomitra Reichenow

Cisticola pyrrhomitra Reichenow, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 162—Gallaland, Abyssinia.

Ethiopia and adjoining southeastern Sudan.

Cisticola erythrops nilotica Madarász

Cisticola nilotica Madarász, 1914, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **12,** p. 591, pl. 11, fig. 2—Blue Nile, Sudan, lat. 13° N.

Blue Nile region of Sudan.

Cisticola erythrops sylvia Reichenow

Cisticola sylvia Reichenow, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 28—Ulegga, inner African lakes region, Belgian Congo; probably Warega, near Lake Albert, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 666.

From Ituri district, Zaire, and southern Sudan through the lake region to northern Lake Tanganyika and Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; Uganda and highlands of Kenya southeast to northern and eastern Tanzania.

Cisticola erythrops arcana Clancey

Cisticola erythrops arcana Clancey, 1978, Durban Mus. Novit., **11,** p. 315—Kabompo Boma, Northwestern Province, Zambia.

Northeastern Angola and Kasai, Zaire, through Zambia except for the Zambezi and lower Luangwa valleys, to northern Malawi and southwestern Tanzania.

Cisticola erythrops nyasa Lynes

Cisticola erythrops nyasa Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 374—Chiromo, Ruo district, Nyasaland.

Southeastern Tanzania south through Mozambique to the Save River, southern Malawi and lowland eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and west in the Zambezi and lower Luangwa valleys to the Caprivi Strip and adjoining Botswana.

Cisticola erythrops elusa Clancey

Cisticola erythrops elusa Clancey, 1978, Durban Mus. Novit., **11,** p. 313—Zimbabwe Ruins, Rhodesia, lat. 20° 16′ S., long. 30° 56′ E.

Central and eastern plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south through northern and eastern Transvaal to Sul do Save, Mozambique, and eastern Zululand, Natal.

CISTICOLA LEPE[1]

Cisticola lepe Lynes

Cisticola erythrops lepe Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 376—Lepe (= Lepi) Mission Station, Benguela, Angola; altitude 5,000 feet.

The central plateau of Angola from northern Huila to Malanje and northern Lunda, and southeast to the Chobe River, Botswana; Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

CISTICOLA CANTANS

Cisticola cantans swanzii (Sharpe)

Drymoeca swanzii Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 476—Volta River, Gold Coast.

From Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone east through the savanna to central and southern Nigeria, intergrading with *belli* in Cameroon.

Cisticola cantans concolor (Heuglin)

Drymoeca concolor Heuglin, 1896, Ibis, p. 97, pl. 2, fig. 1—"probably from the White Nile" = presumably Upper Nile Province, Sudan, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 353, note.

Northern Nigeria, and possibly as far west as Mali in the drier savanna, east to central and southern Sudan.

Cisticola cantans cantans (Heuglin)

Drymoeca cantans Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 96—Abyssinia. Type, in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, from Gondar, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 623.

Northern and eastern plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Cisticola cantans belli Ogilvie-Grant

Cisticola belli Ogilvie-Grant, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 71—Muhokia, southeastern Ruwenzori. Type, in

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[1] Dowsett and Prigogine, 1974, Exploration Hydrobiologique Bassin Lac Bangweolo Luapula, **19**, pp. 38–39, record two specimens of *C. lepe* taken alongside *C. erythrops sylvia* in the Marungu Mountains, Zaire; *lepe* must be recognized as a species.—M. A. T., Jr.

British Museum (Natural History), from Mokia (= Muhokya), near Lake George, Uganda, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 620.

Cisticola adamauae Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 175—Sagdshe, Adamaoua, Cameroon.

From Cameroon, where intergrading with *swanzii,* east through northern Zaire and southern Central African Republic to Uganda, adjoining Sudan, and southern Ethiopia, and south through the lake region to Bukoba and Kigoma, Tanzania, and Baraka, Zaire; Kasai, Zaire.

Cisticola cantans pictipennis Madarász

Cisticola pictipennis Madarász, 1904, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **2,** p. 205—Moshi, Tanganyika.

Western and central Kenya, southeast to Taita, and northeastern Tanzania from Arusha and Kilimanjaro to the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains. Apparently intergrades with *muenzneri* in central Tanzania at Iringa and Njombe.

Cisticola cantans muenzneri Reichenow

Cisticola münzneri Reichenow, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 163—Mahenge, Tanganyika. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Sanya, Mahenge district, southern Tanganyika, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 649.

Southern Tanzania, south to Malawi, adjoining Zambia, northern Mozambique to the Save River, and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Apparently intergrades with *pictipennis* in central Tanzania at Iringa and Njombe.

CISTICOLA LATERALIS[1]

Cisticola lateralis lateralis (Fraser)

Drymoica lateralis Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 16—Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Savannas from Gambia and Guinea-Bissau to Cameroon, merging gradually with *antinorii* in Central African Republic and northern Zaire.

Cisticola lateralis antinorii (Heuglin)

Drymoeca antinorii Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 102—"nello interno del Gazal," between lat. 6° and 7° N. = Jur, Bahr al Ghazal, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 287.

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[1] *C. lateralis, woosnami, anonyma,* and *bulliens* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Drymoica (Cisticola) modesta Barbosa du Bocage, 1880, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **8**, p. 57—Rio Loemma (= Loémé), Loango coast, French Congo.

Southern Gabon and Congo to the lower Congo River, and upstream to Lukolela and the Tshuapa region (once); Central African Republic and northern Zaire, where merging gradually with *lateralis,* to southern Sudan and Uganda, east to Mt. Elgon.

Cisticola lateralis vincenti Chapin

Cisticola lateralis vincenti J. P. Chapin, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **73,** p. 84—160 kilometers west of Baraka, Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Angola in northern Malanje, Lunda, and northeastern Moxico, southern Zaire from Kwango district east to Manyema and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, and Mwinilunga district, Zambia.

CISTICOLA WOOSNAMI

Cisticola woosnami woosnami Ogilvie-Grant

Cisticola woosnami Ogilvie-Grant, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 72—southeastern Ruwenzori; altitude 3,400 feet. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Mokia (= Muhokya), near Lake George, Uganda, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 672.

Cisticola schusteri Reichenow, 1913, Journ. Ornith., **61,** p. 557—Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude over 1,000 meters.

Central and southwestern Uganda and adjoining Zaire, Rwanda, and Tanzania south and east to Tabora, Iringa, and the Uluguru and Usambara Mountains.

Cisticola woosnami lufira Lynes

Cisticola woosnami lufira Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 300—upper Lufira River, Upper Luapula District, Belgian Congo.

From the east shore of Lake Tanganyika south to northern Malawi, northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to Balovale (= Zambezi) and Mwinilunga, and Manyema and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, Zaire.

CISTICOLA ANONYMA[1]

Cisticola anonyma (Müller)

Drymoica ruficapilla Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 16—Nun River, Niger delta.

Drymoeca anonyma, J. W. von Müller, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 197. New name for *Drymoica ruficapilla* Fraser, 1843, preoccupied by *Drymoica ruficapilla* A. Smith, 1842.

Clearings in forest from southern Nigeria and Cameroon to northwestern Angola and the Kasai, Manyema, Kivu, and Ituri districts, Zaire.

CISTICOLA BULLIENS

Cisticola bulliens Lynes

Cisticola bulliens Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 315, pl. 11, fig. 46—Lobito Bay, Angola.

Coastal and escarpment zone of Angola from Moçâmedes and Quilengues to Pungo Andongo and Cuanza Norte, the lower Congo River to Matadi, and Cabinda; Mouila, Gabon, *fide* Malbrant and Maclatchy, 1949, Faune Équateur Afr. Français, **1,** Oiseaux (Encyclopédie Biologique, **35**), p. 347.

CISTICOLA CHUBBI[2]

Cisticola chubbi discolor Sjöstedt

Cisticola discolor Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 84—Mann's Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.

Mt. Cameroon, from about 3,500 to 10,000 feet.

Cisticola chubbi adametzi Reichenow

Cisticola adametzi Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 175—Bamenda, Cameroon.

Highlands of western Cameroon and Obudu Plateau, Nigeria (? subspecies).

Cisticola chubbi chubbi Sharpe

Cisticola chubbi Sharpe, 1892, Ibis, p. 157—Kimangtichi (= Mangiki), Mt. Elgon, Kenya.

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[1] Possibly related to *chiniana* (Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** p. 472).—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *C. chubbi, hunteri,* and *nigriloris* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Highlands of Kenya, west of the Rift, and Mt. Elgon; mountains of western Uganda and eastern Zaire from Lake Albert south to Burundi and Mt. Kabobo; Bukoba, northwestern Tanzania.

Cisticola chubbi marungensis Chapin

Cisticola chubbi marungensis J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 6—Ketendwe (= Kitendwe), Marungu highland, Belgian Congo; altitude 6,050 feet.

Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

CISTICOLA HUNTERI

Cisticola hunteri Shelley

Cisticola hunteri Shelley, 1889, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 364—Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Cisticola prinioïdes Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 304—Mau, Kenya.

Cisticola hunteri immaculata van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 216—Bumasifa (= Bumasifwa), Mt. Elgon, Uganda; altitude 9,000 feet.

Cisticola hunteri masaba Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 343. New name for *Cisticola hunteri immaculata* van Someren, 1922, preoccupied by *Hemipteryx immaculata* Hartlaub, 1866 = *Cisticola ayresii* Hartlaub, 1863.

Cisticola hunteri hypernephala Elliott, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68,** p. 10—Mt. Olosirwa, Crater Highlands, Tanganyika; altitude 10,950 feet.

Highlands of western Kenya from Mt. Elgon, Laikipia, and Mt. Kenya south, and northern Tanzania from Loliondo and Crater Highlands to Mts. Ketumbaine, Meru, and Kilimanjaro. Distinctive dark populations are found above 10,000 to 11,000 feet on Mts. Elgon, Kenya, and Kilimanjaro.[1]

CISTICOLA NIGRILORIS

Cisticola nigriloris Shelley

Cisticola nigriloris Shelley, 1897, Ibis, p. 536, pl. 12, fig. 2—Kombi (= Kombe), Masuku (= Misuku) Range, northern Nyasaland; altitude 7,000 feet.

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[1] King, 1973, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **93,** p. 66, considers Kilimanjaro birds to be distinct.—M. A. T., Jr.

Highlands of northern Malawi, adjoining Zambia on the Nyika Plateau, and southern Tanzania from Sumbawanga to Njombe, Iringa, and the Uluguru Mountains.

CISTICOLA ABERRANS

Cisticola aberrans admiralis Bates

Cisticola emini admiralis Bates, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 50—Kulikoro (= Koulikoro), French Sudan.

Locally on bare rocky hills from Sierra Leone and southwestern Mali to the Accra district, Ghana.

Cisticola aberrans petrophila Alexander

Cisticola petrophila Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 104—northern Nigeria. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Pettu, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 655.

Locally in northern and central Nigeria, Sudan at Jebel (Jabal) Marra and the Dongotona Mountains, Mt. Morungole, northern Uganda, and northeastern Zaire in the Upper Uele and Ituri districts.

Cisticola aberrans emini Reichenow

Cisticola emini Reichenow, 1892, Journ. Ornith., **40,** p. 56—Busisi, Tanganyika.

From Limuru, Kenya, to Rwanda, and the south shore of Lake Victoria, Mkalama, and Kilosa, Tanzania.

Cisticola aberrans teitensis van Someren

Cisticola teitensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 217—Sagala, Teita (= Taita), Kenya.

Taita district, southeastern Kenya, and Mkomazi in adjoining Tanzania.

Cisticola aberrans bailunduensis Neumann

Cisticola emini bailunduensis Neumann, 1931, Journ. Ornith., **79,** p. 551—Chipepe, Bailundo, Benguela, Angola.

Western highlands of Angola.

Cisticola aberrans lurio Vincent

Cisticola [*emini*] *lurio* Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 173—Mirrote, Mozambique Province, Portuguese East Africa, lat. 13° 50′ S., long. 39° 35′ E.; altitude 1,500 feet.

Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, and Malawi east of the Shire River.

Cisticola aberrans nyika Lynes

Cisticola aberrans nyika Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 564, pl. 17, fig. 74—Nyika Plateau, northern Nyasaland; altitude ca. 1,500 feet.

Northern, Eastern, and Southern Provinces of Zambia, west to Livingstone; southwestern Tanzania; Malawi west of the Shire River; western Mozambique south to the Pungue River; Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola aberrans aberrans (Smith)

Drymoica aberrans A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 78 and text—"near Port Natal" = Durban, Natal. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), labeled "interior S. Afr.," fide Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 615.

Transvaal, western Swaziland, interior Natal, Lesotho (Basutoland), eastern Orange Free State, and Kanye, Botswana.

Cisticola aberrans minor Roberts

Cisticola aberrans minor Roberts, 1913, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 237—Port St. Johns district, Pondoland.

Extreme southern Mozambique, eastern Swaziland, Zululand, and lowland Natal to eastern Cape Province as far west as Grahamstown.

CISTICOLA BODESSA

Cisticola bodessa bodessa Mearns

Cisticola subruficapilla bodessa Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 11, p. 2—Bodessa, near the Sagan River, southern Abyssinia.

Southern and central Ethiopia, with an isolated population in northern Eritrea, and locally in Kenya at Moyale, Marsabit, between Timan and Isiolo, and the escarpment north of Kapenguria; Boma Hills, Sudan.

Cisticola bodessa kaffensis Érard

Cisticola bodessa kaffensis Érard, 1974, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **94,** p. 32—between Walkite (= Uolchitte) and Abalti, ca. lat. 8° 12′ N., long. 37° 40′ E., Kaffa Province, Ethiopia.

Known only from the valley of the Gibe River, Kaffa-Jima Province, Ethiopia.

CISTICOLA CHINIANA

Cisticola chiniana fricki Mearns

Cisticola subruficapilla fricki Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 11, p. 3—east shore of Lake Abaya, southern Abyssinia; altitude 3,600 feet.

Southern and western Ethiopia north to Shoa (Shawa), southeastern Sudan, and northern Kenya, where it intergrades with *humilis.*

Cisticola chiniana simplex (Heuglin)

Drymoeca simplex Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 105—"country of the Kidj negroes," Bahr al Jebel (= White Nile), Sudan.

Upper White Nile from the southern edge of the Sudd to Lake Albert, and east through northern Uganda to Mount Moroto. The species is not known from southern Uganda.

Cisticola chiniana humilis Madarász

Cisticola humilis Madarász, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 168—Mt. Lettema (= Settima), Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya, from Mt. Elgon and the Northern Uaso Nyiro River to Nairobi and Loita. Intergrades with *fricki* to the north, *fischeri* to the west, and *ukamba* to the southeast.

Cisticola chiniana ukamba Lynes

Cisticola semifasciata van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 210—no locality. Type from Masongaleni, Ukamba district, Kenya, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 670.

Cisticola chiniana ukamba Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., pp. 267, 670, pl. 10, fig. 38. New name for *Cisticola semifasciata* van Someren, 1922, preoccupied by *Cisticola semifasciata* Reichenow, 1905.

Moderate elevations in eastern Kenya, from the upper Tana River and Machakos to Taveta and Voi, and the Moshi and Arusha districts of Tanzania, where it intergrades with *fischeri.*

Cisticola chiniana fischeri Reichenow

Cisticola fischeri Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 162—Tura, Tabora district, Tanganyika.

Cisticola chiniana victoria Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., pp. 264, 671—Kisumu, Victoria Nyanza, Kenya.

Shores of Lake Victoria, from Kavirondo around to the Bukoba district, meeting *humilis* to the east, Bujumbura (Usumbura) at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and northern Tanzania east to Iringa, Dodoma, and Moshi, where it meets *ukamba*.

Cisticola chiniana heterophrys Oberholser

Cisticola heterophrys Oberholser, 1906, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **3,** p. 496—Mombasa, Kenya.

A narrow coastal strip of Kenya from Lamu to Mombasa, and northeastern Tanzania from the Usambara Mountains to Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Kilosa.

Cisticola chiniana fortis Lynes

Cisticola fortis Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 321, pl. 11, fig. 47—Pedreira, Bihe (= Bie) district, Angola.

From southern Congo and the highlands of western Angola east through southern Zaire and northern Zambia to the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, Mbala (Abercorn), Zambia, and Lake Rukwa, Tanzania.

Cisticola chiniana procera Peters

Cisticola procera W. Peters, 1868, Journ. Ornith., **16,** p. 132—Tete, Mozambique.

Cisticola chiniana mocuba Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 174—10 miles west of Mocuba, Quelimane Province, Mozambique, lat. 15° 46′ S., long. 36° 46′ E.; altitude 900 feet.[1]

Cisticola chiniana emendata Vincent, 1944, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **64,** p. 63—Mirrote, Mozambique Province, northern Portuguese East Africa, lat. 13° 50′ S., long. 39° 35′ E.; altitude 900 feet.

Southern Tanzania south from southeastern Morogoro district, Malawi, the Eastern Province of Zambia, and northern Mozambique, south to the lower Zambezi River as far upstream as the Luangwa confluence.

Cisticola chiniana huilensis Rosa Pinto

Cisticola chiniana huilensis Rosa Pinto, 1967, Bol. Inst. Investigação Cient. Angola, Luanda, **4,** pt. 2, p. 30—Lagoa Ivantala, Huila, Angola.

Central and northern Huila, Angola, and from northeastern Moçâmedes south to the Cunene River and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

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[1] This is a validly proposed subspecies and not merely a substitute name for *procera*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Cisticola chiniana frater Reichenow

Cisticola frater Reichenow, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 162—Damaraland, South West Africa.

Northern South West Africa (Namibia) and adjoining Angola, east of the range of *huilensis*. Intergrades with *smithersi* in western Ngamiland, Botswana, and Barotseland, Zambia, west of the Zambezi River.

Cisticola chiniana bensoni Traylor

Cisticola chiniana bensoni Traylor, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** p. 83—Liuwa Plain, Kalabo district, Barotseland, Zambia.

Liuwa Plain, northern Kalabo district, Barotseland, Zambia.

Cisticola chiniana smithersi Hall

Cisticola chiniana smithresi [sic] Hall, 1956, Ostrich, **27,** p. 104 (in text)—Panda Matenga, northeastern Bechuanaland.

Northeastern Botswana from Mababe to Panda Matenga (Mpanda Mutenga), eastern Caprivi Strip, adjoining Zambia west of Livingstone, and the northwestern corner of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades with *frater* in Botswana and Zambia.

Cisticola chiniana chiniana (Smith)

Drymoica chiniana A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 79 and text—"near Kurrichane" = Zeerust, Transvaal.

Southern Province of Zambia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south through eastern Botswana and central and western Transvaal probably to extreme northeastern Cape Province.

Cisticola chiniana campestris Gould

Cysticola [sic] *campestris* Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 20—Australia; error: southeastern Africa (probably Natal), *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 622; restricted to Durban, Natal, by Clancey, 1964, Birds Natal Zululand, p. 372.

Natal, Zululand, Swaziland, Mozambique north to Mt. Gorongosa, and adjoining Transvaal.

CISTICOLA CINEREOLA

Cisticola cinereola Salvadori

Cisticola cinereola Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova,

26, p. 254—Farrè, Awash valley, Abyssinia.

Cisticola schillingsi Reichenow, 1905, in Schillings, Mit Blitzlicht Büchse, p. 556—Doinyo Erok, Eastern Masai Province, Kenya.

Dry country from the Awash valley, Ethiopia, and northern Somalia south through Kenya to northeastern Tanzania; Sudan-Kenya border.

CISTICOLA RUFICEPS[1]

Cisticola ruficeps guinea Lynes

Cisticola ruficeps guinea Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 542—Kintampo, Ashanti Province, Gold Coast.

Sudanese arid district from Senegal and Niger to interior Ghana, Nigeria, and Cameroon; Bozoum, Central African Republic. Intergrades with *ruficeps* at Lake Chad.

Cisticola ruficeps ruficeps (Cretzschmar)

Malurus ruficeps Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 54, pl. 36, fig. a—Kordofan.

From Lake Chad east to Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan. Intergrades with *guinea* in the west and *scotoptera* in the east.

Cisticola ruficeps scotoptera (Sundevall)

Drymoica scotoptera Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 129—Sennar. Type, in Riksmuseet, Stockholm, from Bahr el Azraq (lower Blue Nile), lat. 13° N., *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 661.

The White Nile north of Taufikia, Sudan, the Blue Nile in Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Intergrades with *ruficeps*.

Cisticola ruficeps mongalla Lynes

Cisticola ruficeps mongalla Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl.,

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[1] Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** pp. 479–481, records a sibling species of *C. ruficeps* from the region south of Lake Chad, distinguished from *ruficeps* by different songs, behavior, and habitat. Chappuis applied the name *mongalla* Lynes to this taxon but I doubt if *mongalla* is applicable since Lynes was familiar with both *mongalla* and *ruficeps* in the field and considered them identical in the above characters. When more is learned about this new taxon, and longer series are collected, it will require a name of its own.—M. A. T., Jr.

p. 541, pl. 18, fig. 79—Malek, Mongalla Province, Sudan. Southern Sudan, south of about lat. 9° N., and northern Uganda.

CISTICOLA RUFILATA[1,2]

Cisticola rufilata ansorgei Neumann

Cisticola ansorgei Neumann, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 114—Caconda, Angola.

From the highlands of western Angola east through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Zambia to western Malawi from Mzimba to Dzonze.

Cisticola rufilata vicinior Clancey

Cisticola rufilata vicinior Clancey, 1973, Durban Mus. Novit., **10,** p. 11—Rusape, Mashonaland, Rhodesia.

The plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), intergrading in the dry west with *rufilata.*

Cisticola rufilata rufilata (Hartlaub)

Drymoica rufilata Hartlaub, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, **4**), p. 238—Damaraland, South West Africa. Type, in Städtisches Museum Bremen, from Elephant Vlei, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 659.

Northern South West Africa (Namibia) and adjoining Angola, Botswana, northern Cape Province at Kuruman, western Transvaal, and southwestern Zambia from Livingstone to Mongu and the Luete River, intergrading with *vicinior* in the dry west of the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

CISTICOLA SUBRUFICAPILLA[3]

Cisticola subruficapilla newtoni Rosa Pinto

Cisticola subruficapilla newtoni Rosa Pinto, 1967, Bol. Inst. Investigação Cient. Angola, Luanda, **4,** pt. 1, p. 12—Major (Caraculo), Moçâmedes, Angola.

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[1] *C. rufilata, subruficapilla, lais,* and *restricta* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Clancey, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 86, has described *Cisticola rufilata venustula* subsp. nov., Mzimba, Malawi.—M. A. T., Jr.

[3] Clancey, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 88, has described *Cisticola subruficapilla euroa* subsp. nov., Fauresmith, Orange Free State, South Africa.—M. A. T., Jr.

Coastal desert of southern Moçâmedes, Angola, and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

Cisticola subruficapilla windhoekensis (Roberts)

Drymodyta subruficapilla windhoekensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, **8**, p. 104—Neudamm Government Farm, 25 miles east of Windhoek, South West Africa.

Damaraland, South West Africa (Namibia), south from Otjiwarongo and the Waterberg to the Nankluft Mountains.

Cisticola subruficapilla karasensis (Roberts)

Drymodyta subruficapilla karasensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, **8**, p. 103—Kochena, Great Karas Berg, Great Namaqualand, South West Africa.

Drymodyta subruficapilla barbiensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, **8**, p. 104—Barbi Farm, 25 miles west of Helmeringshaussen, South West Africa.

Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), to Bushmanland and Gordonia and Kuruman, northern Cape Province.

Cisticola subruficapilla namaqua Lynes

Cisticola subruficapilla namaqua Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 216—Klipfontein, Little Namaqualand.

Little Namaqualand, South Africa, between the Orange and Olifants Rivers.

Cisticola subruficapilla subruficapilla (Smith)

Drymoica subruficapilla A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 76, fig. 2, and text—western Cape Colony; here restricted to Cape Town district.

Southwestern Cape Province from the Olifants River to Cape Town and east to Knysna.

Cisticola subruficapilla jamesi Lynes

Cisticola subruficapilla jamesi Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 217—Mortimer, Cradock district, Cape Province.

Eastern Cape Province from Port Elizabeth and East London north to De Aar and southwestern Orange Free State.

CISTICOLA LAIS

Cisticola lais namba Lynes

Cisticola lais namba Lynes, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52**, p. 11—Namba, Angola, lat. 12° S., long. 15° E.; altitude 6,700 feet.

Highlands of western Angola from Huila to southern Cuanza Sul.

Cisticola lais distincta Lynes

Cisticola distincta Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 240, pl. 19, fig. 81—Kidong (= Nkidong) valley, Kenya.

Mt. Moroto, Uganda, and the highlands of central Kenya from Urguess (Varaguess) to Narosura and Machakos.

Cisticola lais semifasciata Reichenow

Cisticola semifasciata Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 544—Tandala, southwestern Tanganyika. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Mlanje (= Lichenya) Plateau, Nyasaland, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 662.

Highlands of Tanzania from Iringa to the mountains at the north end of Lake Nyasa; Malawi and adjoining Zambia on the Nyika Plateau and Mafinga Mountains; Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.

Cisticola lais mashona Lynes[1]

Cisticola lais mashona Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 229—Chirinda (= Mt. Selinda), southern Melsetter district, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia; altitude 3,800 feet.

Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) from Inyanga to Melsetter and adjoining Mozambique; northern Transvaal to Pietersburg.

Cisticola lais oreobates Irwin

Cisticola lais oreobates Irwin, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 169—near peak of Monte Gogogo, Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique, lat. 18° 26′ S., long. 34° 2′ E.; altitude 6,000 feet.

Drier areas of northern and eastern Mashonaland, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Gorongosa massif, Mozambique, above 5,500 feet.

Cisticola lais monticola Roberts

Cisticola monticola Roberts, 1913, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 242—Six-mile Spruit, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Highveld of southern Transvaal and probably adjacent Orange Free State.

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[1] *Cisticola lais gaza* of W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 551, is a *nomen nudum.*—M. A. T., Jr.

Cisticola lais lais (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Drymoica lais Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, **4**), p. 237—Natal.

Southeastern Transvaal south through Swaziland, Zululand, Natal, adjacent Orange Free State, and Lesotho (Basutoland) to eastern Cape Province, west to Port Elizabeth, where intergrading with *maculata*.

Cisticola lais maculata Lynes

Cisticola lais maculata Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 224—near the Berg River, Piquetberg (= Piketberg) district, Cape Province.

Formerly in southwestern Cape Province, but now apparently found only from George and Knysna east to Port Elizabeth, where it intergrades with *lais*.

CISTICOLA RESTRICTA

Cisticola restricta Traylor

Cisticola restricta Traylor, 1967, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **87**, p. 45—Karawa, lower Tana River, Kenya, lat. 2° 38′ S., long. 40° 12′ E.

Lower Tana River, Kenya.

CISTICOLA NJOMBE

Cisticola njombe Lynes

Cisticola aberrans njombe Lynes, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53**, p. 170—near Njombe, Ubena highlands, southern Tanganyika; altitude 6,500 feet.

Cisticola lais nyikae Benson, 1941, Ostrich, **12**, p. 28—Nyika Plateau, northern Nyasaland; altitude 8,000 feet.

Cisticola lais mariae Benson, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66**, p. 16. New name for *Cisticola lais nyikae* Benson, 1941, believed preoccupied by *Cisticola aberrans nyika* Lynes, 1930.[1]

The Nyika Plateau of Zambia and Malawi and the Tanzania highlands from the head of Lake Nyasa and Matengo to Iringa.

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[1] *C. nyikae* is not homonymous with *nyika* according to the present rules.—M. A. T., Jr.

CISTICOLA GALACTOTES

Cisticola galactotes zalingei Lynes

Cisticola galactotes zalingei Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 390—Zalingei, Darfur.

Drier country, from the inundation zone of the Niger River east to Lake Chad and Darfur, Sudan.

Cisticola galactotes marginata (Heuglin)

Drymoeca marginata Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 94, pl. 1, fig. 1—upper Abyad (= White Nile) and Gazelle River (= Bahr al Ghazal), and lower Bahr al Jebel (= White Nile). Type, in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, from upper White Nile ca. lat. 7°–9° N., *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 645.

Southern Sudan and the Nile valley north to about lat. 13° N., and northeastern Uganda south to Mts. Moroto and Kamalinga. Intergrades with *amphilecta* in western Uganda.

Cisticola galactotes lugubris (Rüppell)

Sylvia (Cisticola) lugubris Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 111—Gondar, Abyssinia.

Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Cisticola galactotes amphilecta Reichenow

Cisticola amphilecta Reichenow, 1875, Journ. Ornith., **23,** p. 44—Accra, Gold Coast.

Cisticola lugubris nyansae Neumann, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 78—Sese Islands, Lake Victoria.

West Africa, south of the range of *zalingei,* from Senegal through southern Nigeria and Central African Republic to Uganda, western Kenya, northwestern Tanzania, and Zaire south to Kasai and Manyema. Intergrades with *marginata* in western Uganda and with *grisea* along the middle Congo River.

Cisticola galactotes grisea Traylor

Cisticola galactotes grisea Traylor, 1967, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **87,** p. 58—Omboué, Fernan Vaz, Gabon.

Gabon and Cabinda, Angola, intergrading with *amphilecta* along the middle Congo River.

Cisticola galactotes haematocephala Cabanis

Cisticola haematocephala Cabanis, 1868, Journ. Ornith., **16,** p. 412—no locality; type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Mombasa, Kenya, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 635.

Coastal districts from southern Somalia to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Cisticola galactotes suahelica Neumann

Cisticola lugubris suahelica Neumann, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 78—Begu, northern Usegua, Tanganyika.

Northern and central inland Tanzania, southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, to the Lualaba River, adjoining Zambia from Lake Mweru and the Luapula River, and northern Malawi.

Cisticola galactotes luapula Lynes

Cisticola galactotes luapula Lynes, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 169—Lake Bangweulu, northeastern Northern Rhodesia; altitude 3,800 feet.

Northeastern, central, and southern Zambia, west of the Luangwa valley.

Cisticola galactotes schoutedeni White

Cisticola galactotes schoutedeni White, 1954, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, Tervuren, n. s., 4°, Sci. Zool., **1,** p. 106—Kashiji River, Balovale, northwestern Northern Rhodesia; restricted to Kumano, lat. 13° 38′ S., long. 22° 49′ E., by Aspinwall, 1979, Zambian Ornith. Soc., Occas. Paper no. 2, p. 42.

Zambezi (= Balovale) district and Barotseland, Zambia, west of the Zambezi River, where it intergrades with *stagnans.*

Cisticola galactotes stagnans Clancey

Cisticola galactotes stagnans Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 242—Chanokha Drift, Botletle River, northern Botswana.

Northern Botswana to the Caprivi Strip, immediately adjoining South West Africa (Namibia), southeastern Angola, southwestern Zambia, where it intergrades with *schoutedeni,* and northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola galactotes isodactyla Peters

Cisticola isodactyla W. Peters, 1868, Journ. Ornith., **16,** p. 132—Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

Southern Malawi, the lower Zambezi valley of Mozambique, southeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the southern plain of Mozambique.

Cisticola galactotes galactotes (Temminck)

Malurus galactotes Temminck, 1821, Planches Color., livr. **11,** pl. 65, fig. 1, and wrapper—"Nouvelle-Hollande"; error: South Africa (probably near Durban), *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 634; Durban, Natal, suggested by Clancey, 1964, Birds Natal Zululand, p. 373.

Coastal South Africa, from Durban to Zululand, Natal.

CISTICOLA PIPIENS

Cisticola pipiens pipiens Lynes

Cisticola pipiens Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 404, pl. 14, fig. 58—Huambo, Benguela, Angola; altitude 5,500 feet.

Western Angola from northern Huila and Huambo, Benguela, to Cuanza Norte.

Cisticola pipiens congo Lynes

Cisticola pipiens congo Lynes, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **56,** p. 110—Elizabethville, southeastern Belgian Congo; altitude 4,000 feet.

Kasai and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, Zaire, eastern Angola, and Zambia west of the Luangwa valley except the Southern Province.

Cisticola pipiens arundicola Clancey

Cisticola pipiens arundicola Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 310—Sepopa, Ngamiland, northwestern Botswana.

Ngamiland, Botswana, the Caprivi Strip, and adjacent southeastern Angola.

CISTICOLA CARRUTHERSI

Cisticola carruthersi Ogilvie-Grant

Cisticola carruthersi Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 94—Mokia (= Muhokya), southeastern Ruwenzori, Uganda; altitude 3,400 feet.

From Kisumu, western Kenya, through Uganda to the lake region of eastern Zaire from Lake Albert south to Rwanda and southern Kivu.

CISTICOLA TINNIENS

Cisticola tinniens oreophila van Someren

Cisticola tinniens oreophila van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 214—Mt. Kenya; altitude 7,000 feet.

Kenya highlands and Mt. Elgon.

Cisticola tinniens dyleffi Prigogine

Cisticola tinniens dyleffi Prigogine, 1952, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **46,** p. 407—Mt. Mohi (= Muhi), Belgian Congo, lat. 2° 57′ S., long. 28° 45′ E.; altitude 3,170 meters.

Mountains of Zaire northwest of Lake Tanganyika and west of the Ruzizi valley.

Cisticola tinniens perpulla Hartert

Cisticola tinniens perpulla Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27,** p. 466—Bailundu (= Bailundo), Benguela, Angola.

Disjunct range in western highlands of Angola and northwestern Zambia.

Cisticola tinniens shiwae White

Cisticola tinniens shiwae White, 1947, Ostrich, **18,** p. 174—Lake Young (= Shiwa Ngandu/Ishiba Ngandu), Chinsali, Northern Rhodesia.

Locally in northeastern Zambia north and west of the Luangwa valley, adjacent southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and highland Mozambique.

Cisticola tinniens tinniens (Lichtenstein)

Malurus tinniens Lichtenstein, 1842, Verzeichniss Sammlung Säugethieren Vögeln Kaffernlande, p. 13—Kaffirland = Likwa (Vaal) River, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, Tervuren, n. s., 4°, Sci. Zool., **1,** pp. 79, 81.

Southern and eastern Cape Province to Natal and Transvaal.

CISTICOLA ROBUSTA

Cisticola robusta santae Bates

Cisticola robusta santae Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 125—Bambulue, northwestern Cameroon.

Cameroon Highlands.

Cisticola robusta robusta (Rüppell)

Drymoica robusta Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebersicht Vögel Nord-Ost-Afrika's, p. 35, pl. 13, labeled *Drimoica robusta*—Shoa (= Shawa), Abyssinia.

Cisticola robusta schraderi Neumann, 1906, Journ. Ornith., **54,** p. 265—Senafe, Eritrea.

Plateau of Eritrea and central Ethiopia, south to Addis Ababa and Harar.

Cisticola robusta omo Neumann and Lynes

Cisticola robusta omo Neumann and Lynes, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 136—Kankati, Jima territory, southwestern Abyssinia.

Highlands of southwestern Ethiopia, southeast to Alga, Sidamo district.

Cisticola robusta nuchalis Reichenow

Cisticola nuchalis Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 61—"Kagera" = Kagera River, Bukoba district, northwestern Tanganyika, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 652.

Uganda, Kavirondo district of Kenya, Tanzania on the west shore of Lake Victoria, and eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to Rwanda and Manyema; Shambe on the upper White Nile, Sudan; middle Congo River area at Gamboma, Congo, and Bolobo, Zaire.

Cisticola robusta ambigua Sharpe

Cisticola ambigua Sharpe, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 28—Mau, Kenya. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Ravine (= Eldama Ravine), Kenya highlands, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 616.

Central Kenya except for the Aberdares, southeast to the Mts. Meru and Kilimanjaro area of Tanzania.

Cisticola robusta awemba Lynes[1]

Cisticola robusta awemba Lynes, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 169—Luwingu, Awemba district, northeastern Northern Rhodesia; altitude 4,600 feet.

From southwestern Tanzania and Marungu, Zaire, west through Zambia to Mwinilunga and through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, to Kayoyo, where it intergrades with *angolensis.*

Cisticola robusta angolensis (Barbosa du Bocage)

Drymoica angolensis Barbosa du Bocage, 1877, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **6,** p. 160—Caconda, Angola.

Central plateau of Angola east to Kayoyo, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, where it intergrades with *awemba,* and Mwinilunga, Zambia.

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[1] On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, **70,** p. 181, consider *awemba* and *angolensis* to constitute separate species.—M. A. T., Jr.

CISTICOLA ABERDARE

Cisticola aberdare Lynes

Cisticola robusta aberdare Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 426—Aberdare Mountains, Kenya.

Aberdare Mountains, Kenya, and at Molo and Mau Narok in the highlands west of the Rift, where it occurs with *C. robusta ambigua.*

CISTICOLA NATALENSIS

Cisticola natalensis strangei (Fraser)

Drymoica Strangei Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 16—Accra, Gold Coast.

Drymoeca valida Heuglin, 1864, Journ. Ornith., **12,** p. 258—Bongo and Kosanga, Sudan. Type from Wau, Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 670.

Grasslands from Senegal to northern Zaire and southern Sudan, south in the west to Gabon and the lower Congo River up to Lukolela, Zaire, and in the east to Uganda and Kenya west of the Rift, eastern Zaire to the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with *matengorum* extensively in central and northern Tanzania.

Cisticola natalensis tonga Lynes

Cisticola natalensis tonga Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 448—Kodok, White Nile, Sudan.

Valleys of the Blue and White Niles, Sudan, from about lat. 12° south to about Malakal.

Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann

Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann, 1906, Journ. Ornith., **54,** p. 268—Lake Abassi (= Awusa), southern Abyssinia.

Moderate altitudes in Eritrea and Ethiopia south to Harar and Alga.

Cisticola natalensis argentea Reichenow

Cisticola argentea Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 25—Fanole, Umfudu, southern Somaliland.

Jubaland, Somalia, to Marsabit, Kenya, and Yabalo, southern Ethiopia.

Cisticola natalensis kapitensis Mearns

Cisticola strangei kapitensis Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc.

Coll., **56,** no. 25, p. 4—Potha, Kapiti Plains, Kenya; altitude 4,250 feet.

Central Kenya to the Chyulu Range and Arusha, northeastern Tanzania. Intergrades with *littoralis* in the Shimba Hills, southeastern Kenya.

Cisticola natalensis littoralis van Someren

Cisticola natalensis littoralis van Someren, 1943, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **64,** p. 23—Rabai, coastal Kenya.

Coastal districts from the mouth of the Tana River, Kenya, to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Intergrades with *kapitensis* in the Shimba Hills, southeastern Kenya.

Cisticola natalensis huambo Lynes

Cisticola natalensis huambo Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 441, pl. 15, fig. 64—Lepe (= Lepi), interior of Benguela district, Angola; altitude 4,900 feet.

Western plateau of Angola.

Cisticola natalensis katanga Lynes

Cisticola natalensis katanga Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 443—Kambove, Upper Luapula district, Katanga; altitude 4,500 feet.

Cisticola natalensis willi White, 1945, Ostrich, **16,** p. 138—Kashima, Balovale (= Zambezi), Northern Rhodesia.

Eastern Angola, southern Zaire north to Kasai and Manyema, Zambia west of the Luangwa valley except for the extreme south, the northern tip of Malawi, and southwestern Tanzania.

Cisticola natalensis holubii (Pelzeln)

Drymoica Holubii Pelzeln, 1882, in Holub and Pelzeln, Beitr. Ornith. Südafrikas, p. 76, pl. 1—Panda Matenga (= Mpanda Mutenga) River, eastern Bamangwato, Bechuanaland.

The northwestern corner of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), adjoining Botswana, and Zambia north to Kalomo.

Cisticola natalensis matengorum Meise

Cisticola natalensis matengorum Meise, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 117—Nambunchu on the Ngaka River, southwestern Tanganyika.

Southern Tanzania, eastern Zambia, and Malawi south through Mozambique to the Save River, and probably eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades extensively with *strangei* in central and northern Tanzania.

Cisticola natalensis natalensis (Smith)

Drymoica natalensis A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 80 and text—"neighbourhood of Port Natal" = Durban, Natal.

Eastern Cape Province, Natal, and eastern Transvaal, north to the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Mozambique south of the Save River.

CISTICOLA FULVICAPILLA[1]

Cisticola fulvicapilla dispar Sousa

Cisticola dispar Sousa, 1887, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **12,** pp. 98, 106—Quissange, Angola.

Central plateau of Angola (intergrading with *hallae* at Huila), Kinshasa (Leopoldville) and Dilolo, Zaire, and Mwinilunga and northwestern Barotseland, Zambia.

Cisticola fulvicapilla muelleri Alexander

Cisticola muelleri Alexander, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 49—Zambezi River. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Mesanangue, lower Zambezi River, Mozambique, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 649.

Zambia from Kabompo and Mumbwa to Mkushi, Isoka, and Eastern Province, southern Tanzania, Malawi, extreme northern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Mozambique south to the Save River, beyond which it intergrades with *dextra*. In Zambia hybridizes with *C. angusticauda* in a ten-mile-wide zone between Kapiri Mposhi and Ndola.

Cisticola fulvicapilla hallae Benson

Cisticola fulvicapilla hallae Benson, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** p. 105—Tsotsoroghe (= Tsotsoroga) Pan, northeastern Bechuanaland.

Southern Angola (intergrading with *dispar* at Huila), Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, southwestern Zambia, and northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra Clancey

Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra Clancey, 1971, Durban Mus.

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[1] *C. fulvicapilla* and *angusticauda* form a superspecies; often considered conspecific.—M. A. T., Jr.

Novit., **9,** p. 52—Bathoen Dam, Kanye, southeastern Botswana, lat. 24° 59′ S., long. 25° 22′ E.

Kanye, eastern Botswana, to Plumtree, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), plateau of Zimbabwe, and the Transvaal highveld north of lat. 26° S., intergrading with *muelleri* in Mozambique south of the Save River.

Cisticola fulvicapilla ruficapilla (Smith)

Drymoica ruficapilla A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 73, fig. 1, and text—interior of Cape Colony; restricted to the lower reaches of the Vaal River valley, northern Cape Province, by Clancey, 1959, Ostrich, **30,** p. 90.

Transvaal highveld south of lat. 26° S., western half of Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province on the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

Cisticola fulvicapilla lebombo (Roberts)

Dryodromas fulvicapilla lebomboensis Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18,** p. 175—Lebombo Mountains.

Dryodromas fulvicapilla lebombo Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18,** p. 205—Ubombo, northern Zululand. The name *lebombo* selected by Clancey, 1964, Birds Natal Zululand, p. 375, as correct, under the terms of Article 24a of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1961, p. 25.

Lebombo Mountains in northern Zululand, Natal, Swaziland, and southern Mozambique.

Cisticola fulvicapilla fulvicapilla (Vieillot)

Sylvia fulvicapilla Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 217; based on "Le Rousse-tête" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 69, pl. 124, figs. 1–2—Camdeboo *ex* Levaillant = Graaff-Reinet, eastern Cape Province.

Interior of eastern Cape Province east of the Great Fish River, northeast to the Drakensberg escarpment and western Lesotho (Basutoland).

Cisticola fulvicapilla dumicola Clancey

Cisticola fulvicapilla dumicola Clancey, 1983, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **103,** p. 48—Inanda, north of Durban, Natal.

Moist coastal regions of southern and eastern Cape Province from the George/Knysna region to coastal Transkei, Griqualand East, and Natal except extreme west.

Cisticola fulvicapilla silberbaueri (Roberts)

Dryodromas fulvicapilla silberbauer [sic] Roberts, 1919, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **6,** p. 117—L'Ormarins estate, Paarl district, foot of Groot Drakenstein Mountains, Cape Province.

Winter rainfall region of southwestern Cape Province.

CISTICOLA ANGUSTICAUDA

Cisticola angusticauda Reichenow

Cisticola augusticauda Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 69 (corrected to *angusticauda* p. 440)—Gonda (= Igonda, Ugunda), Tabora district, Tanganyika.

Southwestern Kenya, northwestern Tanzania south to Iringa, Matengo, and the middle Ruvuma River, Rwanda, the Marungu and Elizabethville districts of Zaire, and Zambia from the Northern Province west of long. 31° E. to Ndola, Broken Hill (Kabwe), and Kasempa. In Zambia hybridizes with *C. fulvicapilla muelleri* in a ten-mile-wide zone between Kapiri Mposhi and Ndola.

CISTICOLA MELANURA[1]

Cisticola melanura (Cabanis)

Dryodromas melanurus Cabanis, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 349—Angola.

Dryodromas pearsoni Neave, 1909, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, **4,** p. 130—Lufupa River, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Locally in northeastern Angola, and in Kwango and Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

CISTICOLA BRACHYPTERA

Cisticola brachyptera brachyptera (Sharpe)

Drymoeca brachyptera Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 476, pl. 14, fig. 1—Volta River, Gold Coast.

Cisticola hypoxantha Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 624—Magungo, northern Uganda.

Grasslands from Senegal and Sierra Leone east through Central African Republic and northern Zaire to southern Sudan and the Ituri district, Zaire, thence south through northern and eastern Uganda to Entebbe, Mt. Elgon, and northern and central Kavirondo, Kenya; the lower Congo River up to Bolobo, Zaire, Gabon, and Congo, where it meets *loanda.*

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[1] Sometimes placed in the genus *Apalis*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Cisticola brachyptera zedlitzi Reichenow

Cisticola zedlitzi Reichenow, 1909, Ornith. Monatsber., **17,** p. 42—Mareb, Eritrea.

Southern Eritrea and Ethiopia south to Yabalo and Harar.

Cisticola brachyptera katonae Madarász

Cisticola katonae Madarász, 1904, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **2,** 204—Boma-Gombe (= Boma La Ngombe), Tanganyika.

Central Kenya and Nandi and Meru south and east to Taita, and to Moshi and Oldeani, Tanzania.

Cisticola brachyptera kericho Lynes

Cisticola brachyptera kericho Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 491—Kericho, southwestern Kenya.

Kericho district, Kenya.

Cisticola brachyptera reichenowi Mearns

Cisticola hypoxantha reichenowi Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **56,** no. 25, p. 6—Changamwe, near Mombasa, Kenya.

Coastal districts from Jubaland, Somalia, to the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Cisticola brachyptera ankole Lynes

Cisticola brachyptera ankole Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 489, pl. 16, fig. 68—Ankole, Uganda.

Southwestern Uganda, the Bukoba district of Tanzania, and eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to Rwanda and Mt. Kabobo, meeting *loanda* at Baraka.

Cisticola brachyptera loanda Lynes

Cisticola brachyptera loanda Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 486, pl. 16, fig. 69—Lepe (= Lepi), Benguela district, Angola; altitude 4,900 feet.

Angola except for the coastal plain, southern Zaire north to Kasai and Manyema, and Zambia except for the Southern and Eastern Provinces; meets *brachyptera* in Congo and *ankole* at Baraka, Zaire.

Cisticola brachyptera isabellina Reichenow

Cisticola isabellina Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 60—Songea, Tanganyika.

Southern Tanzania northeast to the Morogoro district, Malawi, the Eastern and Southern Provinces of Zambia, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to Mt. Selinda, and Mozambique north of the Save River.

Cisticola brachyptera tenebricosa Clancey

Cisticola brachyptera tenebricosa Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, p. 498—Mapinhane, near Vilanculos, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

Eastern Sul do Save, Mozambique, north of the Limpopo River.

CISTICOLA RUFA[1]

Cisticola rufa (Fraser)

Drymoica rufa Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 17—Quorra (= Benue) River, opposite Idah, Niger River, Nigeria.

Grasslands from Gambia through Mali, Ghana, and Nigeria to Central African Republic, as far south as Bouar.

CISTICOLA TROGLODYTES

Cisticola troglodytes troglodytes (Antinori)

Drymoica? troglodytes Antinori, 1864 (March, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 669), Cat. Descr. Collezione Uccelli Interno Affrica Centrale Nord, p. 38—Djur (= Jur), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Central African Republic west to Bozoum and Nola, southern Sudan north to Darfur, Uganda south to Mt. Elgon, northwestern Kenya, and the Ituri district on the shores of Lake Albert, Zaire.

Cisticola troglodytes ferruginea Heuglin

Cisticola ferruginea Heuglin, 1864 (July), Journ. Ornith., **12**, p. 259—Sarogo (Sarakwo, Saraco) Province, western Abyssinian highlands.

Western and southern Ethiopia below 6,000 feet, and the upper Blue Nile, Sudan.

CISTICOLA NANA

Cisticola nana Fischer and Reichenow

Cisticola nana Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 260—Ngaruka, Masailand, Arusha district, Tanganyika.

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[1] *C. rufa* and *troglodytes* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Lowlands of southern and eastern Ethiopia, extreme southeastern Sudan, central Kenya, reaching the coast on the Tana River, and northern Tanzania at Arusha, Usambara, and Kilosa.

CISTICOLA INCANA

Cisticola incana Sclater and Hartlaub

Cisticola incana P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166, pl. 15, fig. 1—Socotra.

Socotra.

CISTICOLA JUNCIDIS

Cisticola juncidis cisticola (Temminck)

Sylvia cisticola Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 228—Portugal and Spain.

Atlantic coast of France from Vendée south, also Mediterranean coast (where intergrading eastward with *juncidis*), Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands, and northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

Cisticola juncidis juncidis (Rafinesque)

Sylvia Juncidis Rafinesque, 1810, Caratteri Nuov. Gen. Nuov. Spec. Animali Piante Sicilia, p. 6—Roccella, Sicily.

Cisticola juncidis carmelae Orlando, 1937, Riv. Ital. Ornitologia, **15,** p. 213—Sardinia.

Southern France (where intergrading with *cisticola*), Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Hungary, Balkans south to Greece (but not Aegean islands), Turkey, Syria and Israel (where intergrading with *neurotica*), Cyprus, and Egypt.

Cisticola juncidis neurotica Meinertzhagen

Cisticola cisticola neurotica Meinertzhagen, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 25—Sidon, Syrian coast (= Saïda, Lebanon).

Near East from Syria and Israel (where intergrading with *juncidis*) and Iraq, east to the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in western Iran.

Cisticola juncidis cursitans (Franklin)

Prinia cursitans Franklin, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 118—"on the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyian hills."

Eastern Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India from the foothills of the Himalayas south to Kanniyakumari (except for the range of *salimalii*) and the low dry zone of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), east to Bangladesh, northern Burma, and western Yunnan, China (intergrading with *malaya* in Nepal, Assam, and Burma, with *tinnabulans* in Yunnan).

Cisticola juncidis salimalii Whistler

Cisticola juncidis sálimalii Whistler, 1936, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38,** p. 487—Peermade, Travancore; altitude 3,200 feet.

Kerala, India.

Cisticola juncidis omalura Blyth

Cisticola omalura Blyth, 1851, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **20,** p. 176—Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon) in the low country wet zone and hill zone.

Cisticola juncidis malaya Lynes

Cisticola juncidis malaya Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 92, pl. 2, fig. 2—Klang, Malay Peninsula.

Southern Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Nicobar Islands, Sumatra, western Sumatra islands (Simeulue, Nias, Enggano), Belitung, and western Java.

Cisticola juncidis brunniceps (Temminck and Schlegel)

Salicaria (Cisticola) brunniceps Temminck and Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 134, pl. 20c—Japan.

C[*isticola*]. *j*[*uncidis*]. *okinavae* Momiyama, 1932, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, **2,** p. 320, note—Guiku-mura, Nakagammi-gun, Okinawa-dima, Okinawa Islands, Middle Ryukyu Island.

Japan, from Honshu south to the Ryukyu and Izu Islands, and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do), South Korea.

Cisticola juncidis tinnabulans (Swinhoe)

Calamanthella tinnabulans Swinhoe, 1859, Journ. North-China Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 2, p. 225, emended to *Cisticola tintinnabulans* by Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 51—Hongsan and the northwest coast of Formosa and Shanghai. Type from Formosa, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 98.

Cisticola juncidis mcgregori Hachisuka, 1930, Ornith. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ., no. 14, p. 196—Batan Island (north of Luzon, Philippines).

China from southern Shensi, central Szechwan, and the middle and lower Yangtze River south to Yunnan (where intergrading with *cursitans*), Fukien, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina, and the Philippines, except Palawan.

Cisticola juncidis nigrostriata Parkes

Cisticola juncidis nigrostriata Parkes, 1971, Nemouria, no. 4, p. 29—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippines: Palawan.

Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla Wallace

Cisticola fuscicapilla Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 489—Timor; Flores. Type is from Delli (= Dili), eastern Timor, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 95.

Eastern Java, Kangean Islands, and Lesser Sunda Islands east to Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Leti, and Moa.

Cisticola juncidis constans Lynes

Cist[*icola*]. *Juncidis constans* Lynes, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46,** p. 167—Lombasang (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes; altitude 1,100 meters.

Celebes (? except north); Buton, Kalidupa, Tomia, and Peleng; ? Ambon.

Cisticola juncidis leanyeri Givens and Hitchcock

Cisticola juncidis leanyeri Givens and Hitchcock, 1953, Emu, **53,** p. 194—Leanyer Swamp, 10 miles northeast of Darwin, Northern Territory.

Coastal Arnhem Land from near Darwin east to the Roper and McArthur Rivers, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Cisticola juncidis normani Mathews

Cisticola juncidis normani Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 98—Norman River, Queensland.

Norman River, head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland; Bensbach River, New Guinea (subspecies?).

Cisticola juncidis laveryi Schodde and Mason

Cisticola juncidis laveryi Schodde and Mason, 1979, Emu, **79,** p. 52—Bobowala, ca. 40 kilometers south of Ayr, Queensland.

Coastal eastern Queensland between Bowling Green Bay and Keppell Bay.

Cisticola juncidis uropygialis (Fraser)

Drymoica uropygialis Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 17—Accra.

Drier areas of western Africa from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau east through Mali, Ghana, Niger, and Nigeria to Sudan, western Eritrea, Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and southwestern Arabia. Intergrades with *perennia* in the drier parts of Kenya.

Cisticola juncidis perennia Lynes

Cisticola juncidis perennia Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 105—Mokia (= Muhokya), near Lake George, Uganda.

Uganda and adjoining Zaire, Kenya, Rwanda, and northern Tanzania; Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia Islands. Intergrades with *uropygialis* in the drier parts of Kenya and with *terrestris* in northwestern Tanzania.

Cisticola juncidis terrestris (Smith)

Drymoica terrestris A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 74, fig. 2, and text—between Latakoo (= Kuruman), northern Cape Province, and Kurrichane (= Seerust), Transvaal.

Equatorial Guinea (Spanish Guinea) and coastal Gabon, east through Zaire south of forest to western and southern Tanzania, and south through the whole of southern Africa to Cape Province, except for desertic regions. Intergrades with *perennia* in northwestern Tanzania.

CISTICOLA CHERINA[1]

Cisticola cherina (Smith)

Drymoica cherina A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 77, fig. 2, and text—"Cape Colony" = Madagascar.

Madagascar; Astove and Cosmoledo, Aldabra Archipelago.

CISTICOLA HAESITATA[2]

Cisticola haesitata (Sclater and Hartlaub)

Drymoeca haesitata P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166—Socotra.

Socotra.

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[1] Considered by White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80**, p. 125, a race of *juncidis*.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Considered by White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80**, p. 125, a race of *juncidis*.—M. A. T., Jr.

CISTICOLA ARIDULA[1]

Cisticola aridula aridula Witherby

Cisticola aridula Witherby, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 13—about 60 miles south of Khartoum, White Nile = Gerazi, *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 619.

Sudanese arid district from northern Senegal to the lower White Nile and Berber district, Sudan.

Cisticola aridula lavendulae Ogilvie-Grant and Reid

Cisticola lavendulae Ogilvie-Grant and Reid, 1901, Ibis, p. 650—Aroharlaise, British Somaliland.

Dry areas of Eritrea, eastern and southern Ethiopia, and Somalia, intergrading with *tanganyika* in northern and eastern Kenya.

Cisticola aridula tanganyika Lynes

Cisticola aridula tanganyika Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 126, pl. 4, fig. 13—Morogoro, Tanganyika.

Kenya from the Northern Uaso Nyiro River and Kisumu south, and Tanzania south to Tabora, Morogoro, and Dar es Salaam, intergrading with *lavendulae* in northern and eastern Kenya.

Cisticola aridula lobito Lynes

Cisticola aridula lobito Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 125—Lobito Bay, Benguela Province, Angola.

Coastal Angola from Santo Antonio do Zaire to Moçâmedes, and inland in southern Huila.

Cisticola aridula traylori Benson and Irwin

Cisticola aridula traylori Benson and Irwin, 1966, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **2,** no. 27, p. 1—Mocussueze (= Mucussuege), Moxico Province, eastern Angola, lat. 11° 06′ S., long. 21° 56′ E.; altitude 3,400 feet.

Eastern Angola at Cameia and Mucussuege, south and east to western Zambia in the Zambezi district west of the Zambezi River, and the Kalabo district, where intergrading with *kalahari.*

Cisticola aridula perplexa White

Cisticola aridula perplexa White, 1947, Ostrich, **18,** p. 174—

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[1] Clancey, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 87, has described *Cisticola aridula eremica* subsp. nov., Outpost, 33 miles southwest of Kamanjab, Kaokoland (Kaokoveld), northwestern South West Africa (Namibia).—M. A. T., Jr.

Chambezi (= Chambeshi) valley, Northern Province, Northern Rhodesia = Lake Chaya, edge of Bangweulu Swamps, Zambia, *fide* Benson *et al.*, 1973, Birds Zambia, ed. 2, p. 267.

Grasslands east of Bangweulu Swamps, Zambia.

Cisticola aridula kalahari Ogilvie-Grant

Cisticola kalahari Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 121—Molopo River, Bechuanaland.

South West Africa (Namibia), except for Great Namaqualand, and extreme southeastern Angola, east to western Zambia (where intergrading with *traylori*) and western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and south through Botswana and western Transvaal to central Cape Province.

Cisticola aridula caligina Clancey

Cisticola aridula caligina Clancey, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** p. 127—Maputa, northeastern Zululand, Natal.

Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal to southern Mozambique, Natal, eastern Orange Free State, and Griqualand East.

CISTICOLA TEXTRIX

Cisticola textrix bulubulu Lynes

Cisticola textrix bulubulu Lynes, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 7—near Bihe (= Silva Porto), Angola; altitude 5,700 feet.

Bulu-Bulu Plains of the western Angola highlands. Intergrades with *anselli* at Munhango.

Cisticola textrix anselli White

Cisticola textrix anselli White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 146—Minyanya Plain, western Balovale (= Zambezi), Northern Rhodesia.

Eastern Angola, west to Vila Luso, and the Zambezi and Kabompo districts of Zambia. Intergrades with *bulubulu* at Munhango, Angola.

Cisticola textrix major (Roberts)

Hemipteryx major Roberts, 1913 (January), Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 262—no locality; believed to come from Grahamstown, Cape Province.

Cisticola mystica Roberts, 1913 (December), Journ. South Afr. Ornith. Union, **9,** p. 106—Pretoria, Transvaal.

Orange Free State, Transvaal, and the high interior of northwestern Natal and western Swaziland; possibly eastern Cape Province.

Cisticola textrix marleyi (Roberts)

Hemipteryx major marleyi Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** p. 30—Manaba, Zululand.

Northeastern Zululand, Natal, south to Lake St. Lucia, and adjoining Mozambique.

Cisticola textrix textrix (Vieillot)

Sylvia textrix Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 208; based on "Le Pinc-pinc" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 88, pl. 131—Cape Province *ex* Levaillant.

Southern Cape Province from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth.

CISTICOLA EXIMIA

Cisticola eximia occidens Lynes

Cisticola eximia occidens Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 178, pl. 7, fig. 20A—Rirn, northern Nigeria.

Locally in savannas from Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone to central and southeastern Nigeria.

Cisticola eximia winneba Lynes

Cisticola eximia winneba Lynes, 1931, Bull, Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 10—Winneba, Gold Coast; near sea level.

Known only from the type locality.

Cisticola eximia eximia (Heuglin)

Drymoeca eximia Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 106, pl. 3, fig. 1—upper Gazelle River (= Bahr al Ghazal), Sudan.

Northern Zaire from the bend of the Ubangi River to the upper Uele River, southern Sudan, Uganda, and the Kavirondo district of Kenya; the northern plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

CISTICOLA DAMBO

Cisticola dambo dambo Lynes

Cisticola dambo Lynes, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 5—Nasondoye, southern Belgian Congo, lat. 10 1/2° S., long. 25° E.; altitude 3,300 feet.

Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, from Dilolo to Marungu, eastern Angola, and northwestern Zambia at Mwinilunga.

Cisticola dambo kasai Lynes

Cisticola dambo kasai Lynes, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **56,** p. 109—near Banda, northwestern Kasai, Belgian Congo, lat. 5.7° S., long. 9.7° E.; altitude 2,400 feet.

Northwestern Kasai district, Zaire.

CISTICOLA BRUNNESCENS

Cisticola brunnescens lynesi Bates

Cisticola ayresii lynesi Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 90—Oku, west of Kumbo, Cameroon.

Bamenda and the Banso Mountains of western Cameroon.

Cisticola brunnescens mbangensis Chappuis and Érard

Cisticola brunnescens mbangensis Chappuis and Érard, 1973, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **93,** p. 144—Adamaoua, Cameroon.

Region of the Mbang Mountains, Adamaoua, Cameroon.

Cisticola brunnescens midcongo Lynes

Cisticola brunnescens midcongo Lynes, 1938, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **31,** p. 182—Kunungu, about 20 miles southeast of Bolobo, middle Congo River.

Both banks of the middle Congo River in Gamboma, Congo, and Bolobo, Zaire, districts.

Cisticola brunnescens brunnescens Heuglin

Cisticola brunnescens Heuglin, 1862, Journ. Ornith., **10,** p. 289—Gudofelasi (= Godofelassi), in Hamasen, Eritrea; altitude 6,000 feet.

High plateau of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and possibly northwestern Somalia.

Cisticola brunnescens wambera Lynes

Cisticola brunnescens wambera Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 162—Wambera (= Wambara) Town, "S. W. Abyssinia"; altitude 8,000 feet.

Isolated Wambara Plateau of northwestern Ethiopia.

Cisticola brunnescens nakuruensis van Someren

Cisticola terrestris nakuruensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 207—Nakuru Plains, Kenya.

Highlands of western Kenya south to the Crater Highlands of northwestern Tanzania, intergrading with *hindii* at Kikuyu, Kenya.

Cisticola brunnescens hindii Sharpe

Cisticola hindii Sharpe, 1896, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **6,** p. 7—Machakos, Kenya.

Moderate elevations in Kenya on the Athi and Kapiti Plains, south to Simba, and to Mts. Kilimanjaro and Hanang, northern Tanzania, intergrading with *nakuruensis* at Kikuyu, Kenya.

Cisticola brunnescens cinnamomea Reichenow

Cisticola cinnamomea Reichenow, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 28—Ngomingi, Uhehe, Tanganyika.

Locally from the highlands of western Angola east through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to southwestern Tanzania, north to Iringa; the Mashona Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), where intergrading with *egregia*, and adjacent Mozambique.

Cisticola brunnescens egregia (Roberts)

Hemipteryx egregia Roberts, 1913, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 263—Wakkerstroom, Transvaal.

Eastern Cape Province in Pondoland, north through Natal to Swaziland, eastern Transvaal, and southern Sul do Save, Mozambique, intergrading with *cinnamomea* in the Mashona Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

CISTICOLA AYRESII

Cisticola ayresii gabun Lynes

Cisticola ayresii gabun Lynes, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 9—Port Gentil, Gabon.

Port Gentil and the lower Ogooue River, Gabon; both banks of the middle Congo River in Gamboma, Congo, and Bolobo, Zaire, districts.

Cisticola ayresii imatong Cave

Cisticola ayresii imatong Cave, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 8—Imatong Mountains, Equatoria Province, Sudan, ca. lat. 4° N., long. 33° E.; altitude 8,000 feet.

Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan.

Cisticola ayresii itombwensis Prigogine

Cisticola ayresii itombwensis Prigogine, 1957, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **55,** p. 34—Muusi, Itombwe, Belgian Congo, lat. 3° 03′ S., long. 28° 48′ E.; altitude 2,400 meters.

Mountains of the Itombwe, above 6,000 feet, and Mt. Kabobo, Zaire.

Cisticola ayresii entebbe Lynes
Cisticola ayresii entebbe Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 154—Entebbe, Uganda.
Eastern Zaire from Lake Albert to Lake Kivu, Rwanda and Burundi, Bukoba, Tanzania, on Lake Victoria, southern Uganda, and the Kavirondo district, Kenya.

Cisticola ayresii mauensis van Someren
Cisticola terrestris mauensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 207—Mau, Kenya.
Highlands of western Kenya.

Cisticola ayresii ayresii Hartlaub
Cisticola ayresii Hartlaub, 1863, in Gurney, Ibis, p. 325, pl. 8, fig. 2—Natal.
Locally from the western highlands of Angola to the Mwinilunga district, Zambia, and the Biano (Manika) Plateau and Upemba National Park, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; north end of Lake Nyasa, from the Nyika Plateau, Malawi, and Matengo Highlands, Tanzania, to the Iringa Highlands; the eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); South Africa, from Transvaal south to eastern Cape Province, west to Knysna.

CISTICOLA EXILIS

Cisticola exilis erythrocephala Blyth
Cisticola erythrocephala Blyth (*ex* Jerdon MS), 1851, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **20,** p. 523—Nilgiris.
High hills of southern India in southern Mysore, western Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

Cisticola exilis tytleri Jerdon
Cisticola Tytleri Jerdon (*ex* Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 176—Dacca.
Himalayan foothills in Kumaun, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, ? Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, western and northern Burma (Irrawaddy and Chindwin valleys, Arakan), and western Yunnan, China (where intergrading with *courtoisi*).

Cisticola exilis equicaudata Stuart Baker
Cisticola exilis equicaudata Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 39—Samkok (= Ban Sam Khok), Siam.
Eastern Burma (no longer present in Sittang plain but still at

Prome), northern and central Thailand (absent in peninsular provinces), Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

Cisticola exilis courtoisi La Touche

Cisticola exilis courtoisi La Touche, 1926, Handb. Birds Eastern China, **1**, p. 237—Hokow (= Ho-k' ou), southern Yunnan.

Southern China in southeastern Yunnan (where intergrading with *tytleri*), Kwangsi, southern Hunan, southern Anhwei, northern Kiangsi, and central and northwestern Fukien.

Cisticola exilis volitans (Swinhoe)

Calamanthella volitans Swinhoe, 1859, Journ. North-China Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 2, p. 226—northeastern Formosa.

Taiwan.

Cisticola exilis semirufa Cabanis

Cisticola semirufa Cabanis, 1872, Journ. Ornith., **20**, p. 316—Luzon.

Philippines from Luzon to Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago, but not Palawan.

Cisticola exilis rustica Wallace

Cisticola rustica Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 25—Buru, Moluccas.

Celebes, Peleng, and Buru.

Cisticola exilis lineocapilla Gould[1]

Cysticola lineocapilla Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1—Port Essington, Australia.

Java, Lesser Sunda Islands from Bali to Timor, Leti, Sermata, and Babar, and Northern Territory of Australia from Melville Island and South Goulburn Island, the Daly River to the King River (coastal), inland to the Adelaide River, the upper South Alligator River, and Oenpelli.

Cisticola exilis alexandrae Mathews

Cisticola exilis alexandrae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 343—Alexandra (= Alexandria), Northern Territory.

From the Fortescue River, Western Australia, east through Kimberley and the interior of Northern Territory and western Queensland, south to about lat. 20° S.

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[1] Australian races follow Lynes, 1930, pp. 185–197.—E. M.

Cisticola exilis exilis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Malurus exilis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 223—Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 596.

Queensland north to the Cairns district, New South Wales, Victoria, King Island, northern Tasmania, and southeastern South Australia.

Cisticola exilis diminuta Mathews

Cisticola exilis diminuta Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 373—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland (north of lat. 17° S.), islands of Torres Strait; eastern New Guinea west along the south coast at least as far as the Oriomo River (Dogwa), along the north coast to Humboldt Bay and Lake Sentani; Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago; Manam (= Vulcan) Island. Approaches *polionota* in the northern part of its range.

Cisticola exilis polionota Mayr

Cisticola exilis polionota Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 709, p. 14—Baining district, New Britain.

New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Long, Umboi, Watom, Duke of York, Lihir, Tabar Islands.

GENUS **SCOTOCERCA** SUNDEVALL

Scotocerca Sundevall, 1872, Methodi Nat. Avium Disponendarum Tentamen, p. 7. Type, by original designation, *Malurus inquietus* Cretzschmar.

Atraphornis Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 124. Type, by original designation, *Atraphornis platyura* Severtsov.

cf. Meklenbutsev, 1960, Uzbek. Biol. Zhurnal, Tashkent, **2,** pp. 42–46 (distribution and biology, Turkistan).

Sopyev, 1962, Trudy Turkmen Sel.-khoz. Inst., **11,** pp. 113–119.

Potapov, 1962, Trudy Inst. Zool. Parasitol. Akad. Nauk Tadzhik. SSR, **22,** pp. 41–48.

Stepanyan, 1970, Biol. Nauki, no. 11, pp. 23–28.

SCOTOCERCA INQUIETA

Scotocerca inquieta theresae Meinertzhagen

Scotocerca inquieta theresae Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 65—near Izakarm, Moroccan Sahara.
Stony deserts of southern Morocco.

Scotocerca inquieta saharae (Loche)
Malurus Saharae Loche, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **10,** p. 395, pl. 11, fig. 2—Algerian Sahara near the M'Zab.
The northern portions of the Sahara from eastern Morocco to Tripolitania. Generally absent from the Mediterranean coast.

Scotocerca inquieta harterti Festa
Scotocerca inquieta harterti Festa, 1925, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **39,** n. s., no. 24, p. 13—Zavia Mechili, Cyrenaica.
Cyrenaica, Libya.

Scotocerca inquieta inquieta (Cretzschmar)
Malurus inquietus Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 55, pl. 36, fig. b—Arabia Petraea.
Eastern desert of Egypt, southern Sinai, southern Israel, and across northern Arabia to the Persian Gulf.

Scotocerca inquieta grisea Bates
Scotocerca inquieta grisea Bates, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 21—Mafraq Buraim, on the eastern edge of the Taif Plateau; altitude 4,000 feet.
Taif Plateau, near Mecca, western Saudi Arabia.

Scotocerca inquieta buryi Ogilvie-Grant
Scotocerca buryi Ogilvie-Grant, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 22—Dthubiyat, Upper Haushabi, southern Arabia.
Southern Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the Hadramaut.

Scotocerca inquieta striata (Brooks)
Melizophilus striatus Brooks, 1872, Ibis, p. 180—Naoshera, Punjab.
Scotocerca inquietus elaphrus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 17—Deh Disk, Kirman, southeastern Iran.
Iran except in the northwest and northeast (Khorasan) east through Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush to the western Punjab and through Baluchistan to the Makran coast and Kirthar Range in Sind. Also recorded from Oman.

Scotocerca inquieta platyura (Severtsov)
Atraphornis platyura Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Ob-

shchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 124—east coast of the Caspian Sea, Transcaspia.

Scotocerca inquieta montana Stepanyan, 1970, Biol. Nauki, **11,** p. 26—Baba-Tag, Turgak, Central Asia, USSR.

Mountains and deserts of Khorasan and possibly Seistan in Iran, Turkmeniya north to the southern edge of the Ust Urt Plateau, southwestern Tadzhikistan, and northern Afghanistan. Straggler to the Kyzylkum Desert and the Amu-Dar'ya.

GENUS **RHOPOPHILUS** GIGLIOLI AND SALVADORI

Rhopophilus Giglioli and Salvadori, 1870, Ibis, p. 187. Type, by original designation, *Drymoeca pekinensis* Swinhoe.

cf. Sudilowskaya, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. URSS, Sér. Biol., **1,** pp. 121, 127.

Vaurie, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1753, pp. 13–16.

RHOPOPHILUS PEKINENSIS

Rhopophilus pekinensis albosuperciliaris (Hume)

Suya albosuperciliaris Hume, 1873, in Henderson and Hume, Lahore Yarkand, p. 218, pl. 18—Koshtak, Yarkand plains, Sinkiang.

Rhopophilus pekinensis var. *major* Przevalski, 1876, Mongholiya Strana Tanghutov, **2,** p. 32—Zaidam (= Tsaidam), Tsinghai.

Rhopophilus pekinensis beicki Meise, 1937, Journ. Ornith., **85,** p. 539—Wajen-tori (= Wayen Torrai), Etsin delta, northwestern Kansu.

From the Tarim basin in western Sinkiang along the southern foothills of the Tien Shan and northern foothills of the Kunlun Shan and Astin Tagh east to Lop Nor in eastern Sinkiang, the Tsaidam in northern Tsinghai, and the Jo Shui River (Etsin Dar'ya) in northwestern Kansu, intergrading with *pekinensis* at the eastern end of its range.

Rhopophilus pekinensis leptorhynchus Meise

Rhopophilus pekinensis leptorhynchus Meise, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., **41,** p. 82—Hu-dja-dschuang, Da ho Gorge, Lanchow Mountains, northern Kansu.

Eastern and southeastern Tsinghai, central and southern Kansu, and southern Shensi.

Rhopophilus pekinensis pekinensis (Swinhoe)

Drymoeca(?) pekinensis Swinhoe, 1868, Ibis, p. 62—Peking. Southern Shansi, western Honan, western and northern Hopei, Peking, southern Manchuria, and Korea; possibly also the Holan Shan (Ala Shan) in northern Ningsia and I-k'o-chao in Inner Mongolia.

GENUS **PRINIA** HORSFIELD[1]

Prinia Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 165. Type, by monotypy, *Prinia familiaris* Horsfield. Emended to *Prinea* by Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, **2** (1831), p. 201.

Drymoica Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3,** p. 168. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 20), *D*[*rymoica*]. *macroura* Latham. Emended to *Drymoeca* by Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 43, to *Drimoica* by Vierthaler, 1852, Naumannia, **[2],** Heft 1, p. 32, and to *Drymaea* by Giebel, 1875, Thesaurus Ornith., **2,** p. 60.

Malcorus A. Smith, 1829, South Afr. Commercial Advertiser, **4** (27 June). Type, by subsequent designation (McDonald and Grant, 1953, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **22,** p. 203), *Malcorus pectoralis* A. Smith.

Suya Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Researches, **19,** p. 183. Type, by original designation, *Suya criniger* Hodgson.

Decurus Hodgson, 1841, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **10,** p. 28. New name for *Suya* Hodgson, 1836. Emended to *Decura* by Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 82; misprinted as *Deceira* by Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 24.

Eurycercus Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 374. Type, by monotypy, *Eurycercus burnesii* Blyth.

Laticilla Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 596.

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[1] The following species, included in *Prinia* by Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, **4,** p. 239, are indeterminable: *Motacilla undata* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 982—Senegal; *Motacilla fuscata* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 982—Senegal; *Sylvia diophrys* Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 182, based on "le Double Sourcil" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 76, pl. 128, figs. 1–2—"Pays du Karow" = Karoo, *ex* Levaillant.—M. A. T., Jr.

New name for *Eurycercus* Blyth, 1844, preoccupied by *Eurycercus* Baird, 1843.

Daseocharis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 45. Type, by original designation, *Prinia familiaris* Horsfield.

Drymoipus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **38,** p. 11. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 143), *Drymoica polychroa* Temminck. Emended to *Drymoepus* by Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 351.

Burnesia Jerdon (*ex* Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 185. Type, by monotypy, *Burnesia lepida* Blyth.

Franklinia Jerdon (*ex* Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 186. Type, by monotypy, *Franklinia buchanani* Blyth.

Blanfordius Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 300. Type, by monotypy, *Blanfordius striatulus* Hume. Preoccupied by *Blanfordia* Adams, 1863.

Dybowskia Oustalet, 1892, Naturaliste, **14,** p. 218. Type, by monotypy, *Dybowskia kemoensis* Oustalet = *Drymoeca jodoptera* Heuglin.

Heliolais Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, **4,** p. 193. New name for *Dybowskia* Oustalet, 1892, preoccupied by *Dybowskia* Dall, 1876.

Priniops Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 236. Type, by original designation, *Drymoica ocularius* A. Smith.

Schistolais Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 5. Lief., p. 375. Type, by original designation, *Drymoeca leucopogon* Cabanis.

cf. Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** pp. 564–566, 573–582 (Indian species).

Ticehurst and Whistler, 1939, Ibis, 1939, pp. 761–763 (*hodgsoni*).

Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, 14 pp. (Indo-Chinese forms).

Hoogerwerf, 1948, Ardea, **36,** pp. 80–81 (*familiaris*, Java).

Simmons, 1954, Ibis, **96,** pp. 262–292 (*gracilis*, biology).

Clancey, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 513–516 (*maculosa* and *hypoxantha*).

Deignan, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** pp. 24–25 (*polychroa*).

Irwin, 1959, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **79,** pp. 127–128 (*flavicans*).

Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** pp. 492–495 (songs and relationships).

MacLean, 1974, Ostrich, **45,** pp. 9–14 (*pectoralis*).

Clancey, 1976, Durban Mus. Novit., **11,** pp. 128–135 (*flavicans*).

Prigogine, 1979, Gerfaut, **69,** pp. 305–318 (*bairdii*).

SUBGENUS **LATICILLA** BLYTH

PRINIA BURNESII

Prinia burnesii burnesii (Blyth)

Eu[*rycercus*]. *Burnesii* Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 374—Indus territories.

Valley of the Indus River in Pakistan and adjacent northwestern India.

Prinia burnesii cinerascens (Walden)

Eurycercus cinerascens Walden, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **14,** p. 156—Dobri (= Dhubri), lower Bengal.

Valley of the Brahmaputra River and Cachar in Assam, India, and adjacent northern Bangladesh; one record in western Bihar, India.

SUBGENUS **SUYA** HODGSON

PRINIA CRINIGER

Prinia criniger striatula (Hume)

Blanfordius striatulus Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 300—Kurrachee = Karachi, Sind.

Foothills in northeastern Afghanistan (Nuristan) and Pakistan from the Salt Range and Kohat southwest through the Sulaiman and Sind ranges nearly to the coast and west to the Hingol valley.

Prinia criniger criniger Hodgson

[*Pomatorhinus?*] *Prinia? criniger, Suya criniger* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Researches, **19,** p. 183—Nepal.

Suya fuliginosa Horsfield and Moore (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 326—Nepal.

Drymoica striolata (*ex* Natterer MS), 1857, Sitzungsber. K.

Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **24,** p. 370—Kashmir.

Suya obscura Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2,** p. 507—Kashmir.

Himalayan foothills and low mountains from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir east to Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Prinia criniger catharia Reichenow

Prinia catharia Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 13—Ta-tsieng-lu-ting (= K'ang-ting), Szechwan.

Suya crinigera yunnanensis Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 110—Yunnan. Types from Momien (= T'eng-ch'ung), altitude 5,500 feet, *fide* Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 180.

Suya crinigera assamica Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 80—Shillong, Meghalaya, India.

Surya [sic] *crinigera nebulosa* Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4,** p. 43—Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Chin Hills, western Burma, and the higher mountains of southwestern China in Hunan (where intergrading with *parumstriata*), western Yunnan, extreme western Szechwan, southeastern Kansu, and southern Shensi.

Prinia criniger parvirostris (La Touche)

Suya crinigera parvirostris La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 53—Shuitang, southeastern Yunnan; altitude 6,000 feet.

Southeastern Yunnan, China.

Prinia criniger parumstriata (David and Oustalet)

Suya parumstriata David and Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux Chine, p. 259—Fukien, China.

The hills of coastal provinces of southeastern China from northern Kwangsi (Yao Shan) and Kwangtung to southern Kiangsu and inland along the Yangtze River drainage in southern Anhwei, northern Kiangsi, Hunan (where intergrading with *catharia*), and Szechwan to the Red Basin.

Prinia criniger striata Swinhoe

Prinia striata Swinhoe, 1859, Journ. North-China Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 2, p. 227—Hongsan, northwestern Formosa.

Taiwan.

PRINIA POLYCHROA[1]

Prinia polychroa bangsi (La Touche)

Suya crinigera bangsi La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 53—Mengtsz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan; altitude 4,000 ft.

Southeastern Yunnan and Taiwan.

Prinia polychroa cooki (Harington)

Suya crinigera cooki Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 109—Thayetmyo, Rega district, Burma.

Central Burma, central and eastern Thailand, lower Laos, and Cambodia.

Prinia polychroa rocki Deignan

Prinia polychroa rocki Deignan, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** p. 24—Fimnon (= Fimnom), lat. 11° 47′ N., long. 108° 24′ E., southern Annam.

Lang Bian Plateau, southern Vietnam.

Prinia polychroa polychroa (Temminck)

Malurus polychrous Temminck, 1828, Planches Color., livr. 78, pl. 466, fig. 3—Java.

Java.

PRINIA ATROGULARIS

Prinia atrogularis atrogularis (Moore)

Suya atrogularis Moore, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 326—Darjeeling and Nepal. Type from Darjeeling, *fide* Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 181.

Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet.

Prinia atrogularis khasiana (Godwin-Austen)

Suya khasiana Godwin-Austen, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **18,** p. 412—Khasi Hills, south of the Brahmaputra River, Assam.

Khasi and Cachar Hills, Assam, Naga Hills and Manipur, India, hills of Chittagong, Bangladesh, and Chin Hills, western Burma.

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[1] This species was first separated from *criniger* by Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70,** p. 342, with its separation better demonstrated by Deignan, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** pp. 24–25, but it still remains very poorly understood owing to lack of critical field study.—G. E. W.

Prinia atrogularis superciliaris (Anderson)

Saya [sic] *superciliaris* Anderson, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 212—Momien (= T'eng-ch'ung), Yunnan; altitude ca. 5,000 feet.

Hills of eastern Burma, southwestern Szechwan, western and southwestern Yunnan, northern Kwangsi (Yao Shan), northern Kwangtung, central Fukien, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Prinia atrogularis klossi (Hachisuka)

Suya superciliaris klossi Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 53—Da Lat, southern Annam; altitude 4,500 feet.

High plateaus in southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

Prinia atrogularis erythropleura (Walden)

S[*uya*]. *erythropleura* Walden, 1875, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **44,** pt. 2, extra no., p. 120—Tonghoo (= Toungoo, Toungoo District, Pegu Division, Burma).

Hills of the Southern Shan States, Kayah State, and Tenasserim in Burma, and northern Thailand.

Prinia atrogularis waterstradti (Hartert)

Suya waterstradti Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 568—Gunong Tahan, eastern Malay Peninsula; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.

Known only from Gunong Tahan, Pahang, Malaya.

Prinia atrogularis dysancrita (Oberholser)

Suya albogularis Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 459—east coast of Acheen (= Aceh), Sumatra. Preoccupied by *Prinia albogularis* Walden, 1870.

Burnesia dysancrita Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 14—Loh Sidoh Bay, northwestern Sumatra.

Lower hills of western Sumatra.

SUBGENUS **FRANKLINIA** JERDON

PRINIA CINEREOCAPILLA

Prinia cinereocapilla Hodgson

Prinia cinereocapilla Hodgson, in Horsfield and Moore, 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 322—Nepal.

Himalayan foothills in Kumaun, India, Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan; northern Cachar, Assam, India.

PRINIA BUCHANANI

Prinia buchanani Blyth

Prinia rufifrons Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 4—neighborhood of Jaulnah (= Jalna), Maharashtra.

P[*rinia*]. *Buchanani* Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 376. New name for *Prinia rufifrons* Jerdon, 1840, preoccupied by *Prinia rufifrons*, Rüppell, 1840.

F[*ranklinia*]. *cleghorniae* Blyth, 1867, Ibis, p. 24—district northwest of Delhi.

Valley of the Indus River in Pakistan from the Himalayan foothills and Peshawar south to Baluchistan and east through Sind; India from Punjab, Rajasthan, and northern Gujarat east to Bihar and south through the central tableland to Andhra Pradesh and central Maharashtra.

PRINIA RUFESCENS

Prinia rufescens rufescens Blyth

Pr[*inia*]. *rufescens* Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 456—Arracan (= Arakan), Burma.

Franklinia rufescens austeni Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club., **44,** p. 39—Lhota (*sic*), Naga Hills.

Franklinia rufescens assamensis Stuart Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **2,** p. 427—Chota, Naga Hills. Error for *austeni.*

Himalayan foothills in Nepal (one old record), Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, hills in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram, India, south into Bangladesh to Chittagong and east to southeastern Tibet, western and northern Burma, and western and southern Yunnan; isolated population in Simlipal Hills, Orissa, India.

Prinia rufescens beavani Walden

Prinia beavani Walden, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1866), p. 551—Schouay Goon = Shwegun, Salween river, Tenasserim.

Southeastern Burma, except extreme southern Tenasserim, northern and southwestern Thailand, and northern Indochina (Laos, Vietnam).

Prinia rufescens dalatensis (Riley)

Franklinia rufescens dalatensis Riley, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53,** p. 79—Fimnon (= Fimnom), southern Annam; altitude 3,000 feet.

Southern Vietnam.

Prinia rufescens objurgans Deignan

Prinia rufescens objurgans Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 3—Siracha, southeastern Siam (= Ban Si Racha, Chor Buri Province, Thailand).

Southeastern Thailand.

Prinia rufescens peninsularis Deignan

Prinia rufescens peninsularis Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 3—Trang, peninsular Siam.

Southernmost Tenasserim, Burma, and peninsular Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south to Trang.

Prinia rufescens extrema Deignan

Prinia rufescens extrema Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 3—Bangna:ra, peninsular Siam = Narathiwat, lat. 6° 25′ N., long. 101° 50′ E., Pattani Province, Thailand, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 221, p. 448.

Southernmost peninsular Thailand and Malaya.

PRINIA HODGSONII

Prinia hodgsonii hodgsonii Blyth

Prinia gracilis Franklin, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 119—"on the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyian hills"; restricted to Mirzapur district by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1939, Ibis, p. 763.

Pr[*inia*]. *Hodgsonii* Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 376. New name for *Prinia gracilis* Franklin, 1831, preoccupied by *Sylvia gracilis* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Prinia Adamsi Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 170—Poona.

Prinia humilis Hume, 1870, Ibis, p. 144—Northwest Provinces and the Punjab, India.

Prinia hodgsonii pallidior Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1452, p. 8—Sihor, Kathiawar, India.

The greater part of the Indian peninsula from Sind northeast to the Himalayan foothills north of Delhi in Uttar Pradesh, east to northern Bihar, and south to central Mysore and southern Orissa; Bangladesh and western Burma.

Prinia hodgsonii albogularis Walden

Prinia albogularis Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5,** p. 219—Coorg, Karnataka.

Southwestern peninsular India from southern Mysore south to Kerala and Madras and northeast through the Eastern Ghats to southern Orissa.

Prinia hodgsonii leggei Watson, nom. nov.

Prinia pectoralis Legge, 1874, Ceylon Blue Book, p. 9—Hambantota district, Ceylon. Preoccupied by *Malcorus* [= *Prinia*] *pectoralis* A. Smith, 1829.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon) except southwestern portion.

Prinia hodgsonii rufula Godwin-Austen

Prinia rufula Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 47—Naga Hills, Khasi Hills, Manipur.

Himalayan foothills from the upper Indus River valley in Kashmir east to Arunachal Pradesh, India, the hills of Assam, India, south through Bangladesh to Chittagong and east to northern Burma and northwestern Yunnan, China.

Prinia hodgsonii confusa Deignan

Prinia hodgsonii confusa Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 6—Mengtze (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Southern China in southeastern Szechwan and western and southern Yunnan, northeastern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Prinia hodgsonii erro Deignan

Prinia hodgsonii erro Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 6—Chiengmai (= Chiang Mai), northern Siam; altitude 1,000 feet.

Eastern (Shan States) and southeastern Burma south to northern Tenasserim, Thailand (except peninsular provinces), and southern Indochina (Cambodia, southern Laos, southern Vietnam).

SUBGENUS **BURNESIA** JERDON

PRINIA GRACILIS

Prinia gracilis akyildizi Watson

Prinia gracilis akyildzi [sic] Watson, 1961, Postilla, Peabody

Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 52, p. 2—Antalya, Turkey. Here corrected to *akyildizi.*

Coastal fringe of southern Turkey from Antalya to Adana.

Prinia gracilis palaestinae Zedlitz

P[*rinia*]. *g*[*racilis*]. *palästinae* Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 610—El Mezra (= Mazra) on the Dead Sea.

Syria south to the Gulf of Aqaba, and west to the Suez Canal, where intergrading with *deltae.*

Prinia gracilis deltae Reichenow

Prinia gracilis deltae Reichenow, 1904, Journ. Ornith., **52,** p. 307—Alexandria, Nile delta.

Prinia gracilis adamsoni Meinertzhagen (*ex* Nicoll MS), 1930, Nicoll's Birds Egypt, p. 237—Giza.

Prinia g[*racilis*]. *gizae* Meinertzhagen (*ex* Nicoll MS), 1930, Nicoll's Birds Egypt, p. 237—Giza.

Nile delta and valley south to Luxor, Suez Canal, where intergrading with *palaestinae,* and coastal Near East in Israel, Lebanon, and possibly Syria.

Prinia gracilis natronensis Nicoll

Prinia gracilis natronensis Nicoll, 1917, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 29—Wadi el Natron (= Natrun), Lower Egypt.

Wadi el Natrun, Egypt.

Prinia gracilis gracilis (Lichtenstein)

S[*ylvia*]. *gracilis* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verzeichniss Doubletten Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 34—Nubia.

El Faiyum in Egypt and Nile valley in northern Sudan (Kerma to Khartoum).

Prinia gracilis carlo Zedlitz

P[*rinia*]. *g*[*racilis*]. *carlo* Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 610—Dadab, northern Somaliland.

Red Sea coastal plain and some dry inland wadis in Sudan, Eritrea, and northern Somalia east to Berbera; Lake Giuletti and along the Awash River in the Danakil Desert in Ethiopia; southern Somalia coast in the Mogadiscio area.

Prinia gracilis yemenensis Hartert

Prinia gracilis yemenensis, Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 609—Scheik Osman (= Shaykh 'Uthman), near Aden.

Coasts of Arabia and Yemen from near Mecca south to Aden and east to Hadhramaut.

Prinia gracilis hufufae Ticehurst and Cheesman

Prinia gracilis hufufae Ticehurst and Cheesman, 1924, Bull.

Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 19—Hufuf, Hasa Province, central (= eastern) Arabia.

Prinia gracilis anguste Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 9, p. 10—Bahrein Island.

Hufuf Oasis, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain Island.

Prinia gracilis carpenteri Meyer de Schauensee and Ripley

Prinia gracilis carpenteri Meyer de Schauensee and Ripley, 1953, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **105,** p. 88—Whatayah, near Muscat, Oman, southeastern Arabia.

Gulf of Oman coast, Oman.

Prinia gracilis irakensis Meinertzhagen

Prinia gracilis irakensis Meinertzhagen, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 147—Baghdad.

Iraq, possibly northern and eastern Syria, and the coast of southwestern Iran inland to the foothills of the Zagros Mountains, intergrading with *lepida* in southeastern Fars.

Prinia gracilis lepida Blyth

P[*rinia*]. *lepida* Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat., Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 376—Indus Territories = Scinde (i. e., Sind) *fide* Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** p. 579.

Prinia gracilis kirmanensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 19—Bam Kirman.

South coast of Iran from southeastern Fars, where intergrading with *irakensis*, east through Pakistan north to Kohat and the Himalayan foothills, Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush, and northern India in Gujarat, western Rajasthan, Punjab, and the Ganges valley east to Bihar.

Prinia gracilis stevensi Hartert

Prinia gracilis stevensi Hartert, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 132—northern Lakhimpur, upper Assam.

Morang district, southern Nepal, and the plains of the lower Ganges and Bramaputra Rivers in Bangladesh, Assam, and southern Arunachal Pradesh, India, east to the Dibang River.

SUBGENUS **PRINIA** HORSFIELD

PRINIA SYLVATICA

Prinia sylvatica insignis (Hume)

Drymoepus rufescens Hume, 1872 (April), Ibis, p. 110—Mt. Aboo (= Abu), Gurhwal, Kamoah, Niher, Mahableshwur, Naipoor, Etawah; restricted to Mt. Abu by Whistler and Kinnear 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** p. 580. Preoccupied by *Prinia rufescens* Blyth, 1847.

Drymoipus Insignis Hume, 1872 (November), Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 10—Saugor (= Sagar), Mt. Aboo (= Abu), and Raipoor (= Raipur); here restricted to Mt. Abu, Sirohi, southernmost Rajasthan.

Northwestern India from Kutch and Kathiawar in Gujarat to western Rajasthan.

Prinia sylvatica gangetica (Blyth)

Suya gangetica Blyth (*ex* Jerdon MS), 1867, Ibis, p. 23—upper Ganges.

Himalayan foothills from Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, India, east through Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh (where intergrading with *sylvatica*), terai of Nepal, and Bihar to northern Bengal and northwestern Bangladesh.

Prinia sylvatica mahendrae Koelz

Prinia sylvatica mahendrae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 72—Mahendra Giri, Orissa.

Mahendra Giri, Orissa, India.

Prinia sylvatica sylvatica Jerdon

Prinia sylvatica Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 4—Segoor Pass of the Neilgherries (= Nilgiris).

P[*rinia*]. *neglecta* Jerdon, 1845, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 130—jungle skirting the base of the Eastern Ghats.

Dr[*ymoica*]. *Jerdoni* Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 459—southern India.

Prinia sylvatica palniensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 72—Kodaikanal, Palni Hills.

Throughout peninsular India from Maharashtra and northern Madhya Pradesh (where intergrading with *gangetica*) south to Kanniyakumari.

Prinia sylvatica valida (Blyth)

Drymoica robusta Blyth, 1849, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., p. 143—Ceylon.[1]

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[1] Proof of pages 1–311 were displayed at the August 1849 meeting of the Society, *fide* Zimmer, 1926, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **16,** pp. 62–63; the "Supplemental Note to the Catalogue," in the August 1849 issue of the Society Journal, usually cited as source of name, did not appear until many months later.—G. E. W.

Drymoica valida Blyth, 1851, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **20,** p. 180. New name for *Drymoica robusta* Blyth, 1849, preoccupied by *Drymoica robusta* Rüppell, 1840.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

PRINIA FAMILIARIS

Prinia familiaris prinia (Temminck)

Motacilla olivacea Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 313—Sumatra. Preoccupied by *Motacilla olivacea* Gmelin, 1789.

Orthotomus prinia Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, text—Java; here restricted to Jakarta, western Java.

Southwestern Sumatra, western Java, and Karimundjawa Islands.

Prinia familiaris familiaris Horsfield

Prinia familiaris Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 165—Java; restricted to Besoeki (= Besuke) Province by Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 354.

Eastern Java and Bali.

PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS

Prinia flaviventris sindiana Ticehurst

Prinia flaviventris sindianus Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 157—Sukkur, Sind.

Pakistan along the Indus River system from Bannu to Sind, and east through Punjab and Haryana, India, to Ambala.

Prinia flaviventris flaviventris (Delessert)

Orthotomus flaviventris Delessert, 1840, Rev. Zool., Paris, **3,** p. 101—"Bottan ou Boutan, au nord du Bengale" = Bhutan.

Prinia flaviventris fulviventris Koelz, 1953, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4** (1952), p. 154—Karong, Manipur.

Himalayan foothills and adjacent plains in Nepal east to Bengal, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, India, and east to northern and western Burma.

Prinia flaviventris sonitans Swinhoe

Prinia sonitans Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 50—Amoy (= Hsiamen), China.

Northeastern Vietnam and southeastern China in northern

Kwangsi (Yao Shan), Hainan, Kwangtung, northwestern and eastern Fukien, and Taiwan.

Prinia flaviventris delacouri Deignan

Prinia flaviventris delacouri Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 9—Chiengmai (= Chiang Mai), northern Siam; altitude 1,000 feet.

Southeastern Burma, northern and central Thailand, and Indochina (except northeastern Vietnam).

Prinia flaviventris rafflesi Tweeddale

Prinia rafflesi Tweeddale, 1877, Ibis, p. 311, pl. 6, fig. 1—Lampong (= Lampung) district, southeastern Sumatra.

Prinia hypoxantha Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 235—Sungei Bulu (= Sungaibulu), Sumatra. Preoccupied by *Drymoeca hypoxantha* Sharpe, 1877.

Southernmost Tenasserim, Burma, peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, western and central Java.

Prinia flaviventris halistona (Oberholser)

Burnesia dysancrita halistona Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 14—Teliwaa, Nias Island.

Nias Island, off western Sumatra.

Prinia flaviventris latrunculus (Finsch)

Prinia superciliaris Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **5,** p. 249—Sarawak. Preoccupied by *Suya superciliaris* Anderson, 1871.

Orthotomus latrunculus Finsch (*ex* Temminck MS), 1905, Notes Leyden Mus., **26,** p. 124—upper Kapuas River, Borneo.

Prinia flaviventris chaseni Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **103,** no. 3, p. 12. New name for *Prinia superciliaris* Salvadori, 1874, preoccupied as above.

Borneo.

PRINIA SOCIALIS

Prinia socialis stewarti Blyth

Pr[*inia*]. *Stewarti* Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 455—near Agra.

Prinia poliocephala Anderson, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 370, pl. 19—Bagesur (= Bageshwar) valley between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, Kumaun, India.

Upper Indus River system in northern Pakistan, and Himalayan foothills (Jammu, Kangra, Kumaun, and Nepal terai) south through the Ganges valley, northern Madhya Pradesh, and eastern Rajasthan to Sind, the Narmada River, and southern Bihar, intergrading with *socialis* along southern limit.

Prinia socialis inglisi Whistler and Kinnear

Primia [sic] *socialis inglisi* Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** p. 574—Bhutan Duars (Mandelli).

Bengal, India, southern Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India; Brahmaputra valley; Meghalaya and Manipur, India; Bangladesh south to Chittagong.

Prinia socialis socialis Sykes

Prinia socialis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 89—Dukhun = Deccan, India.

Peninsular India from the Narmada River in the west to Bihar in the east south to southern Kerala and Madras, intergrading with *stewarti* in the north.

Prinia socialis brevicauda Legge

P[*rinia*]. *brevicauda* Legge, 1879, Birds Ceylon, p. 521 (1879), p. 1216 (1880)—Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

PRINIA SUBFLAVA[1]

Prinia subflava terricolor (Hume)

Prinia macroura Franklin, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 118—"on the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyian hills." Preoccupied by *Motacilla macroura* Gmelin, 1789.

Drymoipus terricolor Hume, 1874, Nest Eggs Indian Birds, p. 349—"dryer portions of Oudh, the western portions of the North-West Provinces, and parts of the Central Provinces and Rajpootana."

Indus valley, eastern Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, east to Punjab, Rajasthan, and Gujarat, northwestern India, intergrading with *inornata* and *fusca* to the south and east.

Prinia subflava inornata Sykes

Prinia inornata Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool.

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[1] *P. subflava* and *somalica* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 89—Dukhun = Deccan, India.

Sylvia Longicaudata Tickell, 1833, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **2,** p. 576—jungles of Barabhum and Dhalbhum, Bihar, India.

[*Drymoipus*] *longicauda* "Tick" G. R. Gray, 1869, Hand-list Gen. Sp. Birds, **1,** p. 196—Nepal. Presumably error for *longicaudata* Tickell, 1833.

Central and peninsular India south and east of *terricolor* from northern Maharashtra and the Ganges plains in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and lower Bengal, south to southern Madras, except in hill areas occupied by *franklinii*, intergrading with *terricolor* to the north and with *fusca* to the east.

Prinia subflava franklinii Blyth

Pr[*inia*]. *Franklinii* Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13,** p. 376.[1] No locality cited, but type locality inferred to be southern India, and restricted to the Nilgiris by Whistler and Kinnear, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36,** p. 579.

Southern India in southwestern Mysore, Kerala, and hills of western and southern Madras.

Prinia subflava insularis (Legge)

Drymoeca insularis Legge, 1879, Birds Ceylon, p. 529 and accompanying plate (plate issued 1880)—Hurullé tank, Ceylon.

Prinia inornata leucura Deraniyagala, 1956, Spolia Zeylanica, **28,** p. 97—Delft Island, northern Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Prinia subflava fusca Hodgson

[*Orthotomus*] *Prinia fusca* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29—Nepal.

Drymoica nipalensis Horsfield and Moore (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 329—Nepal.

Foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal (intergrading with *terricolor* in extreme western terai), northern Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and Bangladesh to Chittagong, intergrading with *blanfordi* south of the Brahmaputra River.

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[1] Mistakenly proposed as a new name for *Prinia macroura* Franklin, 1831, = *P. subflava terricolor* (Hume), preoccupied; based on a description quoted from Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 4, who worked mainly in southern India.—G. E. W.

Prinia subflava blanfordi (Walden)

Drymoeca blanfordi Walden, 1875, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **44,** pt. 2, extra no., p. 118—Tonghoo (= Toungoo, Toungoo District, Pegu Division, Burma).

Prinia inornata burmanica Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 111—Mandalay.

Burma (except Tenasserim) and northern Thailand.

Prinia subflava herberti Stuart Baker

Prinia inornata herberti Stuart Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 39—Bangkok and Samkok (= Ban Sam Khok), Siam.

Tenasserim, Burma, central and eastern Thailand, southern Laos, Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

Prinia subflava extensicauda (Swinhoe)

Drymoica extensicauda Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 50—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

Prinia inornata exter Thayer and Bangs, 1912, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **40,** p. 182, pl. 5, figs. 4–5—western Szechwan: Hokow (= Ya-chiang, eastern Sikang).

Southern China from Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Chekiang south to Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Hainan, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Prinia subflava flavirostris (Swinhoe)

Drymoeca flavirostris Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis, p. 300—Taiwanfoo, southwestern Formosa.

Prinia inornata formosa Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 111—Laulong (= Lao-nung), Formosa.

Taiwan.

Prinia subflava pallescens Madarász

Prinia pallescens Madarász, 1914, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **12,** p. 593, pl. 11, fig. 3—Senga (= Singa), Sudan.

Prinia superciliosa desertae Macdonald, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 27—Kulme, Darfur, western Sudan.

Arid zone north of about lat. 9° N., from Mali east to Sudan and adjoining western Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Prinia subflava subflava (Gmelin)

Motacilla subflava Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 982; based on "Figuier blond, du Sénégal" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 584, fig. 2.

Drymoica superciliosa Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa, **2** (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **19**, Ornith., **8**), p. 40, pl. 2—Senegal.

Prinia mistacea Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 110—Gondar, Abyssinia.

Savannas from Senegal to southern Sudan and adjoining Uganda, and south-central Ethiopia north over the plateau to Eritrea.

Prinia subflava melanorhyncha (Jardine and Fraser)

D[rymoica]. melanorhynchus Jardine and Fraser, 1852, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 60—Abomey, Dahomey.

Prinia mistacea immutabilis van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 93—Lake Nakuru, Kenya.

Forested areas south of the range of *subflava* from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, east through northern Zaire to southern Uganda, interior Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania.

Prinia subflava tenella (Cabanis)

Drymoeca tenella Cabanis, 1869, in Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, **3**, Abth. 1, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 1—Mombasa, Kenya.

Coastal East Africa from the Juba River, Somalia, south to southern Tanzania, extending inland to the Usambara Mountains and Iringa.

Prinia subflava graueri Hartert

Prinia mistacea graueri Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27**, p. 457—near Baraka, northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Prinia subflava canzelae Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 73—Canzele, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

From Rwanda and the Kivu district, Zaire, south to Mt. Kabobo, and west to Kasai, Zaire, and the highlands of Angola, where it may intergrade with *kasokae.*

Prinia subflava kasokae White

Prinia subflava kasokae White, 1946, Ibis, **88**, p. 96—Mwange Lake, western Balovale (= Zambezi), Northern Rhodesia.

Zambezi, Mongu, and Kalabo districts of western Zambia, and probably eastern Angola, where it may intergrade with *graueri.*

Prinia subflava bechuanae Macdonald

Prinia superciliosa bechuanae Macdonald, 1941, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 28—Mababe Flats, northwestern Bechuanaland.

Prinia superciliosa ovampensis Macdonald, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 28—Ovaquenyama, Damaraland.

Lowlands of southwestern Angola, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and northern Botswana to northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and southwestern Barotseland, Zambia.

Prinia subflava affinis (Smith)

Drymoica affinis A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 77, fig. 1, and text—interior of South Africa = Rustenburg, Transvaal, *fide* Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 242.

Prinia mystacea mutatrix Meise, 1936, Ornith. Monatsber., **44,** p. 23—Mbamba Bay, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.[1]

From southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Zambia except for the ranges of *kasokae* and *bechuanae*, and southern Tanzania south to eastern Botswana, Transvaal, the Lebombo Mountains, and Delagoa Bay, Mozambique.

Prinia subflava pondoensis Roberts

Prinia mistacea pondoensis Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 242—Port St. Johns, Pondoland.

Eastern Cape Province, Natal, eastern Swaziland, and Mozambique south of Delagoa Bay.

PRINIA SOMALICA

Prinia somalica somalica (Elliot)

Burnesia somalica Elliot, 1897, Publ. Field Columbian Mus., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 45—Las Durban, Somaliland.

Northern Somalia and adjoining Ethiopia.

Prinia somalica erlangeri Reichenow

Prinia somalica erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 24—Gurra, southern Somaliland.

Prinia intermedia Jackson, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 7—Northern Uaso Nyiro River, Kenya; altitude 3,000 feet.

Southeastern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, northeastern Uganda at Mt. Moroto, and dry areas of Kenya south to the Taita district.

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[1] Clancey, 1972, Durban Mus. Novit., **9,** p. 189, recognizes *mutatrix* as the race of Mozambique north of the Save River, Malawi, and eastern Zambia, with undetermined northern limits.—M. A. T., Jr.

PRINIA FLUVIATILIS

Prinia fluviatilis Chappuis

Prinia fluviatilis Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** p. 492—no locality; type, in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, from Fort Lamy (= N'Djamene), Chad, *fide* Érard, *in litt.*

Known only from Gao on the Niger River, Mali, the lower Chari River, Cameroon-Chad, and the shores of Lake Chad. Further field work is needed for proper definition of its range.

PRINIA MACULOSA[1]

Prinia maculosa psammophila Clancey

Prinia maculosa psammophila Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 257—McDougall Bay, south of Port Nolloth, Little Namaqualand, northwestern Cape Province.

Arid coast of South West Africa (Namibia) north to Kubub, and of western Cape Province south to the Berg River.

Prinia maculosa maculosa (Boddaert)

Motacilla maculosa Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 47; based on "Fauvette tachetée, du Cap de Bonne-Esperance" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 752, fig. 2—Cape of Good Hope; restricted to Swellendam, southwestern Cape Province, by Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 257.

Western Cape Province east to Algoa Bay and inland to the Drakensberg Mountains and Orange Free State. Has hybridized with *P. flavicans flavicans* in northwestern Cape Province.

Prinia maculosa hypoxantha (Sharpe)

Drymoeca hypoxantha Sharpe, 1877, in Layard, Birds South Africa, ed. 2, p. 260—Eland's Post (= Seymour), eastern Cape Province.

Cape Province east of the Great Fish River, interior Natal, and northern and eastern Transvaal.

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[1] *P. maculosa* and *flavicans* form a superspecies—M. A. T., Jr.

PRINIA FLAVICANS

Prinia flavicans ansorgei Sclater

Prinia ansorgei W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 18—Huxe (= Uchi), Benguela, Angola.

The arid coastal plain of southwestern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia) south to Walvis Bay. Intergrades with *bihe* in northwestern Huila, Angola.

Prinia flavicans bihe Boulton and Vincent

Prinia flavicans bihe Boulton and Vincent, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 7—Vouga, Bihé (= Silva Porto), Angola; altitude 5,800 feet.

Southwestern and central highlands of Angola, east to western Zambezi and Kalabo districts, Zambia. Intergrades with *ansorgei* in northwestern Huila, Angola.

Prinia flavicans flavicans (Vieillot)

Sylvia subflava Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 175; based on "Le Citrin" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 74, pl. 127, figs. 1–2—"pays des Namaquois" *ex* Levaillant = Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia).

Sylvia flavicans Vieillot, 1820, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tableau Encycl. Méthod. Trois Règnes Nature, Ornith., livr. 89, p. 438; based as above—South Africa = Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia). New name for *Sylvia subflava* Vieillot, 1817, preoccupied by *Motacilla subflava* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 982.

Southern Huila, Angola, and South West Africa (Namibia) except for the Namib Desert, Botswana west of the Okavango Swamps and south to northwestern Cape Province, where it intergrades with *nubilosa* and *ortleppi* and has hybridized with *P. maculosa maculosa* (Rowan, 1962, Ostrich, **33,** p. 29).

Prinia flavicans nubilosa Clancey

Prinia flavicans nubilosa Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** p. 46—Kendal, near Witbank, Transvaal.

Extreme southwestern Zambia, eastern Botswana, the arid western districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Transvaal Plateau south to about Johannesburg and the western Drakensberg Mountains. Intergrades to the southwest with *flavicans*.

Prinia flavicans ortleppi (Tristram)

Drymoeca ortleppi Tristram, 1869, Ibis, p. 207—Colesberg, Cape Province.

Northeastern Cape Province, western Orange Free State, and extreme southwestern Transvaal. Intergrades to the west with *flavicans.*

PRINIA SUBSTRIATA

Prinia substriata (Smith)

Drymoica substriata A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 72, fig. 1, and text—Olifants River, Cape Province.

South West Africa (Namibia) along the lower Orange River, and dry areas of Cape Province east to Colesberg and the upper Great Fish River.

PRINIA MOLLERI

Prinia molleri Barbosa du Bocage

Prinia molleri Barbosa du Bocage, 1887, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **11,** p. 251—São Tomé.

São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

PRINIA ROBERTSI

Prinia robertsi Benson

Prinia robertsi Benson, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 52—Vumba, near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia; altitude ca. 5,500 feet.

Eastern districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) above 4,500 feet, and adjacent Mozambique.

PRINIA LEUCOPOGON[1]

Prinia leucopogon leucopogon (Cabanis)

Drymoeca leucopogon Cabanis, 1875, Journ. Ornith., **23,** p. 235—Chinchoxo, Loango, enclave of Cabinda, Angola.

Forest edge from southeastern Nigeria south to northern Angola, and east to the middle Ubangi River, Katanga (= Shaba),

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[1] *P. leucopogon* and *l. leontica* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Zaire, the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, and northwestern and northeastern Zambia.

Prinia leucopogon reichenowi (Hartlaub)

Burnesia reichenowi Hartlaub, 1890, Journ. Ornith., **38,** p. 151—Njangalo (= Nyangabo), northeastern Congo Free State.

From the middle Ubangi River at Yakoma, Zaire, east through northern Zaire to southern Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Bukoba, Tanzania, on Lake Victoria, and the east shore of Lake Tanganyika south to the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains.

PRINIA LEONTICA

Prinia leontica Bates

Prinia leontica Bates, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 51—Birwa Peak, Kono district, Sierra Leone; altitude 4,500 feet.

Eastern Sierra Leone and southern Guinea to the Nimba Mountains.

PRINIA BAIRDII

Prinia bairdii bairdii (Cassin)

Drymoica Bairdii Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 327—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Burnesia taeniolata Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 178—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Forest edge from the Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria, south to the lower Congo River, and east through northern Zaire to the lowlands of Ituri, intergrading with *obscura* in the Semliki valley.

Prinia bairdii obscura (Neumann)

Burnesia bairdi [sic] *obscura* Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 13—forest 90 kilometers west of Lake Albert Edward (= Lake Edward), Belgian Congo.

Highlands above 5,000 feet from the Lendu Plateau west of Lake Albert, Zaire, south to Ruwenzori and southwestern Uganda, Burundi, Kivu and the hills northwest of Baraka, Zaire, intergrading with *bairdii* in the Semliki valley.

Prinia bairdii melanops (Reichenow and Neumann)

Burnesia melanops Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 75—Mau, Kenya.

Western Kenya from Mt. Elgon to Mau.

Prinia bairdii heinrichi Meise

Prinia bairdii heinrichi Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 73—Canzele, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Known only from northern Cuanza Norte, Angola.

SUBGENUS **HELIOLAIS** SHARPE

PRINIA ERYTHROPTERA

Prinia erythroptera erythroptera (Jardine)

Drymoica erythroptera Jardine, 1849, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 15, pl. 14—western Africa. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Gold Coast (= Ghana), *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 566.

Locally in savannas from Senegal and Gambia to Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Prinia erythroptera jodoptera (Heuglin)

Drymoeca jodoptera Heuglin, 1864, Journ. Ornith., **12,** p. 258—Bongo, Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Dybowskia kemoensis Oustalet, 1892, Naturaliste, **14,** p. 218—"environs du Poste de la Mission sur le Haut-Kemo," Ubangi-Shari.

Interior Cameroon east to the upper Uele River, Zaire, and the Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Prinia erythroptera major (Blundell and Lovat)

Orthotomus major Blundell and Lovat, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 20—Getemma, Abyssinia.

Heliolais erythroptera kavirondensis van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 218—Fort Ternan, Kavirondo, Kenya.

Western Ethiopia and Kavirondo, Kenya.

Prinia erythroptera rhodoptera (Shelley)

Cisticola rhodoptera Shelley, 1880, Ibis, p. 333—Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika.

Heliolais kirbyi Haagner, 1909, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **1,** p. 233—Mpimba, Boror, Portuguese East Africa.

Heliolais castanopsis Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 140—mouth of the Lurio River, Mozambique, lat. 13° 30′ S., long. 40° 30′ E.; sea level.

Eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern Zambia to Mpika, Mozambique south to Inhambane, and the eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

SUBGENUS **MALCORUS** SMITH

PRINIA PECTORALIS[1]

Prinia pectoralis etoshae Winterbottom

Prinia pectoralis etoshae Winterbottom, 1965, Cimbebasia, no. 9 (1964), p. 59—Leeubron, Okaukuejo, Etosha Pan, South West Africa.

Northern South West Africa (Namibia), from Windhoek to Etosha Pan.

Prinia pectoralis ocularia (Smith)

Drymoica ocularius A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 75, fig. 1, and text—northern Cape Colony; restricted to Kuruman by Clancey, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 16.

Spiloptila malopensis Sharpe, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 80—Malopo (= Molopo) River, Mashonaland; error: Bechuanaland.

South West Africa (Namibia) north to southern Damaraland, northern Cape Province, Botswana, northwestern Orange Free State, and extreme western Transvaal.

Prinia pectoralis pectoralis (Smith)

Malcorus pectoralis A. Smith, 1829, South Afr. Commercial Advertiser, **4** (27 June)—Karroo country, north of the Olifants River; Bitterfontein, northwestern Cape Province, suggested as restricted locality by Winterbottom, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** p. 155.

Priniops ocularia hewitti Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** p. 31—Aerodrome, Grahamstown, Cape Province.

From western Cape Province to the Great Fish River and western Orange Free State.

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[1] Maclean, 1974, Ostrich, **45,** pp. 9–14, resurrects the genus *Malcorus* for this species. While *pectoralis* has several characters unique among African prinias, they are shared with various Indian species.—M. A. T., Jr.

Genus **DRYMOCICHLA** Hartlaub

Drymocichla Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 625. Type, by monotypy, *Drymocichla incana* Hartlaub.

DRYMOCICHLA INCANA

Drymocichla incana Hartlaub

Drymocichla incana Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 625, pl. 60, fig. 2—Magungo, northern Uganda.

From northern Cameroon and Central African Republic to southern Sudan, the upper Uele River, Zaire, and northern Uganda.

Genus **UROLAIS** Alexander

Urolais Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 35. Type, by original designation, *Urolais mariae* Alexander.

cf. Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, **42,** p. 495.
Grimes, 1976, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **96,** pp. 99–101.

UROLAIS EPICHLORA

Urolais epichlora epichlora (Reichenow)

Burnesia epichlora Reichenow, 1892, Journ. Ornith., **40,** p. 193—Buea, Mt. Cameroon; altitude 950 meters.

Urolais epichlora cinderella Bates, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **49,** p. 31—Oku, west of Kumbo, Cameroon; altitude 6,000 feet.

Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria.

Urolais epichlora mariae Alexander

Urolais mariae Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 35—Mt. St. Ysabel (= Pico de Santa Isabel), Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Genus **SPILOPTILA** Sundevall

Spiloptila Sundevall, 1872, Methodi Nat. Avium Disponendarum Tentamen, p. 6. Type, by original designation, *Malurus clamans* Rüppell = *Malurus clamans* Temminck.

cf. Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, **47,** p. 210.

SPILOPTILA CLAMANS

Spiloptila clamans (Temminck)

Malurus clamans Temminck, 1828, Planches Color., livr. 78, pl. 466, fig. 2 and text—Nubia.

Arid zone from the lower Senegal River east through Timbuktu, Mali, Aïr, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad to Darfur, Sudan, and Eritrea.

GENUS **APALIS** SWAINSON

Apalis Swainson, 1833, Zool. Illus., ser. 2, **3**, p. 119, pl. 119. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla thoracica* Shaw and Nodder.

Euprinodes Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 38. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7**, p. 140), *Drymoica rufogularis* Fraser.

cf. Lawson, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, pp. 119–126 (*flavida*).
Lawson, 1965, Ostrich, **36**, pp. 3–8 (*thoracica*).
Irwin, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **8**, pp. 47–52 (*thoracica*).
Traylor, 1967, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **87**, pp. 95–96 (*cinerea*, *chariessa*).
Lawson, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8**, pp. 199–226 (*flavida*).
Irwin and Jackson, 1971, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **91**, pp. 49–56 (*chirindensis*, *melanocephala*).
Brosset and Érard, 1977, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **97**, p. 130 (*goslingi*).
Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, **47**, pp. 197–204 (songs and relationships).

APALIS THORACICA[1]

Apalis thoracica griseiceps Reichenow and Neumann

Apalis griseiceps Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3**, p. 75—Kifinika Hut, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.

Apalis thescela Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28**,

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[1] *A. thoracica*, *pulchra*, and *ruwenzorii* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

p. 904—Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 6,000 feet.

Apalis thoracica interjectiva Bangs and Loveridge, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12,** p. 95—Kigogo, Uzungwa Mountains, Tanganyika.

Apalis griseiceps chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 97—Chyulu Range, Kenya; altitude 5,800 feet.

Apalis thoracica iringae Ripley and Heinrich, 1966, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 96, pp. 32, 35—Uzungwa Plateau, 30 miles south-southeast of Iringa, Itanga, southern Tanzania; altitude 2,100 meters.

Chyulu Range, southeastern Kenya; mountains of northern Tanzania from Oldeani to Kilimanjaro and south to the Ukuguru and Uzungwa Mountains.

Apalis thoracica fuscigularis Moreau

Apalis murina fuscigularis Moreau, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 48—Taita Hills, southern Kenya; altitude 5,400 feet.

Taita Hills, southeastern Kenya.

Apalis thoracica murina Reichenow

Apalis murina Reichenow, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 28—Mararupia, Rovuma region, Tanganyika/Mozambique border.

Usambara Mountains, northeastern Tanzania; highlands of Malawi in the Mafinga and Masuku Mountains, and of southwestern Tanzania from Rungwe to Matengo, where intergrading with *whitei*.

Apalis thoracica pareensis Ripley and Heinrich

Apalis thoracica pareensis Ripley and Heinrich, 1966, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 96, pp. 32, 33—Chome, Pare Mountains, Tanzania; altitude 1,900 meters.

Pare Mountains, northeastern Tanzania.

Apalis thoracica uluguru Neumann

Apalis griseiceps uluguru Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., **22,** p. 10—eastern Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude 2,500 meters.

Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Apalis thoracica youngi Kinnear

Apalis thoracica youngi Kinnear, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith.

Club, **57,** p. 8—Vipya, northern Nyasaland; altitude 6,000 feet.

Ufipa Plateau of western Tanzania, and Vipya and Nyika Plateaus of Malawi and adjoining Zambia.

Apalis thoracica lynesi Vincent

Apalis lynesi Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 142—Mt. Namuli, Quelimane Province, Mozambique, lat. 15° 21′ S., long. 37° 4′ E.; altitude 5,000 feet.

Mt. Namuli, northern Mozambique.

Apalis thoracica flavigularis Shelley

Apalis flavigularis Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 16—Mlanje (= Lichenya) Plateau, Nyasaland.

Mountains of southern Malawi, east of the Shire River.

Apalis thoracica whitei Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Apalis murina bensoni Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 101—Mt. Dedza, Dedza district, Nyasaland; altitude 6,500 feet.

Apalis murina whitei Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 114. New name for *Apalis murina bensoni* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1937, preoccupied by *Artisornis metopias bensoni* Vincent, 1935, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55,** p. 174.

Highlands of southern Malawi, west of the Shire River, from the Kirk Mountains to the Dzalanyama Mountains, and of southwestern Tanzania from Rungwe to Matengo, where intergrading with *murina*; Zambia in the Muchinga Mountains, west of the Luangwa valley.

Apalis thoracica rhodesiae Gunning and Roberts

Apalis rhodesiae Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 115—Matabeleland.

Woodlands of the Rhodesian plateau, Zimbabwe, east to Inyanga. Intergrades with *arnoldi* at Rusape.

Apalis thoracica arnoldi Roberts

Apalis thoracica arnoldi Roberts, 1936, Ostrich, **7,** p. 75—Mt. Selinda, Southern Rhodesia.

Evergreen forest of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique. Intergrades with *rhodesiae* at Rusape, Zimbabwe.

Apalis thoracica quarta Irwin

Apalis thoracica quarta Irwin, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,**

p. 51—Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique, lat. 18° 27′ S., long. 34° 2′ E.; altitude 5,000 feet.

Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

Apalis thoracica flaviventris Gunning and Roberts

Apalis flaviventris Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 117—Wonderboom, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Dry western and northwestern Transvaal, and southeastern Botswana from Gaberones to Kanye and Lobatsi.

Apalis thoracica spelonkensis Gunning and Roberts

Apalis spelonkensis Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 116—Groot Spelonken, northern Transvaal.

Forests of northern and northeastern Transvaal from Zoutpansberg to Woodbush.

Apalis thoracica drakensbergensis Roberts

Apalis thoracica alticola Roberts, 1929, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **13,** p. 79—Nelsburg, Carolina-Barberton Road, Drakensberg, eastern Transvaal; altitude 4,500 feet.

Apalis thoracica drakensbergensis Roberts, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 99. New name for *Apalis thoracica alticola* Roberts, 1929, preoccupied by *Cisticola alticola* Shelley, 1899.

Northern Drakensberg Mountains in the Wakkerstroom and Carolina districts, eastern Transvaal, and in adjoining Natal.

Apalis thoracica lebomboensis Roberts

Apalis thoracica lebomboensis Roberts, 1931, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **14,** p. 242—Ubombo, northern Zululand.

Lebombo Mountains of northern Zululand, Natal, and adjacent Mozambique.

Apalis thoracica darglensis Gunning and Roberts

Apalis darglensis Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 117—Dargle district, Natal.

Interior of forests of Natal.

Apalis thoracica venusta Gunning and Roberts

Apalis venustus Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 116—Port St. Johns, Pondoland.

Forests from the Great Kei River, eastern Cape Province, north to Durban, Natal.

Apalis thoracica thoracica (Shaw)

Motacilla thoracica Shaw, 1811, in Shaw and Nodder, Nat.

Misc., **22,** pl. 969—interior of Africa; Grahamstown, Cape Province, suggested by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 519.

Southern Cape Province from Humansdorp east to the Great Kei River.

Apalis thoracica claudei Sclater

Apalis claudei W. L. Sclater, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 15—Knysna, Cape Province. Type from Plattenberg (= Plettenberg) Bay, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 519.

Southern Cape Province from just west of Knysna east to the Humansdorp area.

Apalis thoracica capensis Roberts

Apalis thoracica sclateri Roberts 1929, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **13,** p. 77—L'Ormarins estate, Paarl district, Cape Province.

Apalis thoracica capensis Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18,** p. 306. New name for *Apalis thoracica sclateri* Roberts, 1929, preoccupied by *Euprinodes sclateri* Alexander, 1903.

Southwestern Cape Province from Paarl to Oudtshoorn and Mosselbaai.

Apalis thoracica griseopyga Lawson

Apalis thoracica griseopyga Lawson, 1965, Ostrich, **36,** p. 4—Kersefontein, Berg River, Hopefield, southwestern Cape Province.

Coastal strip of Cape Province from Cape Town north to Lambert's Bay.

APALIS PULCHRA

Apalis pulchra pulchra Sharpe

Apalis pulchra Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 119—Mt. Elgon.

Apalis pulchra polionota Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 7—Genderu Mountains, Adamaoua, Cameroon.

Cameroon Highlands; Lendu Plateau, west of Lake Albert, Zaire; Imatong Mountains, southeastern Sudan; Kenya highlands from Mts. Elgon and Kenya to Nairobi.

Apalis pulchra murphyi Chapin

Apalis pulchra murphyi J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 570, p. 9—Sambwe, Marungu, Belgian Congo; altitude 6,100 feet.

Marungu mountains, southeastern Zaire.

APALIS RUWENZORII

Apalis ruwenzorii ruwenzorii Jackson

Apalis ruwenzorii Jackson, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 11—Ruwenzori.

Mountain forests from Mpanga (= Kibale), Uganda, and the Ruwenzori Mountains to Kigezi and the Kivu highlands.

Apalis ruwenzorii catiodes Reichenow

Apalis catiodes Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 46—Lugege (= Rugege) Forest, Rwanda, between Lakes Victoria and Kivu.

Highlands southeast of Lake Kivu, Rwanda, and northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Zaire; Burundi; Mt. Kabobo, Zaire.

APALIS NIGRICEPS

Apalis nigriceps nigriceps (Shelley)

Dryodromas nigriceps Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 139—Abouri (= Aburi), Aguapim (= Akwapim), Gold Coast.

Apalis cervicalis Reichenow, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Locally from Sierra Leone to western Central African Republic between Nola and Mbaiki, and northeastern Gabon; Fernando Po.

Apalis nigriceps collaris van Someren

Apalis nigriceps collaris van Someren, 1915, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **35,** p. 107—Bugoma Forest, Uganda.

Forests of Uganda and eastern Zaire from the Ituri River south to Kamituga, northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

APALIS JACKSONI[1]

Apalis jacksoni bambuluensis Serle

Apalis jacksoni bambuluensis Serle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 55—near Lake Bambulue, 10 miles south of Bamenda, British Cameroon, lat. 5° 50′ N., long. 10° 10′ E.; altitude 6,000 feet.

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[1] *A. jacksoni* and *chariessa* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Bamenda Highlands, western Cameroon.

Apalis jacksoni minor Ogilvie-Grant

Apalis jacksoni minor Ogilvie-Grant, 1917, Ibis, p. 76—Esamesa and Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon; altitude 1,500–2,000 feet.

Southern Cameroon; once at Angu on the lower Uele River, Zaire.

Apalis jacksoni jacksoni Sharpe

Apalis jacksoni Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 119—Mt. Elgon.

Apalis jacksoni albimentalis Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., 2 (1957), p. 72—Canzele, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Imatong and Didinga Mountains, southern Sudan; Kenya from Mts. Kenya and Elgon to Nairobi, Uganda south to Bukoba, northwestern Tanzania, eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo and Burundi; northern Angola.

APALIS CHARIESSA

Apalis chariessa chariessa Reichenow

Apalis chariessa Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralblatt, **4,** p. 114—Mitole, lower Tana River, Kenya.

Confined to the lower Tana River, Kenya.

Apalis chariessa macphersoni Vincent

Apalis macphersoni Vincent, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **54,** p. 177—Mt. Cholo, Nyasaland; altitude 3,500 feet.

Forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania, the mountains of southern Malawi east of the Shire River, and Mt. Chiperone, Mozambique.

APALIS BINOTATA[1]

Apalis binotata binotata Reichenow

Apalis binotata Reichenow, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Forested region of Cameroon; northern Angola in Cuanza Norte; Uganda in the Mpanga (= Kibale) Forest and the lower slopes of Mt. Elgon.

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[1] *A. binotata*, *flavida*, and *ruddi* are closely related, but show too much geographical overlap to be considered a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Apalis binotata personata Sharpe

Apalis personata Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 9—Ruwenzori.

Apalis adolphi-friederici Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 46—Lugege (= Rugege) Forest, Rwanda, between Lakes Victoria and Kivu.

Mountain forests of eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, and Ruwenzori and Kigezi, Uganda, south to Burundi.

Apalis binotata marungensis Chapin

Apalis binotata marungensis J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 8—Kasangala, Marungu Highlands, Belgian Congo; altitude 7,050 feet.

Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

APALIS FLAVIDA

Apalis flavida caniceps (Cassin)

Camaroptera caniceps Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 38—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Apalis aequatorialis Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 307—Angata Anyuk, near Mau, Kenya.

Apalis uamensis Reichenow, 1921, Journ. Ornith., **69,** p. 264—Bosum, Uam district, eastern Cameroon (= Bozoum, Ouham district, Central African Republic).

Southern Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast, east and south to Gabon and extreme northern Angola and east through Central African Republic to southwestern Sudan, southern Uganda, Kenya around Kisumu, and eastern Zaire south to Rutshuru. Intergrades with *golzi* in southern Uganda.

Apalis flavida viridiceps Hawker

Apalis viridiceps Hawker, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 55—Sheik Woofly, western Somaliland.

Northern Somalia and adjoining Ethiopia.

Apalis flavida abyssinica Érard[1]

Apalis flavida abyssinica Érard, 1974, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **25,** p. 79—67 kilometers west of Bedele toward Metu, Ilubabor, Ethiopia.

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[1] More nearly related to *caniceps* than to the neighboring *flavocincta*.—M. A. T., Jr.

High plateau of southwestern Ethiopia in the provinces of Welega, Ilubabor, and northern Kefa.

Apalis flavida flavocincta (Sharpe)[1]

Euprinodes flavocincta Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 346—Adi (= Athi River, Kenya).

Apalis malensis Neumann, 1905, in Reichenow, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 612—Male country, southern Gallaland, Abyssinia.

Apalis flavida neumanni Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 89—Afgoi, Somaliland.

Dry country, from extreme southeastern Sudan and northern Uganda east through southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya to southern Somalia and south through eastern Kenya to the Taita district. Intergrades with *golzi* in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Apalis flavida pugnax Lawson[2]

Apalis flavida pugnax Lawson, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 222—Nanyuki, lower Mt. Kenya, lat. 0° 1′ N., long. 37° 5′ E.; altitude 6,000 feet.

Central highlands of Kenya, south to the Chyulu Range.

Apalis flavida golzi (Fischer and Reichenow)

Euprinodes Golzi Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 182—Great Arusha, Tanganyika.

Southwestern Kenya, interior Tanzania, and Rwanda. Integrades with *flavocincta* in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania, and with *caniceps* in southern Uganda.

Apalis flavida tenerrima Grote

Apalis flavida tenerrima Grote, 1935, Ornith. Monatsber., **43,** p. 119—Mikindani, coast of southern Tanganyika.

Coast of East Africa from Mombasa, Kenya, to Mozambique, and inland to Morogoro and the Luwipa River, Tanzania; Zanzibar. Intergrades with *neglecta* in northern Mozambique, but apparently meets *golzi* in northeastern Tanzania without intergradation.

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[1] This is the race called *malensis* by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 524, and most subsequent authors.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] This is the race called *flavocincta* by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 524, and most subsequent authors.—M. A. T., Jr.

Apalis flavida niassae Reichenow

Apalis niassae Reichenow, 1921, Journ. Ornith., **69,** p. 264—Langenburg (= Tukuyu), north end of Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.

Apalis flavida canora Lawson, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** p. 134—Sumbu, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 8° 30′ S., long. 30° 28′ E.; altitude 2,600 feet.

Extreme eastern Angola, southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, northeastern Zambia, and adjoining Tanzania.

Apalis flavida neglecta (Alexander)

Chlorodyta neglecta Alexander, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 17—Zambezi River. Type from Zumbo, Mozambique, *fide* Lawson, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 218.

Apalis flavida lucidigula Lawson, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 123—Farm Malamala, near Newington, eastern Transvaal.

Southern and eastern Zambia, Malawi, and the Tete district of Mozambique south through northern and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to northern and eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and northern Zululand, Natal. Intergrades with *tenerrima* and *renata* in northern Mozambique.

Apalis flavida flavida (Strickland)

Drymoeca flavida Strickland, 1852, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 148—Damaraland, South West Africa; ? error: Ngamiland, Bechuanaland, suggested by Lawson, 1961, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 122.

Western Angola north to the Cuanza River, southern Angola, Ovamboland and the Caprivi Strip, South West Africa (Namibia), Ngamiland, Botswana, and extreme southwestern Zambia.

Apalis flavida renata Lawson

Apalis flavida renata Lawson, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 216—Mapinhane, Sul do Save, Mozambique, lat. 22° 15′ S., long. 35° 7′ E.

Lowlands of Natal and Mozambique, north to the Zambezi River and south to about Durban. Intergrades with *neglecta* in the west of its range.

Apalis flavida florisuga (Reichenow)

Euprinodes florisuga Reichenow, 1898, Journ. Ornith., **46,** p. 314—"southeastern form" = eastern Cape Province.

Eastern Cape Province and Natal to Durban, and interior Natal north of Durban.

APALIS RUDDI

Apalis ruddi caniviridis Hanmer

Apalis ruddi caniviridis Hanmer, 1979, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **99,** p. 27—Nchalo, lower Shire valley, Malawi, lat. 16° 16′ S., long. 34° 55′ E.

Known only from the type locality.

Apalis ruddi ruddi Grant

Apalis ruddi Grant, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 93—Coguno, Inhambane district, Mozambique.

Mozambique, from the Save River south to the lower Incomati River.

Apalis ruddi fumosa Clancey

Apalis ruddi fumosa Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 481—Lubuli, near Nsoko, southeastern Swaziland.

From Maputo district, Mozambique, to eastern Swaziland and northern Zululand, Natal.

APALIS RUFOGULARIS

Apalis rufogularis sanderi Serle

Apalis rufogularis sanderi Serle, 1951, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **71,** p. 42–Ogun River, near Lagos, Nigeria.

Southwestern Nigeria.

Apalis rufogularis rufogularis (Fraser)

Drymoica rufogularis Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 17—Clarence (= Malabo), Fernando Po.

Prinia olivacea Strickland, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 99—Fernando Po.

Euprinodes schistaceus Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 38—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Euprinodes leucogaster Sharpe, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 94—Mt. Clarence (= Pico de Santa Isabel), Fernando Po.

Apalis rufogularis kamerunensis Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 28—southern Cameroon.

From southeastern Nigeria through southern Cameroon to Gabon and Mbaiki, Central African Republic, just west of the Ubangi River; Fernando Po.

Apalis rufogularis angolensis (Bannerman)

Apalis ansorgei Ogilvie-Grant, 1917, Ibis, p. 77—Ndala Tando (= Vila Salazar), northern Angola. Preoccupied by *Apalis ansorgei* Hartert, 1905.

Euprinodes rufigularis angolensis Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 30—Ndala Tando (= Vila Salazar), northern Angola.

Northwestern Angola to just south of the Cuanza River.

Apalis rufogularis brauni Stresemann

Apalis rufogularis brauni Stresemann, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 156—Roça Congulu, Amboim, Angola.

Escarpment zone of Cuanza Sul, Angola, at Roça Congulu and Gabela.

Apalis rufogularis nigrescens (Jackson)

Euprinodes nigrescens Jackson, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 90—"Ruwenzori" = Ankole, Uganda, *fide* Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **19,** p. 253.

Apalis denti Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 86—Mpanga (= Kibale) Forest, Uganda; altitude 5,000 feet.

From Lukolela, Zaire, on the middle Congo River, east to extreme southern Sudan, Uganda except for Kigezi, the Kavirondo district, Kenya, extreme northwestern Tanzania, and south to northeastern Angola, northwestern Zambia, and Katanga (= Shaba) and Mount Kabobo, Zaire.

Apalis rufogularis kigezi Keith, Twomey, and Friedmann

Apalis rufogularis kigezi Keith, Twomey, and Friedmann, 1967, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **87,** p. 165—Impenetrable Forest, Kigezi, Uganda; altitude 5,000 feet.

Known only from the type locality.

Apalis rufogularis eidos Peters and Loveridge

Apalis eidos J. L. Peters and Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **89,** p. 252—Upper Mulinga River, Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

Montane forest on Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Zaire, at 6,500 feet.

Apalis rufogularis argentea Moreau

Apalis argentea Moreau, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 47—forest above Ujamba, Mt. Kungwe (= Nkungwe), western Tanganyika.

From the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains on the east shore of

Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania, east about 50 miles to the Katuma River.[1]

APALIS SHARPII

Apalis sharpii Shelley[2]

Apalis sharpii Shelley, 1884, Ibis, p. 45—Gold Coast.

Apalis hardyi Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 160—Bandama, Ivory Coast.

Locally in forests from Sierra Leone to Ghana.

APALIS GOSLINGI

Apalis goslingi Alexander

Apalis goslingi Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 89—Guruba (= Gurba) River, Uele district, Belgian Congo.

Apalis schoutedeni J. P. Chapin, 1937, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **29,** p. 393—Tshikapa, southern Kasai, Belgian Congo.

Lower Guinea forest from southern Cameroon to the upper Uele River, the Ituri River, and southern Kasai, Zaire, and adjoining Angola.

APALIS BAMENDAE[3]

Apalis bamendae Bannerman

Apalis bamendae Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 131—between Bemba (= Bamenda) and Chang (= Dschang), Cameroon Highlands; altitude 5,000 feet.

Bamenda Highlands, Cameroon, above 4,000 feet.

APALIS PORPHYROLAEMA

Apalis porphyrolaema porphyrolaema Reichenow and Neumann

Apalis porphyrolaema Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 75—Eldoma (= Eldama), Mau, Kenya.

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[1] One of the gray races, *kigezi, eidos,* or *argentea,* was seen in Rwanda (Vande Weghe, 1974, Rev. Zool. Afr., **88,** pp. 90–91).—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Considered conspecific with *rufogularis* by Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, **47,** p. 198. Here kept separate because of the striking difference in tail color.—M. A. T., Jr.

[3] *A. bamendae* and *porphyrolaema* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Apalis affinis Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 116—eastern Ruwenzori; altitude 6,000 feet. Type from the Mubuku valley, Uganda, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 526.

Apalis porphyrolaema vulcanorum Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 34—Mt. Sabinio, Birunga (= Virunga) Volcanoes, Rwanda/Uganda; altitude 3,600 meters.

Kivu Volvanoes south to Itombwe, Zaire, and Burundi; western Uganda; Mts. Moroto and Elgon through the Kenya highlands to Sotik and Kikuyu; Mt. Loliondo, Tanzania.

Apalis porphyrolaema kaboboensis Prigogine

Apalis kaboboensis Prigogine, 1955, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **51,** p. 240—Mt. Kabobo, north of Albertville, Belgian Congo, lat. 5° 8′ S., long. 29° 2′ E.; altitude 1,660 meters.

Known only from the type locality.

Apalis porphyrolaema chapini Friedmann[1]

Apalis chapini Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10,** p. 47—Nyingwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude 8,000 feet.

Highlands of central Tanzania in the Nguru, Uluguru, and Uzungwe Mountains.

Apalis porphyrolaema strausae Boulton

Apalis bamendae strausae Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **21,** p. 53—Mt. Rungwe, Tanganyika; altitude 5,650 feet.

Artisornis metopias bensoni Vincent, 1935, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55,** p. 174—Mt. Chongoni, Nyasaland; altitude 6,000 feet.

Highlands of southwestern Tanzania from Njombe to Rungwe and the Poroto Mountains, Malawi south to Chirobwe, and Zambia on the Nyika Plateau and Makutu Mountains.

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[1] On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, **70,** p. 172, consider *chapini* and *strausae* to constitute separate species.—M. A. T. Jr.

APALIS MELANOCEPHALA[1]

Apalis melanocephala nigrodorsalis Granvik

Apalis melanocephala nigrodorsalis Granvik, 1923, Journ. Ornith., **71,** Sonderheft, p. 244—Kiambu, near Nairobi, Kenya.

Apalis melanocephala ellinorae van Someren, 1944, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **64,** p. 50—Meru, Mt. Kenya; altitude 5,100 feet.

Highlands of Kenya east of the Rift, and Mt. Endau.

Apalis melanocephala moschi van Someren

Apalis melanocephala moschi van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 195—Moschi (= Moshi), Tanganyika.

Taita Hills, southeastern Kenya; inland northeastern Tanzania from Mt. Handeni to the western Usambara Mountains and south to the Uluguru Mountains.

Apalis melanocephala melanocephala (Fischer and Reichenow)

Burnesia melanocephala Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 56—Pangani, coastal Tanganyika.

Coastal East Africa from the lower Juba River, Somalia, south to the eastern Usambara Mountains and Pangani, northeastern Tanzania.

Apalis melanocephala muhuluensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Apalis melanocephala muhuluensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67,** p. 43—Muhulu Forest, Mahenge district, southern Tanganyika.

Apalis melanocephala songeaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68,** p. 8—Luwiri-Kitessa Forest, Songea district, southern Tanganyika.

Southern Tanzania at Mahenge and Songea.

Apalis melanocephala tenebricosa Vincent

Apalis melanocephala tenebricosa Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 141—Mt. Namuli, Quelimane district, Mozambique, lat. 15° 21′ S., long. 37° 4′ E.; altitude 4,800 feet.

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[1] *A. melanocephala* and *chirindensis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Northern Mozambique from Unango to Mts. Namuli and Chiperone.

Apalis melanocephala fuliginosa Vincent

Apalis melanocephala fuliginosa Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 141—Mt. Cholo, Nyasaland, lat. 16° 2′ S., long. 35° 3′ E.; altitude 4,200 feet.

Southern Malawi at Mts. Cholo and Mlanje. Possibly the same as *tenebricosa.*

Apalis melanocephala adjacens Clancey

Apalis melanocephala adjacens Clancey, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **89,** p. 93—Njesi Plateau, about 10 miles north of Unango, Niassa, northern Mozambique, lat. 12° 45′ S., long. 35° 20′ E.; altitude ca. 5,000 feet.

Highlands from northwestern Mozambique south to southern Malawi east of the Shire River, except for the range of *fuliginosa.* Birds from between Beira and the Zambezi River may be intergrades *adjacens* × *lightoni.*

Apalis melanocephala lightoni Roberts

Apalis chirindensis lightoni Roberts, 1938, Ostrich, **9,** p. 119—Zimbiti (= Mzimbiti), near Beira, Mozambique.

Beira district, Mozambique; Haroni-Lusitu confluence, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Birds from between Beira and the Zambezi River may be intergrades *adjacens* × *lightoni.*

Apalis melanocephala addenda Clancey

Apalis melanocephala addenda Clancey, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 193—Mission, near Massinga, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

Coastal forest of Sul do Save, Mozambique, south to Inhambane.

APALIS CHIRINDENSIS

Apalis chirindensis vumbae Roberts

Apalis chirindensis vumbae Roberts, 1936, Ostrich, **7,** p. 75—Mt. Vumba, Southern Rhodesia.

Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique from Inyanga south to the Vumba Highlands.

Apalis chirindensis chirindensis Shelley

Apalis chirindensis Shelley, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 126—Chirinda Forest (= Mt. Selinda), Gazaland; altitude 4,000 feet.

Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique from about lat. 19° 20′ S. south to Mt. Selinda; Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

APALIS CINEREA[1]

Apalis cinerea sclateri (Alexander)

Euprinodes sclateri Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36—Mt. St. Ysabel (= Pico de Santa Isabel), Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Apalis cinerea cinerea (Sharpe)

Euprinodes cinereus Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 120—Mt. Elgon.

Apalis cinerea minor Granvik, 1923, Journ. Ornith., **71,** Sondherheft, p. 243—Kiambu, near Nairobi, Kenya.

Apalis cinerea granviki Grote, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., **35,** p. 23. New name for *Apalis cinerea minor* Granvik, 1923, preoccupied by *Apalis jacksoni minor* Ogilvie-Grant, 1917.

Apalis cinerea funebris Bannerman, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 72—Oku, west of Kumbo, Banso Mountains, Cameroon; altitude 7,000 feet.

Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria; eastern Zaire from Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo; mountains of southern Sudan; central Uganda, and highlands of Kenya from Mt. Elgon and Marsabit to Nairobi; Mt. Loliondo, northern Tanzania.

Apalis cinerea grandis Boulton

Apalis cinerea grandis Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **21,** p. 52—Mt. Moco, Benguela district, Angola; altitude 6,600 feet.

Locally in montane forest in the highlands of western Angola.

APALIS ALTICOLA

Apalis alticola alticola (Shelley)

Cisticola alticola Shelley, 1899 (February), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 35—"Nyasaland" = Fife, *fide* Shelley, 1899 (July), Ibis, pp. 365, 373 = Isoka, Zambia.

Burnesia brunneiceps Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 122—Rupira, Rungwe district, Tanganyika.

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[1] *A. cinerea* and *alticola* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Highlands of Tanzania from the Crater Highlands to Iringa, Matengo, and Sumbawanga, northern Malawi, northern Zambia and adjoining Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern and eastern Angola, but not overlapping the range of *cinerea*.

Apalis alticola dowsetti Prigogine

Apalis alticola marungensis Prigogine, 1972, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **86,** p. 173—Lyapenda, Marungu Mountains, Zaire, lat. 7° 28′ S., long. 29° 48′ E.; altitude 1,690 meters.

Apalis alticola dowsetti Prigogine, 1973, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **87,** p. 456. New name for *Apalis alticola marungensis* Prigogine, 1972, preoccupied by *Apalis binotata marungensis* J. P. Chapin, 1932.

Known only from the type locality.

APALIS KARAMOJAE

Apalis karamojae (van Someren)

Eupirnoides [sic] *karamojae* van Someren, 1921 (February), Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 16, p. 25; *Euprinodes karamojae* van Someren, 1921 (May), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 120—Mt. Kamalinga, Karamoja, Uganda.

Mts. Kamalinga and Moroto and Morongola National Park, northeastern Uganda, and Ngongoro, Nzega district, northern Tanzania.

APALIS RUFIFRONS[1]

Apalis rufifrons rufifrons (Rüppell)

Prinia rufifrons Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 110, pl. 41, fig. 1, labeled *Prinia (Sylvia) rufifrons*—Abyssinian coastlands.

Spiloptila danakilensis Madarász, 1915, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **13,** p. 300—Margebla (= Margable), Danakil, Eritrea.

Northern Sudan from Darfur to Khartoum and the Red Sea Province, Eritrea, and eastern Ethiopia to the Awash River.

Apalis rufifrons smithi (Sharpe)

Dryodromas smithi Sharpe, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 29—no locality; Shebeli, western Somaliland, Sharpe,

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[1] Possibly related to *Spiloptila clamans*.—M. A. T. Jr.

1895, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 482 (= Ethiopia, ca. lat. 7° 10′ N., long. 42° 10′ E.).

Apalis erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 24—southern Somaliland.

Dryodromus rufifrons turkanae van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 93—Meuressi, Turkwell River, northwestern Kenya.

Somalia, southeastern and southern Ethiopia and adjoining Sudan, drier parts of Kenya and adjoining Uganda south to the Tana River.

Apalis rufifrons rufidorsalis (Sharpe)

Dryodromas rufidorsalis Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **6,** p. 48—Tsavo River, Kenya.

Spiloptila reichenowi Madarász, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 179—Lettema (= Litema) Mountains, south of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika.

Southern Kenya from Sotik to the Taita Hills, and adjoining Tanzania.

GENUS **STENOSTIRA** CABANIS AND BONAPARTE

Stenostira Cabanis and Bonaparte, 1850, in Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 316. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa scita* Vieillot.

cf. Pocock, 1966, Ostrich, Suppl. no. 6, p. 87 (relationships). Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** pp. 396–397 (relationships).

STENOSTIRA SCITA

Stenostira scita scita (Vieillot)

Muscicapa scita Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 474; based on "Le Mignard" of Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **4,** p. 11, pl. 154, figs. 1–2—Lower Orange River *ex* Levaillant (cf. Lawson, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 217).

Western and northern Cape Province and southern South West Africa (Namibia). Winters north to Damaraland and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Stenostira scita saturatior Lawson

Stenostira scita saturatior Lawson, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., 6, p. 218—Lelykpoortjie, Tarkastad, eastern Cape Province.

Southern, central, and eastern districts of Cape Province. Winters to the north.

Stenostira scita rudebecki Clancey

Stenostira scita rudebecki Clancey, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** p. 3—Umbelúzi River, near Lourenço Marques, southern Mozambique (probably = Transvaal highveld near Pretoria; cf. Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 515).

Highlands of Lesotho (Basutoland) and adjoining Orange Free State. In winter to the lowlands of Natal, Transvaal, and southern Mozambique.

GENUS **PHYLLOLAIS** HARTLAUB

Phyllolais Hartlaub, 1881, Abh. Naturwissen. Vereine Bremen, **7,** p. 90. Type, by monotypy, *Prinia pulchella* Rüppell = *Malurus pulchellus* Cretzschmar.

PHYLLOLAIS PULCHELLA

Phyllolais pulchella (Cretzchmar)

Malurus pulchellus Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 53, pl. 35, fig. a—Kordofan.

Euprinodes hildegardae Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 28—Athi River, Masai Land, Kenya.

Dry country from northern Cameroon and Lake Chad to Ethiopia and Eritrea, and south to the Ituri district, Zaire, Uganda, interior Kenya, and northern Tanzania.

GENUS **ORTHOTOMUS** HORSFIELD

Orthotomus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 165. Type, by monotypy, *Orthotomus sepium* Horsfield.

Edela Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 4, p. 309. Type, by monotypy, *Edela ruficeps* Lesson, 1830 = *Orthotomus sepium* Horsfield.

Sutoria Nicholson, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1851), p. 195. Type, by monotypy, *Sutoria agilis* Nicholson.

Phyllobates[1] "Sharpe" Oates, 1883 (March), Handb. Birds. Brit. Burmah, **1,** p. 110. Type, by monotypy, *Orthotomus coronatus* Blyth.

Phyllergates Sharpe, 1883 (after July 1), Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 176, 229. Type, by original designation, *Orthotomus cucullatus* Temminck.

Opifex Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10,** p. 4. Type, by original designation, *Opifex altus* Friedmann.

Artisornis Friedmann, 1928, Ibis, p. 93. New name for *Opifex* Friedmann, 1927, preoccupied by *Opifex* Hutton, 1902.

cf. Moore, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 81–82 (review).
Sharpe, 1877, Ibis, pp. 108–116 (review).
Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, pp. 86–90 (*sericeus*).
Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** pp. 70–71 (Indian forms of *sutorius*).
Mayr, 1947, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **37,** pp. 140–141 (Philippine forms of *cinereiceps*, *nigriceps*, and *samarensis*).
Hoogerwerf, 1948, Ardea, **36,** pp. 71–76 (*sepium*, Java).
Parkes, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** pp. 76–78 (Philippine forms of *sericeus*, *atrogularis*, *derbianus*).
Hoogerwerf, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 144–154 (*sepium*).
Parkes, 1971, Nemouria, no. 4, pp. 34–36 (*atrogularis* and *derbianus*, Luzon).
Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **8,** no. 6, 15 pp. (relationship of African and Asian species).

ORTHOTOMUS METOPIAS

Orthotomus metopias metopias (Reichenow)

Prinia metopias Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 30—Usambara, Tanganyika.

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[1] This is obviously an error for *Phyllergates*; in a footnote to his genus *Phyllobates*, Oates acknowledged permission to use Sharpe's nomenclature from Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** which appeared a few months later. Subsequently, Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **1,** p. 439, used *Phyllergates* credited to Sharpe, 1883, as do later writers on Indian birds.—G. E. W.

Apalis ruficeps Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 119—Mlalo, Usambara, Tanganyika.

Northeastern Tanzania in the Usambara and Nguru Mountains.

Orthotomus metopias altus (Friedmann)

Opifex altus Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10,** p. 4—Nyingwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude 8,000 feet.

Montane forest in the Uluguru Mountains and Matengo Highlands, Tanzania, and at Unango, Mozambique.

Orthotomus metopias pallidus (Ripley and Heinrich)

Artisornis metopias pallidus Ripley and Heinrich, 1966, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 96, p. 29—Itanga, 30 miles south-southeast of Iringa, Tanzania; altitude 2,100 meters.

The type locality only. Doubtful—known only from a single female.

ORTHOTOMUS MOREAUI

Orthotomus moreaui moreaui (Sclater)

Apalis moreaui W. L. Sclater, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 109—forest near Amani, Usambara district, Tanganyika.

Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Orthotomus moreaui sousae (Benson)

Apalis moreaui sousae Benson, 1945, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 19—Njesi Plateau, 10 miles north of Unango, northern Mozambique.

Known only from the type locality, at 5,500 feet.

ORTHOTOMUS CUCULLATUS

Orthotomus cucullatus coronatus Blyth

Orthotomus coronatus "Jerd. & Blyth" Blyth 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 200—Sikkim = Darjeeling, *fide* Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 230.

Himalayan foothills in eastern Nepal (no recent records), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, northern Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, and hills of Assam, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Burma, western and southeastern Yunnan and Kwangsi (Yao Shan), northern Thailand, mountains of Laos and Vietnam.

Orthotomus cucullatus thais (Robinson and Kloss)

Phyllergates cucullatus thais Robinson and Kloss, 1923, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **11,** p. 56—Khao Luang, Nakhon Si Thammarat; altitude 5,000–5,800 feet.

Mountains of peninsular Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra.

Orthotomus cucullatus malayanus (Chasen)

Phyllergates cucullatus malayanus Chasen, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46,** p. 7—Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang border, Malaya; altitude 2,400–4,500 feet.

Malaya.

Orthotomus cucullatus cucullatus Temminck

Orthotomus euculatus [sic] Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 599, fig. 3 and text; corrected to *cuculatus* [sic] by Temminck, 1839, Planches Color., livr. **102,** Tabl. Méthod., p. 28, and emended to *cucullatus* by Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 282—Java and Sumatra; inferentially restricted to Java by Salvadori, 1891, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **32,** p. 67.

Phyllergates sumatranus Salvadori, 1891, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **32,** p. 67—Si Rambè, Sumatra.

Sumatra, Java, and Bali.

Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis (Sharpe)

Phyllergates cinereicollis Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 479—Kinabalu, Borneo.

Mountains of northeastern Borneo (Kinabalu to Mulu and the Tama Abu Range).

Orthotomus cucullatus viridicollis Salomonsen

Orthotomus cucullatus viridicollis Salomonsen, 1962, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, **56,** p. 133—Mt. Mataling (= Mantaling), Mantalingajan Range, Palawan Island; altitude 1,250 meters.

Philippines: mountains of Palawan.

Orthotomus cucullatus heterolaemus (Mearns)

Phyllergates heterolaemus Mearns, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 86—Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 6,700 feet.

Philippines: Mts. Apo and Katanglad, Mindanao.

Orthotomus cucullatus philippinus (Hartert)

Phyllergates cucullatus philippinus Hartert, 1897, Novit.

Zool., **4**, p. 517—Benguet, northern Luzon.

Philippines: highlands of northern Luzon.

Orthotomus cucullatus everetti (Hartert)

Phyllergates everetti Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4**, p. 517—southern Flores; above 3,500 feet, *fide* Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27**, p. 468.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Orthotomus cucullatus hedymeles (Stresemann)

Phyllergates cucullatus hedymeles Stresemann, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., **40**, p. 46—Wawokaraeng, a peak of Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes; altitude 2,200 meters.

Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes.

Orthotomus cucullatus meisei (Stresemann)

Phyllergates cucullatus meisei Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39**, p. 45—Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes; altitude 2,200 meters.

South-central Celebes.

Orthotomus cucullatus stentor (Stresemann)

Phyllergates cucullatus stentor Stresemann, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46**, p. 47—Tanke Salokko, Mengkoka (= Mekongga) Mountains, southeastern Celebes; altitude 1,500 meters.

North-central and southeastern Celebes.

Orthotomus cucullatus riedeli (Meyer and Wiglesworth)

Phyllergates riedeli A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1895, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **5**, no. 8, p. 13—saddle of Mt. Lokon, forest near Rurukan, Tomohon, northern Celebes; altitude ca. 1,100 meters.

Northern Celebes.

Orthotomus cucullatus dumasi (Hartert)

Phyllergates everetti dumasi Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8**, p. 31—Mt. Mada, Buru.

Southern Moluccas: Buru, Ceram.

Orthotomus cucullatus batjanensis (Hartert)

Phyllergates cucullatus batjanensis Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31**, p. 2—Batjan, northern Moluccas; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.

Northern Moluccas: Batjan.

ORTHOTOMUS SUTORIUS

Orthotomus sutorius guzuratus (Latham)

Sylvia guzurata Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., p. 554—Guzurat (= Gujarat), India.

Orthotomus Bennettii Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 90—Dukhun (= Deccan), India.

Orthotomus Lingoo Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 90—Dukhun (= Deccan), India.

Sylvia ruficapilla ? Hutton, 1833, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **2,** p. 504—by inference, northern India = Simla, *fide* Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 71.

Orthotomus sphenurus Swainson, 1837, Animals Menageries, p. 343—India.

Orthotomus sutorius londae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 70—Londa, Bombay Presidency.

Orthotomus sutorius sindiana Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 71—Hyderabad, Sind, British India.

Pakistan and India from the Himalayan foothills south throughout the peninsula, except for the range of *patia*.

Orthotomus sutorius sutorius (Pennant)

Motacilla sutoria Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool., pl. 7—by inference, Ceylon.

Plains and foothills of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis Whistler

Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis Whistler, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 15—Ohiya, Ceylon; altitude 5,820 feet.

Central highlands of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Orthotomus sutorius patia Hodgson

Orthotomus Patia Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29—Nepal; restricted to Kathmandu by Ripley, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49,** p. 402.

Sutoria agilis Nicholson, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1851), p. 195—Surat.

Nepal terai, northeastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, Bengal, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan foothills, and western Assam, India.

Orthotomus sutorius luteus Ripley

Orthotomus sutorius luteus Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc.

Washington, **61,** p. 105—Tezu, Mishmi Hills, northeastern Assam.

Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh, and the hills of eastern Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India.

Orthotomus sutorius maculicollis Moore

Orthotomus maculicollis Moore, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1854), p. 309—Malacca.

Orthotomus Hügelii Pelzeln, 1857, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **24,** p. 369—"Neuholland"; error.

Plains and foothills of northern and western Burma, southern peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Cambodia, southern Laos, and southern Vietnam (where intergrading with *longicauda*).

Orthotomus sutorius inexpectatus La Touche

Orthotomus sutorius inexpectatus La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 42—Mengtz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Southeastern Tibet, western and southern Yunnan, and Thailand south to the northern peninsular provinces.

Orthotomus sutorius longicauda (Gmelin)

Motacilla longicauda Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 954—Sina (= China).

Orthotomus phyllorrhapheus Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 49—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

Southern China in Kweichow, Kwangsi, southern Hunan, Kwangtung, Fukien, and Hainan, Shan States of Burma, northern Laos, and Vietnam (where intergrading with *maculicollis*).

Orthotomus sutorius edela Temminck

Orthotoma [sic] *edela* Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 599, fig. 2 and text—Java.

Java.

ORTHOTOMUS ATROGULARIS

Orthotomus atrogularis nitidus Hume

Orthotomus nitidus Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2,** p. 507—Tenasserim; restricted to "northern half of the province" by Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers, **3,** p. 325; types from Pahpoon, Kyouknyat, and Thayetchaun, *fide* Walden, 1875, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **44,** pt. 2, extra no., p. 121; specimens from Kyauknyat and Papun, Salween District, and from Tavoy and Thayetchaung, Tavoy District, *fide* Hume and Davison, 1878, Stray Feathers, **6,** p. 345.

Orthotomus atrigularis [sic] *latebricola* Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 16—Dimapur, Naga Hills, Assam.

Sikkim, northern Bengal, India, and the hills of Bangladesh and Assam, India, south to Chittagong, Burma except southernmost Tenasserim, southeastern Yunnan, China, Thailand north of the Isthmus of Kra, and Indochina.

Orthotomus atrogularis atrogularis Temminck

Orthotomus atrogularis Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, text—Malacca and Borneo; restricted to Malacca by Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. Ornith., Ergänzungsband, pt. 2, p. 120.

[*Orthotomus*] *nigricollis* Temminck, 1839, Planches Color., livr., 102, Tableau Méthod., p. 21. Error for *Orthotomus atrogularis* Temminck.

Orthotomus flavoviridis Moore, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 314—Malacca.

Orthotomus atrogularis eumelas Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **76,** no. 6, p. 6—Tanjong Bedaan, Bangka Island, southeastern Sumatra.

Peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Bangka and Belitung Islands, and southern Borneo.

Orthotomus atrogularis anambensis Watson, nom. nov.

Orthotomus atrigularis [sic] *major* Chasen and Kloss, 1928, Journ. Malayan Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., **6,** pt. 3, p. 60—Siantan Island, Anambas Group. Preoccupied by *Orthotomus major* Blundell and Lovat, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 20.

Tioman Island, off Pahang, Malaya, and Anambas and Natuna Islands.

Orthotomus atrogularis humphreysi Chasen and Kloss

Orthotomus atrogularis humphreysi Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. Ornith., Ergänzungsband, pt. 2, p. 120—Betottan, near Sandakan, British North Borneo.

Northern and eastern Borneo.

Orthotomus atrogularis chloronotus Ogilvie-Grant
Orthotomus chloronotus Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **5,** p. 2—Cape Engaño, northeastern Luzon.
Philippines: northern Luzon in the Cordillera Central and Sierra Madre; also on Bataan Peninsula and in Laguna Province (where sympatric with *O. derbianus*).

Orthotomus atrogularis castaneiceps Walden
Orthotomus castaneiceps Walden, 1872, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **10,** p. 252—Guimaras.
Orthotomus Panayensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 20—Panay.
Philippines: Ticao, Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, and Bantayan.

Orthotomus atrogularis rabori Parkes
Orthotomus atrogularis heterolaemus Parkes, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 77—Lake Balinsasayo, Negros Island, Philippines.
Orthotomus atrogularis rabori Parkes, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81,** p. 33. New name for *Orthotomus atrogularis heterolaemus* Parkes, preoccupied by *Phyllergates heterolaemus* Mearns, 1905.
Philippines: Negros.

Orthotomus atrogularis frontalis Sharpe
Orthotomus frontalis Sharpe, 1877, Ibis, p. 112, pl. 2, fig. 1—islands of Basilan and Mindanao, Philippines = Zamboanga, Mindanao, *fide* Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London., **1,** Zool., p. 336; type locality inferentially restricted to Mindanao by McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 289.
Orthotomus atrogularis davao Salomonsen, 1952, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **114,** p. 353—Limot, Mati Municipality, Davao Province, Mindanao.
Philippines: Samar, Leyte, Dinagat, Bohol, and Mindanao.

Orthotomus atrogularis mearnsi McGregor
Orthotomus mearnsi McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 289—Isabela, Basilan. Philippine Islands.
Philippines: Basilan.

ORTHOTOMUS DERBIANUS

Orthotomus derbianus Moore

Orthotomus derbianus Moore, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1854), p. 309—? Philippines.

Philippines: southern Luzon north to Laguna Province (where sympatric with *O. atrogularis chloronotus*) and southern Tarlac Province, and Catanduanes Island; accidental on Palawan.

ORTHOTOMUS SERICEUS[1]

Orthotomus sericeus nuntius Bangs

Orthotomus ruficeps nuntius Bangs, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65,** p. 82—Cagayan de Sulu.

Orthotomus sericeus eupolius Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, p. 89—Sibutu Island, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: Calamian Group, Palawan, Balabac, Cagayan Sulu, Sulu Archipelago.

Orthotomus sericeus hesperius Oberholser

Orthotomus sericeus hesperius Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, p. 89—Linga Island, Rhio Archipelago.

Southern Tennasserim, Burma, Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra, Malaya, Sumatra, Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, and Belitung Island.

Orthotomus sericeus rubicundulus Chasen and Kloss

Orthotomus ruficeps rubicundulus Chasen and Kloss, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 279—Sirhassen Island, South Natuna Islands.

South Natuna Islands.

Orthotomus sericeus sericeus Temminck

Orthotomus sericeus Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101—Borneo.

Borneo.

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[1] Prior to 1932 erroneously called *Orthotomus ruficeps* Lesson; *vide* Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, pp. 87–88.—G. E. W.

ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS[1]

Orthotomus ruficeps cineraceus Blyth

Orthotomus cineraceus Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 589—Malacca.

Southern Tenasserim, Burma, southernmost Vietnam, peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riau Archipelago, Bangka, and Belitung Islands, and Sebesi, Sebuku, and Legundi Islands, Sunda Strait.

Orthotomus ruficeps baeus Oberholser

Orthotomus cineraceus baeus Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 13—Siaba Bay, Nias Island.

Orthotomus cineraceus ochrommatus Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 13—North Pagi (= Pagai) Island.

Western Sumatra islands: Nias, North and South Pagai. Doubtfully distinct from *cineraceus.*

Orthotomus ruficeps concinnus Riley

Orthotomus sepium concinnus Riley, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40,** p. 96—Sipora (= Sipura) Island, Mentawai Islands.

Western Sumatra islands: Siberut, Sipura.

Orthotomus ruficeps ruficeps (Lesson)

Edela ruficeps Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 4, p. 309—"côte nord-ouest de la Nouvelle-Hollande"; corrected to Java by Lesson, 1832, Centurie Zool., p. 212, and restricted to the region of Surabaya, eastern Java, by Stresemann, 1953, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **29,** p. 97; incorrectly changed to Sumatra by Robinson and Kloss, 1923, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **8,** p. 349, and to Malacca by Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, p. 88.

Locally in coastal mangroves of western (Labuan), northern (Jakarta), and eastern Java.

Orthotomus ruficeps palliolatus Chasen and Kloss

Orthotomus sepium palliolatus Chasen and Kloss, 1932, Bull.

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[1] Prior to Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, pp. 87–88, this species was generally known as *Orthotomus cineraceus* and *ruficeps* was applied to *O. sericeus.* More recently *ruficeps* has been considered conspecific with *sepium*; see footnote under that species.—G. E. W.

Raffles Mus., **7,** p. 9—Karimon Java (= Karimundjawa) Island, Java Sea.

Karimundjawa and Kangean Islands, north of Java.

Orthotomus ruficeps baweanus Hoogerwerf

Orthotomus sepium baweanus Hoogerwerf, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** p. 150—Tandjong Alang-Alang and Muara, Bawean Island, Java Sea.

Bawean Island, north of Java.

Orthotomus ruficeps borneoensis[1] Salvadori

Orthotomus borneoensis Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **5,** p. 247—Sarawak.

Borneo.

Orthotomus ruficeps cagayanensis Riley

Orthotomus cineraceus cagayanensis Riley, 1935, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **48,** p. 147—Cagayan Sulu Island, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: Cagayan Sulu.

ORTHOTOMUS SEPIUM[2]

Orthotomus sepium sundaicus Hoogerwerf

Orthotomus sepium sundaicus Hoogerwerf, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** p. 145—Legon Lintah and Tjikantijana, Princes (= Panaitan) Island, western Java.

Panaitan Island, western Java.

Orthotomus sepium sepium Horsfield

Orthotomus sepium Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 166—Java; here restricted to Bogor, western Java.

Interior of Java, and Madura, Bali, and Lombok.

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[1] Usually misspelled *borneonensis*, based on a miscitation by Sharpe, 1876, Ibis, p. 41; later given wider circulation in Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 225.—G. E. W.

[2] The greenish-backed subspecies *sepium* and *sundaicus* have usually been considered conspecific with the gray-backed forms of *ruficeps*. They differ markedly in color, and on Java, where *ruficeps* and *sepium* have been found almost sympatrically, they differ in habitat, so that it seems more reasonable to treat them as two distinct species in a superspecies.—G. E. W.

ORTHOTOMUS CINEREICEPS[1]

Orthotomus cinereiceps obscurior Mayr

Orthotomus cinereiceps obscurior Mayr, 1947, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **37,** p. 140—Catagan, Mindanao, Philippines; altitude 1,100 feet.

Philippines: Mindanao.

Orthotomus cinereiceps cinereiceps Sharpe

Orthotomus cinereiceps Sharpe, 1877, Ibis, p. 113—island of Basilan, Philippines.

Philippines: Basilan.

ORTHOTOMUS NIGRICEPS[2]

Orthotomus nigriceps Tweeddale

Orthotomus nigriceps Tweeddale, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1877), p. 828, pl. 85—Butuan, Philippines.

Orthotomus nigrogularis Hachisuka, 1944, Tori, **11,** p. 526—Mt. Hamihitan (= Hamiguitan), Tumadgopt (= Tumadgo Point), east of Davao Gulf, Mindanao; *vide* Ripley, 1950, Condor, **52,** p. 165, for discussion of type specimen.

Philippines: lowlands of Mindanao.

ORTHOTOMUS SAMARENSIS

Orthotomus samarensis Steere

Orthotomus Samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 20—Samar.

Philippines: Samar.

GENUS **CAMAROPTERA** SUNDEVALL[3,4]

Camaroptera Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 103. Type, by original designation, *Camaroptera olivacea* Sundevall = *Sylvia brachyura* Vieillot.

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[1] The species *cinereiceps*, *nigriceps*, and *samarensis* form a superspecies and could well be considered a separate subgenus.—G. E. W.

[2] For discussion of status of *O. nigriceps* and *O. samarensis* see Mayr, 1947, pp. 140–141.—G. E. W.

[3] *Camaroptera axillaris* Reichenow, 1893 = *Anthreptes fraseri axillaris* (Reichenow), Check-list Birds World, 1967, **12,** p. 210. *Camaroptera caniceps* Reichenow, 1915 (nec *Camaroptera caniceps* Cassin, 1859), is a synonym of *Anthreptes fraseri axillaris*, Check-list,

cf. White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** pp. 147–149 (*brachyura* × *brevicaudata*).

Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **6,** no. 28, pp. 19–24 (*brachyura*, southern taxa).

CAMAROPTERA BRACHYURA[1]

Camaroptera brachyura pileata Reichenow

Camaroptera pileata Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 66 (in text)—Zanzibar.

Camaroptera pileata littoralis Grote, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 163—Mikindani, Tanganyika.

The littoral of Tanzania, north to Vanga, southeastern Kenya; Zanzibar and Mafia.

Camaroptera brachyura fugglescouchmani Moreau

Camaroptera brachyura fuggles-couchmani Moreau, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 15—Kibungo Forest, eastern foot of Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude 900 feet.

Inland southern Tanzania to the Uluguru Mountains and Mahenge, and the moister east of Malawi north of Nkhotakota. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata intercalata* at Isoka, Zambia.

Camaroptera brachyura bororensis Gunning and Roberts

Camaroptera brachyura bororensis Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 117—Ngamwe, Boror, Portuguese East Africa.

Mozambique south to the Zambézia district, and the moister

12, p. 210. *Camaroptera moesta* of Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, **4,** p. 233 (= *Chloropeta moesta* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 61—Gabon), is indeterminable.—M. A. T., Jr.

[4] Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **8,** no. 6, p. 13, unites *Camaroptera* with *Orthotomus* on the basis of similarities in song, nest, and plumage characters. However, *Camaroptera* is a compact African genus that falls outside the structural limits of the predominantly Oriental *Orthotomus*, and I prefer to recognize it.—M. A. T., Jr.

[1] *C. brachyura*, *brevicaudata*, and *harterti* form a superspecies; they are frequently treated as conspecific.—M. A. T., Jr.

parts of Malawi south of Nkhotakota. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata sharpei* in southern Malawi.

Camaroptera brachyura constans Clancey

Camaroptera brachyura constans Clancey, 1952, Ann. Natal Mus., **12,** p. 255—Gwaliweni Forest, Lebombo Mountains, northern Zululand.

From Sul do Save, Mozambique, and Mt. Selinda, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), south to eastern Swaziland and Zululand, Natal. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata transitiva* in southeastern Zimbabwe.

Camaroptera brachyura brachyura (Vieillot)

Sylvia olivacea Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 205; based on "L'Olivert" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 70, pl. 125, figs. 1–2, labeled "La Fauvette Olivert"—Pampoenkraal, Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province. Preoccupied by *Sylvia olivacea* Latham, 1790.

Sylvia brachyura Vieillot, 1820, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tableau Encycl. Méthod. Trois Règnes Nature, Ornith., livr. 89, p. 459—Cape of Good Hope.

Camaroptera olivacea Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 103—"in Caffraria inferiore."

Camaroptera Sundevalli Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 347. Type from Unkomaas River, Durban district, Natal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1934, Ibis, p. 291. New name for *Camaroptera olivacea* Sundevall, 1850, preoccupied by *Sylvia olivacea* Vieillot, 1817.

From the Knysna district of Cape Province east along the littoral to Zululand, Natal, and inland north to the mountains of eastern Transvaal.

CAMAROPTERA BREVICAUDATA

Camaroptera brevicaudata brevicaudata (Cretzschmar)

Sylvia brevicaudata Cretzschmar, 1827, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 53, pl. 35, fig. b—Kordofan.

Orthotomus griseo-viridis J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia, [1], Heft 4, p. 27—Kordofan.

Camaroptera griseoviridis chrysocnemis Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 339—Senegal; ex *Orthotomus chrysocnemus* [sic] Lichtenstein, 1854, Nomenclator Avium Mus.

Zool. Berolinensis, p. 33, *nomen nudum.*
Drier country from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau east to central Sudan and the lowlands of northwestern Ethiopia.

Camaroptera brevicaudata abessinica Zedlitz
Camaroptera griseoviridis abessinica Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 338—Harar, Abyssinia.
Highlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia except for range of *insulata,* and northern Somalia, to southern Sudan and adjoining northeastern Zaire, northern Uganda, and northern Kenya to about Mt. Kenya.

Camaroptera brevicaudata insulata Desfayes
Camaroptera brevicaudata insulata Desfayes, 1975, Rev. Zool. Afr., **89,** p. 522—Afallo, Ghera region, Kaffa (= Kefa) Province, Ethiopia, lat. 7° 45′ N., long. 36° 20′ E.; altitude about 2,000 meters.
Rain forest margins of the Ghera region, Ethiopia, presumably extending west to Gore.

Camaroptera brevicaudata tincta (Cassin)
Syncopta tincta Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 325—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.
Forested areas from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, eastern Zaire, western Uganda, and extreme western Tanzania at Kigoma and the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains, south to Kasai, Zaire, northwestern Angola, and Mwinilunga, Zambia. Intergrades with *aschani* in Uganda.

Camaroptera brevicaudata aschani Granvik
Camaroptera brevicaudata aschani Granvik, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **25,** p. 102—Mt. Elgon.
Highlands of Kenya, intergrading with *tincta* in Uganda; similar birds occur in Kivu, Zaire.

Camaroptera brevicaudata griseigula Sharpe
Camaroptera griseigula Sharpe, 1892, Ibis, p. 158—Voi River, Teita (= Taita), Kenya.
Lowlands of southeastern Kenya, except along the coast, and from Mt. Kilimanjaro to the Ngorongoro Crater highlands, Tanzania.

Camaroptera brevicaudata erlangeri Reichenow
Camaroptera erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 617—southern Somaliland; restricted to Solole, 180 miles up the Juba River, by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941,

Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 67.

Camaroptera brevicaudata albiventris Granvik, 1934, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **25,** p. 101—Manda Island, Kenya coast.

Coastal areas from southern Somalia to northeastern Tanzania, west to Amani and Mpwapwa, Tanzania.

Camaroptera brevicaudata intercalata White

Camaroptera brachyura intercalata White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 149—62 miles south of Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia.

Northeastern Angola west to Malanje and the central highlands, northern Zambia, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Tanzania east to Iringa and Hanang and north to Lake Victoria; may wander south to the Chobe River, Botswana, in the dry season. The boundaries between *intercalata* and *sharpei* are poorly defined. Hybridizes with *C. brachyura fugglescouchmani* at Isoka, Zambia.

Camaroptera brevicaudata beirensis Roberts

Camaroptera brevicaudata beirensis Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** p. 30—Zimbiti (= Mzimbiti), Beira, Mozambique.

Camaroptera brevicaudata marleyi Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** p. 31—Mosi, Mkuse River, northern Zululand.

Districts of Tete and Manica e Sofala, Mozambique, extending to the coast from the Zambezi delta to south of Beira. "*C. b. marleyi*" is based on gray-backed birds from within the range of *brachyura*, possibly hybrids with *beirensis*.

Camaroptera brevicaudata transitiva Clancey

Camaroptera brachyura transitiva Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **6,** no. 28, p. 21—Humani Ranch, Sabi River valley, southeastern Rhodesia, lat. 20° 30′ S., long. 32° 16′ E.; altitude 400 meters.

Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south to the bushveld of the plateau of the Transvaal, about 25° 40′ S. Hybridizes with *C. brachyura constans* in southeastern Zimbabwe.

Camaroptera brevicaudata sharpei Zedlitz[1]

Camaroptera griseoviridis sharpei Zedlitz, 1911 (April), Journ.

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[1] Includes *C. sundevalli* of Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, **4,** p. 232, not *C. sundevalli* Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 347.—M. A. T., Jr.

Ornith., **59,** p. 342—Omaruru, Damaraland, South West Africa.

Camaroptera griseoviridis nooméi Gunning and Roberts, 1911 (July), Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 117—Pongola (= Mogol) River, northern Transvaal.

Southwestern Angola, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and northern Botswana to western Transvaal, southern, central, and eastern provinces of Zambia, and the drier parts of central Malawi. Hybridizes with *C. brachyura bororensis* in southern Malawi.

CAMAROPTERA HARTERTI[1]

Camaroptera harterti Zedlitz

Camaroptera griseoviridis harterti Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 342—Canhoca, northern Angola.

Northwestern Angola, from Quela, Malanje, west to Vila Salazar and Luanda, and south to Gabela.

CAMAROPTERA SUPERCILIARIS

Camaroptera superciliaris (Fraser)

Sylvicola superciliaris Fraser, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **12,** p. 440—Clarence (= Malabo), Fernando Po.

Camaroptera flavigularis Reichenow, 1894, Ornith. Monatsber., **2,** p. 126—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Camaroptera brevicaudata rothschildi Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 331—Ogowe (= Ogooue) River, Gabon.

Camaroptera brevicaudata pulchra Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., **59,** p. 331—Canhoca, northern Angola.

Camaroptera superciliaris kamerunensis Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 29—Bipindi, Cameroon.

Camaroptera superciliaris ugandae S. Clarke, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 136—Uganda.

Camaroptera superciliaris willoughbyi Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 138—Béoumi, Ivory Coast.

Camaroptera supercilliaris [sic] *collerwarti* [sic] Lletget, 1943, Bol. Real Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., Madrid, **41,** p. 186—Luluabourg (= Kananga), Kasai, Belgian Congo; confused description, possibly a *nomen nudum*.

Forests from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Cameroon, and south and east to northern Angola, Kasai, Manyema, the upper Uele River, Zaire, adjoining Central African Republic, and Uganda. The dark populations of Lower Guinea are surrounded by variable brighter ones.

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[1] Usually considered a race of *brevicaudata*.—M. A. T., Jr.

CAMAROPTERA CHLORONOTA

Camaroptera chloronota kelsalli Sclater

Camaroptera brachyura kelsalli W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 16—Tungea, north-northeast of Bo, Sierra Leone.

Forest regions from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to Ghana.

Camaroptera chloronota chloronota Reichenow

Camaroptera chloronota Reichenow, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 96—Misahöhe, Togoland.

Southern Togo to southern Cameroon and Gabon.

Camaroptera chloronota granti Alexander

Camaroptera granti Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36—Badasou, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Camaroptera chloronota toroensis (Jackson)

Sylviella toroensis Jackson, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 38—Kibera River, Toro, Uganda.

Zaire, from the middle Congo River and northern Kasai north and east to the Uele River, Ituri, and Lake Kivu; southeastern Central African Republic, southwestern Sudan, Uganda, and northern Kavirondo, Kenya.

Camaroptera chloronota kamitugaensis Prigogine

Camaroptera chloronota kamitugaensis Prigogine, 1961, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **63,** p. 142—Kamituga, Republic of the Congo, lat. 3° 3′ S., long. 28° 11′ E.; altitude 1,000 meters.

Region around Kamituga, Zaire, north and west of Lake Tanganyika.

GENUS **CALAMONASTES** SHARPE[1]

Calamonastes Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 94, 133. Type, by subsequent designation (Shelley, 1896, Birds

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[1] Often submerged in *Camaroptera*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Africa, **1,** p. 72), *C. fasciolatus* = *Drymoica fasciolata* A. Smith.

cf. Irwin, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** pp. 47–60.

Benson and Irwin, 1964, Occas. Papers Nat. Mus. Southern Rhodesia, no. 27B, pp. 122–123 (*simplex* × *stierlingi*).

Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **8,** no. 6, p. 13 (valid genus).

CALAMONASTES SIMPLEX[1]

Calamonastes simplex simplex (Cabanis)

Thamnobia simplex Cabanis, 1878, Journ. Ornith., **26,** pp. 205, 221—Ndi, Taita, Kenya.

Calamonastes simplex erlangeri Zedlitz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 78—Artu, northern Somaliland.

Calamonastes simplex hilgerti Zedlitz, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 78—Afgoi, southern Somaliland.

Drier parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, extreme southeastern Sudan, Kenya and adjoining Uganda, and northeastern Tanzania from Natron to Usambara.

Calamonastes simplex undosus (Reichenow)

Drymoeca undosa Reichenow, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 211—Kakoma, Tanganyika.

Calamonastes simplex neglectus Benson, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **56,** p. 71—Fort Hill (= Chitipa), northwestern Nyasaland; altitude 4,300 feet. Based on a hybrid with *stierlingi*.

Southwestern Kenya at Loita, eastern Rwanda, Tanzania south to Sumbawanga, Mbeya, and Iringa, and Mbala (= Abercorn), Zambia. Hybridizes with *C. stierlingi stierlingi* at Chitipa, Malawi.

Calamonastes simplex katangae Neave

Calamonastes katangae Neave, 1909, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, **4,** p. 130—Katanga, Belgian Congo. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Lufupa River, *fide*

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[1] *C. simplex*, *stierlingi*, and *fasciolatus* form a superspecies. Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, **70,** pp. 176–179, recognize three different species: 1) nominate *simplex*, 2) *undosus* including the remaining races of *simplex* and all the races of *stierlingi*, 3) *fasciolatus*.—M. A. T., Jr.

W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 517.
Northern Zambia from Mbala (= Abercorn) to Zambezi (= Balovale) except for the Ndola and Mwinilunga districts, and Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire. Hybridizes with *C. stierlingi buttoni* in a narrow band in Zambia at Mpika, Kitwa, Kasempa, and Mankoya (= Kaoma).

Calamonastes simplex cinereus Reichenow

Calamonastes cinereus Reichenow, 1887, Journ. Ornith., **35,** p. 215—Leopoldville, Congo Free State.

Camaroptera congica Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 67—Leopoldville, Congo Free State.

The lower Congo River from Loango to Kunungu, Kasai, Zaire, and northern Angola, and the Mwinilunga district, Zambia.

Calamonastes simplex huilae (Meise)

Camaroptera simplex huilae Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 72—Huila, Huila, southern Angola.

The plateau of western Angola, south to Huila and adjoining Moçâmedes.

CALAMONASTES STIERLINGI

Calamonastes stierlingi stierlingi Reichenow

Calamonastes stierlingi Reichenow, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9,** p. 39—Songea, upper Ruvuma region, Tanganyika.

Southern Tanzania north to the Matengo Highlands and Morogoro, Malawi east of the Shire River, and northern Mozambique. Hybridizes with *C. simplex undosus* at Chitipa, Malawi.

Calamonastes stierlingi buttoni White

Calamonastes fasciolatus buttoni White, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67**, p. 55—Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Zambia west of the Luangwa valley, from Mpika to Mankoya (= Kaoma) and Sesheke. Hybridizes with *C. simplex katangae* in a narrow band at Mpika, Kitwe, Kasempa, and Mankoya (= Kaoma).

Calamonastes stierlingi irwini (Smithers and Paterson)

Camaroptera fasciolata irwini Smithers and Paterson, 1956, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **76,** p. 119—Central Estates, Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia.

Malawi west of the Shire River, adjoining Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, and the Eastern and Southern Provinces of Zambia; the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), adjoining Mozambique at Gorongosa, adjoining Botswana at Francistown and Kasane, and locally on the Okavango River, northeastern South West Africa (Namibia). Meets *C. f. fasciolatus* and *europhila* from Francistown to Beit Bridge, Zambia, without hybridization.

Calamonastes stierlingi olivascens (Clancey)
Camaroptera stierlingi olivascens Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8**, p. 260—Muanza, Manica e Sofala, Mozambique.
Littoral of Mozambique north of the Limpopo River; northern limits uncertain.

Calamonastes stierlingi pintoi (Irwin)
Camaroptera stierlingi pintoi Irwin, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, p. 52—Umbelúzi, near Lourenço Marques, southern Mozambique.
Mozambique south of the Limpopo River, eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and northern Zululand, Natal.

CALAMONASTES FASCIOLATUS

Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior Hartert
Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 97—Sandpits, Benguela, Angola.
The arid coast of Benguela, Angola.

Calamonastes fasciolatus fasciolatus (Smith)
Drymoica fasciolata A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 111, fig. 2, and text (*fascialota* on plate, *fasciolata* in text)—northeast of Latakoo (= Kuruman), northern Cape Province.
Calamonastes stigmosus Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18**, p. 8—Windhoek, German South West Africa.
From South West Africa (Namibia), north of Hardorp, through Botswana to northern Cape Province and the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) border at Plumtree.

Calamonastes fasciolatus europhilus (Clancey)
Camaroptera fasciolata europhila Clancey, 1970, Durban Mus. Novit., **8**, p. 337—"Uitduiker" Farm, ca. 10 miles south of Northam, Thabazimbi district, western Transvaal.
Western Transvaal, north of lat. 26° S. and west of long. 30°

E., and adjoining southeastern Botswana and southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

GENUS **EURYPTILA** SHARPE[1]

Euryptila Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 94 (in key), 116. Type, by monotypy, *Drymoica subcinnamomea* A. Smith.

EURYPTILA SUBCINNAMOMEA[2]

Euryptila subcinnamomea (Smith)

Drymoica subcinnamomea A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 111, fig. 1, and text—mountains of the Kamiesberg, Little Namaqualand.

South West Africa (Namibia) north to Naukluft, and western Cape Province south to Karoopoort and east to De Aar and the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam.

GENUS **POLIOLAIS** ALEXANDER

Poliolais Alexander, 1903. Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36. Type, by original designation, *Poliolais helenorae* Alexander = *Apalis lopesi* Alexander.

POLIOLAIS LOPESI

Poliolais lopesi lopesi (Alexander)

Apalis lopezi [sic] Alexander, 1903 (January), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 35—Bakaki (= Bacaké), Fernando Po. Spelling corrected to *lopesi,* Alexander, 1903 (July), Ibis, p. 373.

Poliolais helenorae Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36—Bakaki (= Bacaké), Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Poliolais lopesi alexanderi Bannerman

Poliolais alexanderi Bannerman, 1915, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **35,** p. 53—Mt. Cameroon.

Mt. Cameroon.

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[1] Occasionally merged in *Calamonastes.*—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Placed in a superspecies with the *Calamonastes* species by Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, p. 191.—M. A. T., Jr.

Poliolais lopesi manengubae Serle

Poliolais lopesi manengubae Serle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 74—Mt. Manenguba, Kumba Division, British Cameroon, lat. 5° 5′ N., long. 9° 50′ E.; altitude 6,000 feet.

Southern Cameroon Highlands and the Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria.

GENUS **GRAUERIA** HARTERT

Graueria Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Graueria vittata* Hartert.

cf. Chapin, R. T., 1978, Rev. Zool. Afr., **92,** p. 816 (range).

GRAUERIA VITTATA

Graueria vittata Hartert

Graueria vittata Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 8—primeval forest 90 kilometers west of Lake Albert Edward (= Lake Edward), Belgian Congo; altitude 1,600 meters.

Montane forest of eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to the Itombwe Mountains, and the Kigezi district, Uganda.

GENUS **EREMOMELA** SUNDEVALL[1]

Eremomela Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 102. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia flaviventris* Burchell = *Sylvietta icteropygialis* Lafresnaye.

Eremomeloides Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 235. Type, by original designation, *Eremomela albigularis* Hartlaub.

Magalilais Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 236. Type, by original designation, *Eremomela usticollis* Sundevall.

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[1] *Sylvietta lutescens* Lesson, 1844, Écho Monde Savant, **11,** col. 233—Senegambia (placed in *Eremomela* by Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 158, note), is indeterminable. *Eremomela hypoxantha* Pelzeln, 1882, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, **31** (1881), Abh., p. 145—Kiri, Sudan, between Lado and Lake Albert, is almost certainly based on a juvenile of *Anthreptes platurus platurus*, Check-list Birds World, 1967, **12,** p. 219.—M. A. T., Jr.

cf. Prigogine, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **78,** pp. 146–148 (*badiceps* and *turneri*).
White, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81,** pp. 90–92 (*icteropygialis*).
Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 44–45 (*icteropygialis*).
Winterbottom, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 118–122 (*icteropygialis*).
Clancey, 1965, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **2,** no. 3, 6 pp. (*scotops,* South Africa).
Clancey, 1977, Durban Mus. Novit., **11,** pp. 261–263 (*usticollis*).

EREMOMELA ICTEROPYGIALIS[1]

Eremomela icteropygialis alexanderi Sclater and Mackworth-Praed
Eremomela flaviventris alexanderi W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 673—Bara, Kordofan, Sudan.
Eremomela flaviventris saharae Stoneham, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 77–Sahara. Type, in Tring Museum, from Zinder [Niger], *fide* Hartert, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 213.
Eremomela icteropygialis laeneni Niethammer, 1955, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **6,** p. 65—Bol, Lake Chad, Chad.
Arid country from Senegal through Niger and Chad to Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan.

Eremomela icteropygialis griseoflava Heuglin
Eremomela? griseoflava Heuglin, 1862, Journ. Ornith., **10,** p. 40—valleys near Keren, Eritrea.
Eremomela flaviventris sudanae Stoneham, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 77—Sennar, Sudan. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Senga (= Sinjah), Blue Nile, Sudan, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 537, note 3.
Red Sea Province of Sudan south to Khartoum and Sinjah, Eritrea, and eastern and southern Ethiopia.

Eremomela icteropygialis karamojensis Stoneham
Eremomela flaviventris karamojensis Stoneham, 1925, Bull.

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[1] *E. icteropygialis* and *flavicrissalis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 78—northern Karamoja, northeastern Uganda.

Eremomela griseoflava archeri W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 14—Burao, British Somaliland.

Somalia, northern Kenya south to the Northern Uaso Nyiro River, and northeastern Uganda.

Eremomela icteropygialis crawfurdi Clarke

Eremomela crawfurdi S. Clarke, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 43—Loietai, Sotik, Kenya.

Eremomela flaviventris tardinata Hartert, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 149—Sagayo, Mwanza, Tanganyika.

Southwestern Kenya, the Mwanza district, Tanzania, and Rwanda.

Eremomela icteropygialis abdominalis Reichenow

Eremomela flaviventris abdominalis Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 635—East Africa. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Igonda, Tabora district, Tanganyika, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 537.

Kenya, from Mt. Kenya and Magadi to the Taita district, and northern Tanzania south to Tabora and Morogoro. Intergrades with *polioxantha* at Morogoro.

Eremomela icteropygialis polioxantha Sharpe

Eremomela polioxantha Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** p. 160—Swaziland.

Eremomela griseoflava belli Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67,** p. 44—Liwale area, southeastern Tanganyika.

Southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and southern Tanzania south through central and eastern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Botswana to eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and eastern Zululand, Natal. Intergrades with *abdominalis* at Morogoro, Tanzania.[1]

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[1] Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 307, restricts *polioxantha* to eastern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, Sul do Save, Mozambique, Swaziland, and eastern Zululand, leaving the racial status of birds from the northern range indeterminate.—M. A. T., Jr.

Eremomela icteropygialis helenorae Alexander

Eremomela helenorae Alexander, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 48—Mesanangue, Zambezi River, Mozambique.

Eremomela icteropygialis viriditincta White, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81,** p. 91—15 miles west of Victoria Falls.

Southwestern Zambia and the Caprivi Strip, South West Africa (Namibia), east to western Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) except for the southwest.

Eremomela icteropygialis salvadorii Reichenow

Eremomela salvadorii Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 64 (in text)—Leopoldville, Congo Free State.

Eremomela griseoflava lundae Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 62—Missão de Luz, Lunda district, Angola, lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 20° 45′ E.

From the middle Congo River and Kasai district, Zaire, south to central Angola and western Zambia at Mwinilunga and Kalabo. The central Angola populations are unstable intergrades between *salvadorii* and *polioxantha.*

Eremomela icteropygialis puellula Grote

Eremomela griseoflava puellula Grote, 1929, Ornith. Monatsber., **37,** p. 75—Catumbela, Benguela, Angola.

Coastal plain of Benguela and Moçâmedes, and southern Huila, Angola.

Eremomela icteropygialis sharpei Reichenow

Eremomela damarensis Sharpe, 1904, Ibis., p. 339—Damaraland. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Elephant Vlei (? = Olifants Kloof, Botswana), *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 537.

Eremomela flaviventris sharpei Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 25. New name for *Eremomela damarensis* Sharpe, 1904, preoccupied by *Eremomela damarensis* Wahlberg, 1855.

South West Africa (Namibia) from the Kaokoveld and Ovamboland to Damaraland, Botswana except for the extreme east, and Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, Cape Province.

Eremomela icteropygialis icteropygialis (Lafresnaye)

Sylvia flaviventris Burchell, 1822, Travels Southern Africa, **1,** p. 235, note—Asbestos Mountains, South Africa. Preoccupied by *Sylvia flaviventris* Vieillot, 1817.

Sylvietta icteropygialis Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris,

2, p. 258—Orange River, South Africa.

Eremomela griseoflava perimacha Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 84—Asbestos Mountains, Griqualand West, South Africa.

Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), and Cape Province from Little Namaqualand and Bushmanland east.

Eremomela icteropygialis saturatior Ogilvie-Grant

Eremomela saturatior Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 121—Deelfontein, Cape Province.

Cape Province, except for the range of *icteropygialis,* north to western Orange Free State and the Transvaal highveld.

EREMOMELA FLAVICRISSALIS

Eremomela flavicrissalis Sharpe

Eremomela flavicrissalis Sharpe, 1895, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 481—Shebeli, western Somaliland (= Ethiopia, ca. lat. 7° 10′ N., long. 42° 10′ E.).

Eremomela erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 635—Garre-Liwin, southern Somaliland.

Arid country in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, central and southern Somalia, Kenya south to the Northern Uaso Nyiro River and Simba, and northeastern Uganda.

EREMOMELA SCOTOPS[1]

Eremomela scotops congensis Reichenow

Eremomela congensis Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 639—Leopoldville, Congo Free State.

Savannas of Congo, south and east to the Kasai district, Zaire, and the Angola border along the Cuango River.

Eremomela scotops angolensis Bannerman

Eremomela scotops angolensis Bannerman, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 111—Malanje, northern Angola.

Malanje district, northern Angola.

Eremomela scotops pulchra (Barbosa du Bocage)

Tricholais pulchra Barbosa du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **6,** p. 257—Caconda, Angola.

Eremomela mentalis Reichenow, 1887, Journ. Ornith., **35,**

[1] *E. scotops, pusilla, canescens,* and *gregalis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

pp. 215, 306, 309—Leopoldville, Congo Free State.
Eremomela scotops extrema White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 151—Lungwevungu (= Lungwebungu) River, Northern Rhodesia.

Region between the Lualaba River, Zaire, and Lake Tanganyika, central and southern Angola, Zambia, Malawi west of the Shire River, Tete region of Mozambique, northeastern South West Africa (Namibia), Botswana, and northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), where intergrading with *scotops.*

Eremomela scotops citriniceps (Reichenow)
Tricholais citriniceps Reichenow, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 210—Kakoma, Tanganyika.

From southern Kavirondo, Kenya, and Ankole, Uganda, south to Iringa, Ufipa, and the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania.

Eremomela scotops kikuyuensis van Someren
Eremomela scotops kikuyuensis van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 195—Nairobi, Kenya.

Central highlands of Kenya.

Eremomela scotops occipitalis (Fischer and Reichenow)
Tricholais occipitalis Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 181—Maurui, Pangani River, Tanganyika.

From coastal southeastern Kenya south through eastern and southern Tanzania to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River and Malawi east of the Shire River.

Eremomela scotops scotops Sundevall
Eremomela scotops Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 103—"in Caffraria superiori." Type, in Riksmuseet, Stockholm, from Mohapoani, Witfontein Berge, western Transvaal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1934, Ibis, p. 291.

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) plateau, Transvaal, eastern Botswana, and northern Swaziland. Intergrades with *pulchra* in northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Eremomela scotops chlorochlamys Clancey
Eremomela scotops chlorochlamys Clancey, 1965, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **2,** no. 3, p. 2—Chitza's, Sabi-Lundi confluence, Rhodesia-Mozambique border.

Southern Mozambique and adjoining lowlands of southeastern

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, Zululand, Natal (once at Durban).

EREMOMELA PUSILLA

Eremomela pusilla Hartlaub

Eremomela pusilla Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 59—Senegal.

Eremomela viridiflava Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 59—Senegambia.

Eremomela baumanni Reichenow, 1894, Ornith. Monatsber., **2,** p. 157—Misahöhe, Togoland.

Eremomela pusilla prosphera Grote, 1925, Journ. Ornith., **73,** p. 97—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

West African savannas from Senegal to N'Djamene (Ft. Lamy), Chad, and eastern Cameroon. Hybrids with *E. canescens elegans* have been reported from west of Sarh (Ft. Archambault), Chad, and from northern Cameroon.

EREMOMELA CANESCENS

Eremomela canescens canescens Antinori

Eremomela? canescens Antinori, 1864, Cat. Descr. Collezione Uccelli Interno Africa Centrale Nord, p. 38—Djur (= Jur), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Eremomela pusilla tessmanni Grote, 1921, Ornith. Monatsber., **29,** p. 84—Nola and Mbaiki areas, Ubangi-Shari.

From eastern Cameroon and Central African Republic to southwestern Sudan and northeastern Zaire to Lake Albert. Intergrades with *elgonensis* in northern Uganda.

Eremomela canescens elegans Heuglin

Eremomela? elegans Heuglin, 1864 (July), Journ. Ornith., **12,** p. 259—Sarogo (Sarakwo, Saraco) Province, western Abyssinian highlands.

Northeastern Chad and northern Sudan from north of Darfur to Sennar. Hybrids with *E. pusilla* have been reported from west of Sarh (Ft. Archambault), Chad, and from northern Cameroon.

Eremomela canescens abyssinica Bannerman

Eremomela elegans abyssinica Bannerman, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 38—Omo River, Kullo, southwestern Abyssinia; altitude 2,000 feet.

Eritrea, western and southern Ethiopia, and southeastern Sudan.

Eremomela canescens elgonensis van Someren

Eremomela elegans elgonensis van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 92—Kibingei River, southern Elgon, Kenya.

Western Kenya, from Mt. Elgon and West Suk to central Kavirondo, and adjoining Uganda. Intergrades with *canescens* in northern Uganda.

EREMOMELA GREGALIS

Eremomela gregalis gregalis (Smith)

Malcorus gregalis A. Smith, 1829, South Afr. Commercial Advertiser, **4** (27 June)—northern districts, Little Namaqualand; restricted to Husab, Swakop River, Damaraland, South West Africa, by Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 307.

Eremomela damarensis Wahlberg, 1855, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **12,** p. 213—Swakop River, Damaraland, South West Africa.

South West Africa (Namibia), south of the Swakop River, and Little Namaqualand and Bushmanland, western Cape Province.

Eremomela gregalis albigularis (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Dryodromas albigularis Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, **4**), p. 240—Natal; error: restricted to Beaufort West, central Cape Province, by Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** pp. 255–256.

The Karroo districts of Cape Province, east to Colesberg and Cradock.

EREMOMELA BADICEPS[1]

Eremomela badiceps fantiensis Macdonald

Eremomela badiceps fantiensis Macdonald, 1940, Ibis, p. 341—Prahsu (= Prasu), Gold Coast.

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[1] *E. badiceps, turneri,* and *atricollis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Upper Guinea forest from Sierra Leone and southern Guinea to Ghana.

Eremomela badiceps badiceps (Fraser)

Sylvia badiceps Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 144—Clarence (= Malabo), Fernando Po.

Eremomela badiceps ituricus Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 33—Simbo, Ituri Forest, west of Irumu, Belgian Congo.

Eremomela badiceps latukae Hall, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 76—near Katire, foothills of the Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan.

Lower Guinea forest from southern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northern Angola and east to western Uganda and the Imatong Mountains, Sudan; Fernando Po.

EREMOMELA TURNERI

Eremomela turneri turneri van Someren

Eremomela badiceps turneri van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 92—Yala River, northern Kavirondo, Kenya.

Kavirondo district and Mt. Elgon, Kenya.

Eremomela turneri kalindei Prigogine

Eremomela turneri kalindei Prigogine, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **78,** p. 147—Kailo, eastern Belgian Congo, lat. 2° 39′ S., long. 26° 7′ E.; altitude 470 meters.

Kivu district, Zaire, at Kalima and Kailo, and the Nyondo Forest, Uganda, east of Rutshuru, Zaire.

EREMOMELA ATRICOLLIS

Eremomela atricollis atricollis Barbosa du Bocage

Eremomela atricollis Barbosa du Bocage, 1894, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, ser. 2, **3,** p. 153—Galanga, Angola.

Apalis ansorgei Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 95—Caiala, Bihé (= Silva Porto), Angola.

Highlands of Angola east to Katanga (= Shaba) and Marungu, Zaire, northwestern Zambia from Zambezi to Solwezi, and eastern Zambia north of lat. 10° 30′ S.

Eremomela atricollis venustula Clancey

Eremomela atricollis venustula Clancey, 1974, Durban Mus.

Novit., **10,** p. 100—Mlembo River, Serenje, Zambia, lat. 12° 33′ S., long. 30° 20′ E.

From long. 24° E. in northwestern Zambia east to the Muchinga Escarpment, north to Mpika and the pedicle of Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; may extend into Angola along the southern edge of the species range.

EREMOMELA USTICOLLIS

Eremomela usticollis rensi Benson

Eremomela (Magalilais) usticollis rensi Benson, 1943, Ostrich, **13,** p. 241—near Fort Johnston, Nyasaland; altitude 1,700 feet.

Southern Zambia west to Barotseland, southern Malawi, Mozambique north of the Save River, and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) except for the range of other races.

Eremomela usticollis baumgarti Reichenow

Eremomela baugarti [sic] Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 25—Windhoek, Damaraland. *Lapsus* for *baumgarti.*

Southern Angola, South West Africa (Namibia), northern Cape Province, Botswana, extreme western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and dry western Transvaal.

Eremomela usticollis usticollis Sundevall

Eremomela usticollis Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 102—"in Caffraria superiori." Type from Leroma, Transvaal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv. Zool., **19 A,** no. 1, p. 50.

Southwestern and southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, Sul do Save, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zululand, Natal.

GENUS **RANDIA** DELACOUR AND BERLIOZ

Randia Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, **1,** p. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Randia pseudo-zosterops* Delacour and Berlioz.

RANDIA PSEUDOZOSTEROPS

Randia pseudozosterops Delacour and Berlioz

Randia pseudo-zosterops Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, **1,** p. 3, pl. 1—northeast of Maroantsetra, Madagascar.

Humid east of Madagascar, from 800 to 1,200 meters.

Genus **NEWTONIA** Schlegel and Pollen

Newtonia Schlegel and Pollen, 1868, in Pollen and van Dam, Recherches Faune Madagascar, pt. 2, p. 101. Type, by monotypy, *Erythrosterna? brunneicauda* A. Newton.

cf. Delacour, 1932, Oiseau, **2,** pp. 56–57.
Ames, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **26,** p. 128 (family placement).
Benson, Colebrook-Robjent, and A. Williams, 1977, Oiseau, **47,** pp. 51–54.

NEWTONIA BRUNNEICAUDA

Newtonia brunneicauda brunneicauda (Newton)

Erythrosterna? brunneicauda A. Newton, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 180—Madagascar = near Fenerive, Madagascar, *fide* E. Newton, 1863, Ibis, p. 347.

Newtonia brunneicauda inornata Salomonsen, 1934, Ibis, p. 382—Ampotaka, western Madagascar.

Madagascar, up to 1,800 meters.

Newtonia brunneicauda monticola Salomonsen

Newtonia brunneicauda monticola Salomonsen, 1934, Novit. Zool., **39,** p. 207—Manjakatompo, Ankaratra Mountains, Madagascar.

Ankaratra Mountains, Madagascar, from 1,800 to 2,000 meters.

NEWTONIA AMPHICHROA

Newtonia amphichroa Reichenow

Newtonia amphichroa Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., **39,** p. 210—Madagascar, "interior meridonalis."

Newtonia olivacea Büttikofer, 1896, Notes Leyden Mus., **18,** p. 199—Savary, northeastern Madagascar.

Humid east of Madagascar and Mt. d'Ambre, from 500 to 1,800 meters.

NEWTONIA ARCHBOLDI

Newtonia archboldi Delacour and Berlioz

Newtonia archboldi Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, **1,** p. 1—Tabity, west of Vondrozo, southern Madagascar.

Subdesert of southern Madagascar.

NEWTONIA FANOVANAE

Newtonia fanovanae Gyldenstolpe

Newtonia fanovanae Gyldenstolpe, 1933, Arkiv Zool., **25 B,** no. 2, p. 1—Fanovana Forest, eastern Madagascar.

Known only from the type.

GENUS SYLVIETTA LAFRESNAYE

Sylvietta Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris, **2,** p. 258. Type, by original designation, *Sylvietta brachyura* Lafresnaye.

Sylviella Sundevall, 1859, K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, ser. 2, **2,** no. 3 (1857), p. 39. Emendation of *Sylvietta* Lafresnaye, 1839.

cf. Irwin, 1959, Occas. Papers Nat. Mus. Southern Rhodesia, no. 23 B, pp. 286–294 (*whytii, rufescens*).

Irwin, 1968, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **19,** pp. 249–256 (*ruficapilla, whytii*).

Clancey, 1977, Durban Mus. Novit., **11,** pp. 196–201 (*rufescens*).

Ash, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 89–92 (*philippae*).

SYLVIETTA VIRENS

Sylvietta virens flaviventris (Sharpe)

Baeocerca flaviventris Sharpe, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 1—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Sylvietta Stampflii Büttikofer, 1886, Notes Leyden Mus., **8,** p. 252—near Monrovia, Liberia.

Sylviella flaviventris nigeriae Bannerman, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 4—Iju waterworks, near Lagos, southern Nigeria.

Forests from Sierra Leone to western Nigeria. Intergrades with *virens* in the vicinity of the Niger River.

Sylvietta virens virens Cassin

Sylvietta virens Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 39—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Southeastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and Gabon east to the Ubangi River, and western Zaire from Kunungu to Stanley Pool. Intergrades with *flaviventris* in the vicinity of the Niger River.

Sylvietta virens baraka (Sharpe)

Sylviella baraka Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 6—Ntebi (= Entebbe), Uganda.

Northeastern Angola, Zaire from Kasai and Équateur eastward, southern Sudan, and Uganda.

Sylvietta virens tando Sclater

Sylvietta virens tando W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 18—Ndala-Tando (= Vila Salazar), northern Angola.

Cabinda south to the forests of Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Sylvietta virens meridionalis Ripley and Heinrich

Sylvietta virens meridionalis Ripley and Heinrich, 1966, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 95, p. 20—Quitondo, Calulo district, Cuanza Sul, Angola; altitude 800 meters.

Luanda and Cuanza Sul, Angola.

SYLVIETTA DENTI

Sylvietta denti hardyi (Bannerman)

Sylviella hardyi Bannerman, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 23—Sierra Leone.

Locally in forest from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Ghana; birds of undetermined race recorded from southwestern Nigeria (Elgood, 1982, Birds Nigeria, p. 168).

Sylvietta denti denti (Ogilvie-Grant)

Sylviella denti Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 25—10 miles northwest of Ft. Beni, West Ruwenzori, Congo Free State; altitude 3,000 feet.

Sylviella batesi Sharpe, 1908, Ibis, p. 319—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

Western and southern Cameroon, northeastern Zaire, and extreme northeastern Angola.

SYLVIETTA LEUCOPHRYS

Sylvietta leucophrys chapini Schouteden

Sylvietta Chapini Schouteden, 1947, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **40,** p. 193—Djugu and Nioka, Kibali-Ituri, Belgian Congo.

Montane forest of the Lendu Plateau, Zaire, west of Lake Albert.

Sylvietta leucophrys leucophrys (Sharpe)

Sylviella leucophrys Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 120—Mt. Elgon.

Sylvietta leucophrys keniensis Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 20, p. 5—Mt. Kenya; altitude 8,500 feet.

From Ruwenzori and Kibale, western Uganda, east to Mt. Elgon and the Kenya highlands.

Sylvietta leucophrys chloronota Hartert

Sylvietta leucophrys chloronota Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27,** p. 460—northwest of Baraka, Belgian Congo; altitude 1,900 meters.

From southwestern Uganda and the mountains west of Lake Edward south to both shores of Lake Tanganyika as far as Mt. Kabobo, Zaire, and Mt. Nkungwe, Tanzania.

SYLVIETTA BRACHYURA[1]

Sylvietta brachyura brachyura Lafresnaye

Sylvietta brachyura Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris, **2,** p. 258—Senegambia.

Troglodytes micrurus Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 109, pl. 41, fig. 2—Kordofan, Sudan.

Sylvietta brachyura nilotica Neumann, 1906, Journ. Ornith., **54,** p. 279—Shebesha (= Shabashah), White Nile, Sudan.

Interior of West Africa from Senegal and Sierra Leone to northern Cameroon, and through the semiarid belt to central Sudan north to the Red Sea Province, northeastern Ethiopia, and western Eritrea. Intergrades extensively with *carnapi* in southern Sudan.

Sylvietta brachyura carnapi (Reichenow)

Sylviella carnapi Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** pp. 21, 22—eastern Cameroon.

Sylviella oliviae Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 16—Bamingui River, Ubangi-Shari.

Syviella epipolia Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 7—Andali, northern Adamaoua, Cameroon.

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[1] *S. brachyura* and *philippae* probably form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Sylvietta carnapi dilutior Reichenow, 1916, Ornith. Monatsber., **24,** p. 154—Ruwenzori.

Sylvietta ladoensis Reichenow, 1918, Journ. Ornith., **66,** p. 438—Aba, near Lado, Sudan.

Grasslands from central and southern Cameroon and Central African Republic to the upper Uele River, Zaire, southern Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. Intergrades extensively with *brachyura* in southern Sudan.

Sylvietta brachyura leucopsis (Reichenow)

Sylviella leucopsis Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralblatt, **4,** p. 114—Kibaradja, Tana River, Kenya.

Sylvietta brachyura tavetensis Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 20, p. 5—plains of Taveta, southeastern Kenya.

Sylvietta brachyura hilgerti Zedlitz, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 99—Dire Daua (= Diredawa), Abyssinia.

Eastern Eritrea, Somalia except for the northeastern interior, Ethiopia except for the range of *brachyura,* Kenya except for the extreme west, southeastern Sudan, and the northern edge of Tanzania. A hybrid with *S. whytii loringi* was taken at Yabalo, Ethiopia.

SYLVIETTA PHILIPPAE

Sylvietta philippae Williams

Sylvietta philippae J. G. Williams, 1955, Ibis, **97,** p. 582, pl. 7—near Galkayu (Galcaio = Rocca Littorio), western Italian Somalia, lat. 6° 50′ N., long. 47° 25′ E.; altitude ca. 1,000 feet.

Interior of northern and central Somalia, and adjacent Ethiopia.

SYLVIETTA WHYTII[1]

Sylvietta whytii loringi Mearns

Sylvietta whytii loringi Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **56,** no. 20, p. 11—Fort Hall (= Murango), Kenya; altitude 3,900 feet.

Sylvietta whytii abayensis Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **61,** no. 20, p. 4—Gato River, near Gardula (Gidole), south end of Lake Abaya, southern Abyssinia; altitude 4,000 feet.

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[1] *S. whytii* and *ruficapilla* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, and northern Kenya, south through the dry interior of eastern Kenya to northeastern Tanzania from Kilimanjaro to the Usambara Mountains; possibly in the highlands of Tanzania from Uluguru to Njombe and Matengo. A hybrid with *S. brachyura leucopsis* was taken at Yabalo, Ethiopia.

Sylvietta whytii jacksoni (Sharpe)

Sylviella jacksoni Sharpe, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 7—Kamassia, Kenya.

Sylviella major Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 305—Usandawe, Tanganyika.

Sylviella distinguenda Madarász, 1910, Archivum Zoologicum, Budapest, **1,** p. 177—Ngare-Dowash (= Mara River), Kenya.

Sylvietta zedlitzi Reichenow, 1918, Journ. Ornith., **66,** p. 437—Yaida, "im südlichen Kavirondo"; error: near Lake Eyasi, Tanganyika.

Rwanda, southern Uganda and the highlands of western Kenya, south through northern and western Tanzania to northern Malawi.

Sylvietta whytii minima (Ogilvie-Grant)

Sylviella minima Ogilvie-Grant, 1900 (January), Ibis, pp. 75, 156, pl. 1, fig. 2—Manda Island, Kenya.

Sylviella fischeri Reichenow, 1900 (February), Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** pp. 21, 22—Malindi, Kenya.

Kenya coast from Lamu to Vanga, and possibly to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Sylvietta whytii whytii (Shelley)

Sylviella whytii Shelley, 1894, Ibis, p. 13—Zomba, Nyasaland.

Sylvietta whytei var. *pallidior* Grote, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 163—Mikindani, Tanganyika.

From coastal southern Tanzania and southern Malawi to Mozambique north of the Limpopo River.

Sylvietta whytii nemorivaga Clancey

Sylvietta whytii nemorivaga Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 482—Charama Plateau, 15 miles west of Gokwe, northwestern Rhodesia.

Western districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) from Wankie to Umguza, and the eastern districts.

SYLVIETTA RUFICAPILLA

Sylvietta ruficapilla rufigenis (Reichenow)

Sylviella rufigenis Reichenow, 1887, Journ. Ornith., **35,** pp. 215, 301, 306—Manyanga, Congo Free State.

Congo River, Zaire, from Manyanga to Kunungu, and Kasai district; Cabinda, Angola.

Sylvietta ruficapilla schoutedeni White

Sylvietta ruficapilla schoutedeni White, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **73,** p. 69—Tembwe, west of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Southeastern Zaire from Mt. Kabobo to the Marungu Mountains.

Sylvietta ruficapilla makayii White

Sylvietta ruficapilla makayii White, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **73,** p. 69—Malanje, northern Angola.

Known only from the type locality.

Sylvietta ruficapilla ruficapilla Barbosa du Bocage

Sylvietta ruficapilla Barbosa du Bocage, 1877, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **6,** p. 160—Caconda, Angola.

Central highlands of Angola, and extreme southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, at Kasaji.

Sylvietta ruficapilla gephyra White

Sylvietta ruficapilla gephyra White, 1953, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **73,** p. 68—Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia.

Northwestern Zambia from Kalabo to Mankoya (= Kaoma) and Mwinilunga, and western Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, to the Lufira River.

Sylvietta ruficapilla chubbi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Sylviella chubbi Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 10—northwestern Rhodesia. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Broken Hill (= Kabwe), Northern Rhodesia, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 534.

Zambia west to Solwezi and Mazabuka, the western tip of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Malawi, and northern Mozambique in the Tete district.

SYLVIETTA RUFESCENS[1]

Sylvietta rufescens adelphe Grote

Sylvietta micrura adelphe Grote, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., **35,** p. 118—Baraka, Belgian Congo.

Southern Zaire north in the east to Baraka, Zambia except for the southwest and lower Zambezi and Luangwa valleys, and northern Malawi.

Sylvietta rufescens ansorgei Hartert

Sylvietta ansorgei Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 97—Huxe (= Uchi), Angola.

Sylviella lowei Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 105—St. Paul de Loanda (= Luanda), Angola.

Coastal Angola from Luanda south, and adjoining Kaokoveld, South West Africa (Namibia). Intergrades with *ochrocara* along the lower Cunene River.

Sylvietta rufescens ochrocara Oberholser

Sylvietta rufescens ochrocara Oberholser, 1905, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **47,** p. 373—Damaraland.

Damaraland, South West Africa (Namibia), north to Etosha Pan and the lower Cunene River, where it intergrades with *ansorgei* and *flecki.*

Sylvietta rufescens flecki (Reichenow)

Sylviella flecki Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** pp. 21, 22—Mutschumi, south of Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland.

Sylvietta rufescens transvaalensis W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 667—Rustenburg, Transvaal.

Sylvietta rufescens mossamedes Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 71—25 kilometers south of Jau, Huila, southern Angola.

Southern plateau of Angola and Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), east to southwestern Zambia, northern and eastern Botswana, upland Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Transvaal plateau. Intergrades with *ochrocara* along the lower Cunene River.

Sylvietta rufescens pallida (Alexander)

Sylviella pallida Alexander, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,

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[1] *S. rufescens* and *isabellina* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

8, p. 48—Zambezi River, Mozambique; between Tete and Chicoa, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 533.

The Zambezi valley below Victoria Falls south through the lower Luangwa valley, Zambia, Mozambique, southern Malawi, and the eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal to extreme northeastern Zululand, Natal.

Sylvietta rufescens resurga Clancey

Sylvietta rufescens resurga Clancey, 1953, Durban Mus. Novit., **4,** p. 61—near Weenen, Natal.

Natal, Swaziland, and the eastern slope of the Drakensberg, Transvaal.

Sylvietta rufescens diverga Clancey

Sylvietta rufescens diverga Clancey, 1954, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **74,** p. 68—Doornhoek Farm, near Cradock, eastern Cape Province.

Southern Cape Province and the Karroo, east to eastern Cape Province, north to Lesotho, Orange Free State, and southern Transvaal.

Sylvietta rufescens rufescens (Vieillot)

Dicaeum rufescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv éd., **9,** p. 407; based on "Le Crombec, ou Figuier a Bec Crombé" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 100, pl. 135, figs. 1–2—Africa = Olifants River, western Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.

Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), and northwestern Cape Province east and north to northern Cape Province, southwestern Transvaal, and Botswana north to Ghanzi and Lake Dow (Xau).

SYLVIETTA ISABELLINA

Sylvietta isabellina (Elliot)

Sylviella isabellina Elliot, 1897, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 44—Le Gud, Somaliland.

Sylviella gaikwari Sharpe, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 47—Ania, Somaliland; between Bulhar and Hargeisa, *fide* Sharpe, 1901, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 298.

Sylvietta erlangeri Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 25—Ennia-Galla, Somaliland.

Sylvietta isabellina macrorhyncha van Someren, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 92—Tsavo, Kenya.

Somalia and the dry lowlands of southeastern Ethiopia, south to the Taita district, southeastern Kenya.

GENUS **HEMITESIA** CHAPIN

Hemitesia J. P. Chapin, 1948, Auk, **65,** p. 292. Type, by original designation, *Sylvietta neumanni* Rothschild.

HEMITESIA NEUMANNI

Hemitesia neumanni (Rothschild)

Sylvietta neumanni Rothschild, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 42—forest west of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo; altitude 2,000 meters.

Highlands of eastern Zaire from west of Lake Edward to Mt. Kabobo, and Kigezi district, Uganda.

GENUS **MACROSPHENUS** CASSIN[1]

Macrosphenus Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 41. Type, by original designation, *Macrosphenus flavicans* Cassin.

Suaheliornis Neumann, 1920, Journ. Ornith., **68,** p. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 366), *Phyllostrephus kretschmeri* Reichenow and Neumann.

Onychorhinus Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **21,** p. 47. Type, by original designation, *Macrosphenus (Onychorhinus) pulitzeri* Boulton.

MACROSPHENUS KEMPI[2]

Macrosphenus kempi kempi (Sharpe)

Amaurocichla kempi Sharpe, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 38—Bo, Sierra Leone.

Macrosphenus leoninus Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith.

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[1] *Macrosphenus albigula* Grote, 1919, placed in *Suaheliornis* by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 366, is now *Phyllastrephus debilis albigula*, Check-list Birds World, 1960, **9,** p. 268.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *M. kempi* and *flavicans* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Club, **23,** p. 46—Rotifunk, Sierra Leone.

Locally in forest from Sierra Leone to southwestern Nigeria.

Macrosphenus kempi flammeus Marchant

Macrosphenus kempi flammeus Marchant, 1950, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **70,** p. 26—Umuagwu, Owerri Division, southern Nigeria, lat. 5° 20′ N., long 6° 55′ E.

Southeastern Nigeria.

MACROSPHENUS FLAVICANS

Macrosphenus flavicans flavicans Cassin

Macrosphenus flavicans Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 42—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Macrosphenus poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36—Mt. St. Ysabel (= Pico de Santa Isabel), Fernando Po.

Macrosphenus flavicans angolensis Bannerman, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 6—Ndala-Tando (= Vila Salazar), northern Angola.

Macrosphenus collinsi Riley, 1924, Auk, **41,** p. 326—Ogouma (= Agouma), Gabon.

Forests from southwestern Nigeria and Cameroon south through Gabon to northwestern Angola; Fernando Po.

Macrosphenus flavicans hypochondriacus (Reichenow)

Rectirostrum hypochondriacum Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 32—Kinjawanga (= Kinyawanga), Congo Free State.

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandae van Someren, 1915, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **35,** p. 126—Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Forests of Zaire and Uganda east to Mabira, adjoining Central African Republic, and southwestern Sudan.

MACROSPHENUS CONCOLOR[1]

Macrosphenus concolor concolor (Hartlaub)

Camaroptera concolor Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 62—Guinea.

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[1] *M. concolor, pulitzeri,* and *kretschmeri* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Rectirostrum zenkeri Reichenow, 1898, Ornith. Monatsber., **6,** p. 23—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Forests from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, south to Gabon and northeastern Angola, and east through Zaire to Uganda; Fernando Po.

Macrosphenus concolor grisescens De Roo

Macrosphenus concolor grisescens De Roo, 1970, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **82,** p. 146—Kamituga, Kivu, Republic of the Congo, lat. 3° 4′ S., long. 28° 11′ E.; altitude 1,190 meters.

Forests of Zaire and Uganda; the boundary with *concolor* is not well defined.

MACROSPHENUS PULITZERI

Macrosphenus pulitzeri Boulton

Macrosphenus pulitzeri Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **21,** p. 50—Chingoroi, Benguela district, Angola; altitude 2,200 feet.

Escarpment zone of western Angola from Vila Nova do Seles to Chingoroi.

MACROSPHENUS KRETSCHMERI

Macrosphenus kretschmeri kretschmeri (Reichenow and Neumann)

Phyllostrephus kretschmeri Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 75—Kibosho, Kilimanjaro; altitude ca. 2,500 meters.

Southeastern Kenya at Taveta, and northeastern Tanzania from Mt. Kilimanjaro and eastern Usambara to the Uluguru Mountains and Pugu Hills.

Macrosphenus kretschmeri griseiceps Grote

Macrosphenus griseiceps Grote, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 162—Mikindani, Tanganyika.

Mikindani, southeastern Tanzania, to Netia, northeastern Mozambique.

Genus **AMAUROCICHLA** Sharpe

Amaurocichla Sharpe, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 228. Type, by monotypy, *Amaurocichla bocagii* Sharpe.

AMAUROCICHLA BOCAGII

Amaurocichla bocagii Sharpe

Amaurocichla bocagii Sharpe, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 228, pl. 20, fig. 1—San Miguel, west coast of St. Thomas, West Africa.

São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

GENUS **HYPERGERUS** REICHENBACH

Hypergerus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 54, fig. [9]. Type, by monotypy, *Moho atriceps* Lesson.

Eminia Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 625. Type, by monotypy, *Eminia lepida* Hartlaub.

cf. Grimes, 1974, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **94,** pp. 89–96 (merging genera).

Desfayes, 1975, Rev. Zool. Afr., **89,** pp. 521–522 (relationships).

HYPERGERUS ATRICEPS

Hypergerus atriceps (Lesson)

Moho atriceps Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 8, p. 646—"Des îles de la mer du Sud"; error: Gold Coast (= Ghana), *fide* Bannerman and Bates, 1924, Ibis, p. 244.

West Africa from Senegal to Cameroon, western Central African Republic, and Ubangi district, Zaire.

HYPERGERUS LEPIDUS

Hypergerus lepidus (Hartlaub)

Eminia lepida Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 625, pl. 60, fig. 1—Magungo, northern Uganda.

Eminia lepidus hypochlorus Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **56,** no. 20, p. 10—Wambugu, Kenya; altitude 5,500 feet.

From northeastern Zaire and southern Sudan east through Uganda to Mt. Kenya, and south to the south shore of Lake Victoria, Burundi, the north shore of Lake Tanganyika, and the Crater Highlands, Tanzania.[1]

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[1] Desfayes, 1975, Rev. Zool. Afr., **89,** p. 521, reports a sound recording of this species from the Semien Mountains, northern Ethiopia.—M. A. T., Jr.

GENUS **HYLIOTA** SWAINSON

Hyliota Swainson, 1837 (June or July), Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** p. 260, fig. 229h. Type, by original designation, *Hyliota flavigaster* Swainson.

cf. Prigogine, 1955, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **51,** pp. 223–228 (*violacea*).

Berlioz, 1960, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris, ser. 2, **32,** pp. 197–199 (*nehrkorni*).

Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** pp. 146–153 (*australis, flavigaster*).

Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **3,** no. 8, pp. 11–14 (*australis*).

Clancey, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** pp. 150–152 (*australis*).

Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** pp. 395–396 (relationships).

HYLIOTA FLAVIGASTER

Hyliota flavigaster flavigaster Swainson

Hyliota flavigaster Swainson, 1837 (June or July), Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** p. 260; 1837 (October), Birds Western Africa, **2** (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **19,** Ornith., **8**), p. 47—Senegal.

Northern savannas from Senegal east to southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya.

Hyliota flavigaster barbozae Hartlaub

Hyliota Barbozae Hartlaub, 1883, Journ. Ornith., **31,** p. 329—Caconda, Angola.

Angola and southern Congo, east through southern Zaire and Zambia to western Tanzania and Malawi.

Hyliota flavigaster marginalis Reichenow

Hyliota marginalis Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 6—Lumbuti, upper Ruvuma River, Tanganyika.

Southern Tanzania, Mozambique south to the Limpopo River, and probably southern Malawi.

HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS

Hyliota australis slatini Sassi

Hyliota slatini Sassi, 1914, Anzeiger K. Akad. Wissen. Wien, Math.-Naturwissen. Kl., **51,** p. 308—Beni, eastern Belgian Congo.

The Semliki valley, Zaire, east to western Kenya. The single specimen from western Cameroon (Serle, 1965, Ibis, **107,** p. 86) may belong here.

Hyliota australis usambara Sclater

Hyliota australis usambara W. L. Sclater, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 104—Amani, Usambara district, Tanganyika; altitude 3,000 feet.

Usambara to the Pangani River, Tanzania.

Hyliota australis pallidipectus Lawson

Hyliota australis pallidipectus Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 149—Solwezi, Northern Rhodesia.

Locally in Angola, Zambia, and southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Hyliota australis inornata Vincent

Hyliota australis inornata Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 135—Zobue, Tete district, Mozambique, lat. 15° 47′ S., long. 34° 19′ E.; altitude 2,200 feet.

Malawi, Mozambique from the Tete district south to the Limpopo River, and the lowlands of eastern and southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Hyliota australis australis Shelley

Hyliota australis Shelley, 1882, Ibis, p. 258, pl. 7, fig. 1—Umvuli (= Umfuli) River, Mashonaland; restricted to Hartley Hills, lat. 18° 11′ S., long. 30° 15′ E., ca. 5 kilometers north of the Umfuli River, Mashonaland, Rhodesia, by Brooke, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** p. 91.

Hyliota rhodesiae Haagner, 1910, Journ. South Afr. Ornith. Union, **6,** p. 14—Matopos, Rhodesia.

The plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

HYLIOTA VIOLACEA

Hyliota violacea nehrkorni Hartlaub

Hyliota nehrkorni Hartlaub, 1892, Ibis, p. 373, pl. 8—Accra, West Africa (= Ghana).

Forests of Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Hyliota violacea violacea Verreaux

Hyliota violacea J. and E. Verreaux, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **3,** p. 308—Gabon.

Hyliota affinis Reichenow, 1919, Journ. Ornith., **67,** p. 226—Cameroon. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from

Jaunde (= Yaounde), *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 419.

Locally in forests from Cameroon to the lower Congo River and east to the Manyema district, Zaire.

GENUS **HYLIA** CASSIN

Hylia Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 40. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia prasina* Cassin.

HYLIA PRASINA

Hylia prasina poensis Alexander

Hylia poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 36—Rebola, Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Hylia prasina prasina (Cassin)

Sylvia prasina Cassin, 1855 (June), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 325—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Stiphrornis superciliaris Temminck = Hartlaub, 1855 (September), Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 355–"Guinea" = Ghana.

Forests from Guinea-Bissau to Cameroon, south to northern Angola, and east through Zaire to the Imatong Mountains, Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, Bukoba, Tanzania, and the hills northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

GENUS **PHYLLOSCOPUS** BOIE

Phylloscopus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla trochilus* Linnaeus.

Rhadina Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scandinaviae, **1,** pt. 2, p. 54, pl. A. Type, by subsequent designation (Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **7,** p. 183), *M*[*otacilla*]. *sibilatrix* Bechstein.

Abrornis J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 66, 152. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 35), *A. erochroa* J. E. Gray.

Reguloides Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 442. Type, by original designation, *Regulus modestus* Gould.

Acanthopneuste H. Blasius, 1858, Naumannia, [**8**], Hefte 4–

6, p. 313. Type, by original designation, *Phyllopneuste borealis* H. Blasius.

Pindalus Gurney, 1862, Ibis, p. 152. Type, by monotypy, *Pogonocichla ruficapilla* Sundevall.

Herbivocula Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354. Type, by monotypy, *Arundinax flemingi* Swinhoe.

Oreopneuste Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355. Type, by monotypy, *Oreopneuste davidii* Milne-Edwards.

Phaeorhadina Mathews and Iredale, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 116. Type, by original designation, *Phillopneuste* [sic] *fuscata* Blyth.

Cryptigata Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Gerygone giulianettii* Salvadori.

Trocheligone Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Gerygone? poliocephala* Salvadori.

Mochthopoeus Hartert, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 364, p. 12. Type, by original designation, *Mochthopoeus amoenus* Hartert.

cf. Ticehurst, 1938, Syst. Review Genus *Phylloscopus,* 201 pp., 2 pls.

Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** pp. 158–159 (*presbytes, Cryptigata*).

Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening, Copenhagen, pp. 241–245 (*trivirgatus,* Philippine forms).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1685, 23 pp. (*trochilus, collybita, neglectus, affinis, subaffinis, fuscatus, proregulus, maculipennis, borealis, nitidus, tenellipes, occipitalis, ijimae, reguloides*).

White, 1960, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **80,** p. 69 (*ruficapilla*).

Thielcke and Linsenmair, 1963, Journ. Ornith., **104,** pp. 372–402 (*collybita,* geographic variation in song).

Aschenbrenner, 1966, Waldlaubsänger (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 368), 76 pp. (*sibilatrix*).

Williamson, 1967, Identification Ringers, no. 2, ed. 2, 88 pp. (review).

Parkes, 1971, Nemouria, no. 4, pp. 30–34 (*olivaceus, cebuensis, trivirgatus,* Philippines).

Chappuis, 1978, Alauda, **46,** p. 345 (status of genus).

Schönfeld, 1978, Weidenlaubsänger (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 511), 136 pp. (*collybita*).

Martens, 1980, Fortschritte Verhaltensforschung (Beiheft Zeitschr. Tierpsychol.), no. 22, 72 pp. (vocalizations, relationships, distribution).

Martens and Hänel, 1981, Journ. Ornith., **122,** pp. 403–427 (*collybita abietinus, sindianus,* song).

Martens, 1982, Zeitschr. Zool. Systematik Evolutionsforschung, pp. 82–100 (*collybita, sindianus lorenzii,* comparative ecology).

SUBGENUS **PINDALUS** GURNEY

PHYLLOSCOPUS RUFICAPILLA[1]

Phylloscopus ruficapilla minullus (Reichenow)

Chloropeta minulla Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Monatsber., **13,** p. 181—Mlalo, near Wilhelmstal (= Lushoto), Usambara, Tanganyika.

Seicercus ruficapilla mbololo van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 91—Mt. Mbololo, eastern Taita Hills, Kenya; altitude 5,000 feet.

Mountains from the Taita Hills, Kenya, south to the Pare, Usambara, Nguru, and Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla ochrogularis (Moreau)

Seicercus ruficapilla ochrogularis Moreau, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 24—Mt. Kungwe (= Nkungwe), Tanganyika; altitude 6,500 feet.

Known only from the type locality.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla johnstoni (Sclater)

Seicercus ruficapilla johnstoni W. L. Sclater, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 13—Kombi (= Kombe), Masuku (= Misuku) Range, Nyasaland; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.

Mountains, from Rungwe and Poroto, southern Tanzania, south through Malawi.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla quelimanensis (Vincent)

Seicercus ruficapilla quelimanensis Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 136—Mt. Namuli, Quelimane district, Mozambique, lat. 15° 21′ S., long. 37° 4′ E.; altitude 5,600 feet.

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[1] *P. ruficapilla, laurae,* and *laetus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Known only from Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla alacris (Clancey)

Seicercus ruficapillus alacris Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 257—Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, Mozambique; altitude 3,700 feet.

Eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique; Mt. Gorongosa.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla ochraceiceps (Clancey)

Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps Clancey, 1975, Durban Mus. Novit., **10,** p. 173—Woodbush Forest Reserve, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal; altitude 1,675 meters.

Highland evergreen forests of the Drakensberg and Soutpansberg, Transvaal.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla ruficapilla (Sundevall)

Pogonocichla ruficapilla Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 105—"in Caffraria inferiore." Type, in Riksmuseet, Stockholm, from Durban, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 505.

From Pondoland, eastern Cape Province, north to Natal.

Phylloscopus ruficapilla voelckeri (Roberts)

Seicercus ruficapillus voelckeri Roberts, 1941, Ostrich, **11,** p. 117—Cradocksbush, Knysna, Cape Province.

Coastal Cape Province, from Swellendam and Knysna to the Great Kei River.

PHYLLOSCOPUS LAURAE

Phylloscopus laurae laurae (Boulton)

Seicercus laurae Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **21,** p. 54—Mt. Moco, Benguela district, Angola; altitude 6,600 feet.

Known only from the type locality.

Phylloscopus laurae eustacei (Benson)

Seicercus laurae eustacei Benson, 1954, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **74,** p. 77—Danger Hill, Mpika district, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 11° 32′ S., long. 31° 30′ E.; altitude 5,800 feet.

Northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to Mwinilunga, and adjacent Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

PHYLLOSCOPUS LAETUS

Phylloscopus laetus laetus (Sharpe)

Cryptolopha laeta Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 9—Ruwenzori.

Highlands of the eastern Zaire border from the Lendu Plateau and Ruwenzori Mountains to Ankole, Rwanda, Kivu, and the mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika; altitude 5,500 to 9,200 feet.

Phylloscopus laetus schoutedeni (Prigogine)

Seicercus laetus schoutedeni Prigogine, 1955, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **52,** p. 101—Mt. Kabobo, lat, 5° 8′ S., long. 29° 2′ E., north of Albertville, Belgian Congo.

Mt. Kabobo, Zaire, between 1,980 and 2,180 meters.

PHYLLOSCOPUS HERBERTI[1]

Phylloscopus herberti herberti (Alexander)

Cryptolopha herberti Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 35—Bakaki (= Bacaké), Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Phylloscopus herberti camerunensis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cryptolopha camerunensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 13—Mt. Cameroon.

Mt. Cameroon, the Cameroon Highlands, and the Obudu Plateau, Nigeria, between 3,000 and 6,500 feet.

PHYLLOSCOPUS BUDONGOENSIS

Phylloscopus budongoensis (Seth-Smith)

Cryptolopha budongoensis Seth-Smith, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 12—Budongo Forest, Uganda.

Forests of eastern Zaire from Ituri to Kivu, east to Uganda, Mt. Elgon, and northern Kavirondo, Kenya; altitude 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

PHYLLOSCOPUS UMBROVIRENS

Phylloscopus umbrovirens yemenensis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cryptolopha umbrovirens yemenensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 90—Menacha (= Manakhah), Yemen; altitude 8,000 feet.

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[1] *P. herberti* and *budongoensis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Southwestern Arabia, from Asir, Tihamah, Saudi Arabia, to northern Yemen.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens umbrovirens (Rüppell)

Sylvia (*Ficedula*) *umbrovirens* Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 112—Semien Province, Abyssinia.

Cryptolopha erythraeae Salvadori, 1904, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **19** (no. 464), p. 1—Lalamba, Keren, Bogosland, Eritrea.

Cryptolopha umbrovirens omoensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. Ornith., **53,** p. 208—Banka, Malo, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia, east to northern Somalia at Mt. Wagar, and south to Lake Rudolf and the Boran country.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens williamsi Clancey

Phylloscopus umbrovirens williamsi Clancey, 1956, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **76,** p. 10—10 miles north of Erigavo, northern British Somaliland.

Known only from mountain forests of the type locality, Somalia.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens mackensianus (Sharpe)

Cryptolopha mackensiana Sharpe, 1892, Ibis, p. 153—Kikuyu, Kenya.

Mountains of southern Sudan south to Mt. Elgon and the western Kenya highlands.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens dorcadichrous (Reichenow and Neumann)

Camaroptera dorcadichroa Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 76—Kifinika, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.

Seicercus umbrovirens chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** p. 89—Chyulu Range, Kenya; altitude 6,000–7,200 feet.

Chyulu Range, Kenya, and Tanzania from the Crater Highlands to Mt. Hanang, Mt. Kilimanjaro, and the Pare Mountains.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens fugglescouchmani (Moreau)

Seicercus umbrovirens fuggles-couchmani Moreau, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 24—Tchenzema, Uluguru Mountains, eastern Tanganyika.

Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania; altitude 7,100 to 8,300 feet.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens alpinus (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cryptolopha alpina Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 117—eastern Ruwenzori; altitude 10,000–13,000 feet. Type from the Mubuku valley, Uganda, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 507.

Ruwenzori Mountains, between 9,300 and 15,000 feet.

Phylloscopus umbrovirens wilhelmi (Gyldenstolpe)

Cryptolopha wilhelmi Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 37—Mt. Muhavura, Birunga (= Virunga) Volcanoes, Rwanda/Uganda; altitude 3,200 meters.

Kivu Volcanoes and mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, between 9,300 and 12,600 feet.

SUBGENUS **PHYLLOSCOPUS** BOIE

PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS[1]

Phylloscopus trochilus trochilus (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Trochilus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 188—Europa = England, *fide* Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 507; restricted to England south of the Thames by Clancey, 1950, Brit. Birds, **43,** p. 189.

Motacilla Fitis Bechstein, 1793, Naturforscher, Halle, **27,** p. 50—Thuringia.

From the British Isles and France east across central Europe and southernmost Scandinavia to Germany and the Carpathians in northern Romania, and south to northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Migrates through southern Europe, the Mediterranean region, and northern Africa to tropical and southern Africa from Guinea to Angola and from southern Sudan to the Cape of Good Hope.

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[1] Although the variation in this species is largely clinal, with olive-green and yellow tendencies pronounced in the west and brown and white in the east, the distributions are not exclusive; some Scottish breeding birds are very similar to *yakutensis,* and morphologically eastern birds have been recorded on migration in western Europe and Britain and in winter in western Africa; see discussion in Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 27–30, and Williamson, 1967, pp. 66–71.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus trochilus acredula (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Acredula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 189—Europe = Sweden, *fide* Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 507; restricted to Uppsala by Ticehurst, 1935, Bull. Brith. Ornith. Club, **55,** p. 177.

Phyllopneuste eversmani Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 289, *ex* Eversmann, 1842, Addenda Pallasii Zoographiam Rosso-Asiaticam, Aves, **3,** p. 14—Kazan and northern Orenburg. Corrected to *Eversmanni* by Middendorff, 1853, Reise Sibiriens, **2,** pt. 2, p. 178.

Central and northern Scandinavia, eastern Prussia, USSR east to the Yenisey River, where intergrading with *yakutensis,* and south to the lower Volga River, southern Urals, northern Kazakhstan, and northern Sayans. Migrates through the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East to Africa from eastern Zaire and Sudan south to Angola and Natal.

Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis Ticehurst

Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis Ticehurst, 1935 (July), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55,** p. 178—Verkhoyansk district, Yakut Land (= Yakutiya).

Phylloscopus trochilus expressus Portenko, 1935 (November), Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. URSS, nouv. sér., **3,** p. 281—mouth of the Tanyurer River, Anadyrland.

Central and eastern Siberia from the Yenisey River, where intergrading with *acredula,* north to the southern border of the tundra, avoiding the north coast, east to the Kolyma and Anadyr Rivers, south to the northern Sayans, lower Angara River, and Verkhoyansk Range. Presumably migrates to eastern Africa, but only reliably reported from Kenya, Uganda, and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); on passage reported from the Naga Hills, India.

PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA[1]

Phylloscopus collybita canariensis (Hartwig)

Phyllopneuste rufa canariensis Hartwig, 1886, Journ. Ornith., **34,** p. 486—Tenerife.

Western Canary Islands: La Palma, Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife, Gran Canaria.

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[1] *P. collybita* and *sindianus* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert

Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 505—Lanzarote, Eastern Canaries.

Eastern Canary Islands: Lanzarote.

Phylloscopus collybita brehmii (Homeyer)[1]

Phyllopneuste Brehmii Homeyer, 1871, Erinnerungsschrift Versammlung Deutschen Ornithologen (Görlitz), 1870, p. 48—Portugal.

Phylloscopus collybita ibericus Ticehurst, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57**, p. 64—Paul d'Argila, near Coimbra, Portugal.

Western Pyrenees south through the Iberian Peninsula to northern Africa (northern Algeria, possibly also northern Morocco and Tunisia).

Phylloscopus collybita collybita (Vieillot)

Sylvia collybita Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 235—"régions septentrionales" of France; restricted to Normandy by Mayaud, 1941, Oiseau, **11**, no. spéc., p. 87.

Southern British Isles, Denmark, Germany, and Poland south to southern France, Italy (south to Campania), Sardinia, Sicily, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, Bulgaria, and Romania. Intergrades with *abietinus* in northern Germany and Poland. Winters in the Mediterranean basin and northern Africa south to Senegal and Sudan.

Phylloscopus collybita brevirostris (Strickland)[2]

Sylvia brevirostris Strickland, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 98—near Smyrna, Turkey.

Mountain forests of northern and western Asiatic Turkey. Migratory status unknown.

Phylloscopus collybita abietinus (Nilsson)

Sylvia abietina Nilsson, 1819, K. Vetenskaps Acad. Nya Handlingar, Stockholm, p. 115—north of Trondheim, in the spruce forests of Stjørdalen, Inderøya, and Namdalen,

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[1] For comments on characters of this population see Williamson, 1967, p. 61, and Thielcke and Linsenmair, 1963, pp. 372–402.—G. E. W.

[2] For a redescription and discussion of the possible relationship of this form to *P. sindianus lorenzii* of the Caucasus see Watson, 1962, Ibis, **104**, pp. 347–352.—G. E. W.

Norway; erroneously said to be Sweden in Ticehurst, 1938, p. 42; restricted to Stjørdalen (= Stjørdal, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway) by Holgersen, 1955, Sterna, **18,** p. 3.

Eastern Europe from eastern Prussia, Norway, Sweden, and central Finland to western USSR north to the Arctic Circle (north to 67° or 68° N. in the Kola Peninsula) and south to the southern Ukraine; also in the Caucasus south to Azerbaijan, and in northern Iran (Gilan to east of Tehran). Intergrades with *collybita* in northern Germany and northern Poland. Migrates to southeastern Europe, eastern Mediterranean islands, northeastern Africa (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Kenya), and the Middle East.

Phylloscopus collybita tristis Blyth

Ph[*ylloscopus*]. *tristis* Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 966—Calcutta.

Ficedula (Phyllopneuste) fulvescens Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), p. 126—Turkistan.[1]

Phylloscopus collybitus menzbieri Shestoperov, 1937, Keys Vertebrata Turkomania, Aves, **4,** p. 244—Kopet Dag, southwestern Transcaspia.

Eastern Russia from the Pechora River and the Urals east across Siberia at 70° to 71° N. to the Kolyma River, south to southern Siberia, Lake Baykal, Altai, and northwestern Mongolia; also in the Kopet Dag, and eastern Iran (Gorgan to Khorasan). Migrates through central Asia and Sinkiang, China, to the Indian Peninsula from Baluchistan and the Himalayan valleys of Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Bangladesh south to North Kanara and Madhya Pradesh, India.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SINDIANUS[2,3]

Phylloscopus sindianus lorenzii (Lorenz)

Phyllopneuste Lorenzii Lorenz (*ex* Severtsov MS), 1887, Beitr.

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[1] Populations from the Pechora River and Urals east to the Yenisey River and northwestern Mongolia and in the Kopet Dag and northeastern Iran are intermediate between *tristis* and *abietinus*. They are recognized as *fulvescens* by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 275–276, and those of the Kopet Dag as *menzbieri* by Ptushenko, 1954, in Dementiev *et al.*, Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, **6,** p. 161 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, **6,** p. 190).—G. E. W.

[2] Williamson's suggestion, 1967, pp. 59–60, that these two isolated southern representatives of the *collybita* superspecies be combined is

Kennt. Ornith. Fauna Nordseite Kaukasus, p. 28, pl. 2, figs. 2–4—northern Caucasus = Kislovodsk, northern Caucasus, *fide* Ticehurst, 1938, p. 49.

Caucasus from Maykop east to Ordzhonikidze and south to Batum, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Phylloscopus sindianus sindianus Brooks

Phylloscopus sindianus Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8**, p. 476—Sukkur, Sind.

Alai and Pamir Ranges in Tadzikhistan, USSR, east through the Tien Shan and Kunlun to the Astin Tagh in Sinkiang, China, and south in the Karakoram and northwestern Himalayas in Kashmir (Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh, Rupshu) and Himachal Pradesh, India (Lahul and Spiti). In winter spreads to eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan (Sind and western Punjab).

PHYLLOSCOPUS NEGLECTUS

Phylloscopus neglectus Hume

Phylloscopus neglectus Hume, 1870, Ibis, p. 143—Punjab and Doab. Specimen from Bahawalpur, Pakistan, designated as type by Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 59, 62.

Breeds in juniper and oak woods in mountains of Iran, southern Turkmeniya (Kopet Dag), and Afghanistan to Uzbekistan, Tadzikhistan, northern Baluchistan, Safed Koh, Liddar valley in Kashmir, and possibly Ladakh. Spreads in winter to lower altitudes and south to coastal Iran, Oman, Sind, and western Punjab.

SUBGENUS **RHADINA** BILLBERG

PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLI

Phylloscopus bonelli bonelli (Vieillot)

Sylvia Bonelli Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **28**, p. 91—"Piémont."

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followed for convenience. They are morphologically very similar and both are apparently relict forms. Were it not for the sympatry of *abietinus* and *lorenzii* in the Caucasus with partial altitudinal overlap but different songs (Martens, 1982, pp. 82–100) all chiffchaffs could be combined as a single species.—G. E. W.

[3] The songs of *sindianus* and various subspecies of *collybita,* including *tristis,* are very similar (Martens and Hänel, 1981, pp. 403–427).—G. E. W.

Europe from Spain, southern Belgium, southern Netherlands, and France east to southern Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy (absent from the Lombardy Plain), and Hercegovina (? possibly *orientalis*), and northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. Migrates to the western African steppe zone south to the Sahara between 17° and 10° N. east to Lake Chad.

Phylloscopus bonelli orientalis (Brehm)

Phyllopneuste orientalis C. L. Brehm, 1855, Vollständige Vogelfang, p. 232—Wadi Halfa, Nubia.

Phylloscopus bonelli harterti Zedlitz, 1912, Journ. Ornith., **60,** p. 551—Attica near Athens, Greece.

Eastern Yugoslavia (Macedonia), Bulgaria, and locally in northern Greece (no confirmed recent records south of Macedonia-Thrace), western and southern Turkey, and Syria (Aynab). Migrates in autumn through Syria and Israel to Sudan and returns north through Egypt in spring. Vagrant to the Crimea.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein)

Motacilla Sibilatrix Bechstein, 1793, Naturforscher, Halle, **27,** p. 47—mountains of Thuringia.

Europe from British Isles, France, southern Scandinavia, and northern USSR north and east to Mezen, Kirov, and the southern Urals between 55° and 52° N. in the mountain forests, south to central France, Switzerland, southern Italy, Yugoslavia, possibly northernmost Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Crimea, and northeastern Caucasus. Migrates south through the Near and Middle East, Mediterranean, and the Sahara to winter in the forests and savannas from Ghana and Nigeria east to Zaire; occasionally in western Uganda and Kenya, and south to 5° S.; recorded Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Aleutians.

SUBGENUS **HERBIVOCULA** SWINHOE[1]

PHYLLOSCOPUS FUSCATUS

Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus (Blyth)

Phillopneuste [sic] *fuscata* Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc.

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[1] Yamashina, 1938, Journ. Ornith., **86,** pp. 504–507, Ptushenko, 1954, in Dementiev *et al.*, Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, **6,** p. 210 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, **6,** p. 248), Portenko, 1960,

Bengal, **11,** p. 113—neighborhood of Calcutta.

Oreopneuste fuscata altaica Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 73—Ak-kol River, tributary of the Oigoor River, southern slope of the Saylyugem Range (Russian Altai-Mongolia border).

Phylloscopus fuscatus mariae Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 6, p. 5—Moirang, Manipur, India.

Siberia from the River Ob north to about 60° N., east to Yakutiya, the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and Sakhalin, and south through Mongolian and Gobian Altai, Baykal region, Amurland, and Manchuria to Ussuriland and North Korea. Winters in China from the Yangtze valley south to Indochina and the Philippines, in India from Assam and Himalayan foothills to Madhya Pradesh and western Uttar Pradesh, Bangladesh, and Andaman Islands. Accidental western Europe, Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, Farallon Islands.

Phylloscopus fuscatus robustus Stresemann

Phylloscopus fuscatus robustus Stresemann, 1924, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **16,** no. 2, p.16—Sung-p'an, northern Szechwan.

Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, p. 40, and Stepanyan, 1978, Sostav Raspred. Ptits Fauny SSSR, Passeriformes, p. 164, have maintained *Phylloscopus schwarzi* in the monotypic genus or subgenus *Herbivocula* on the basis of structural, vocal, and egg-color characters. Many of the characters show an approach to *Lusciniola* or *Acrocephalus* and account for Seebohm's (1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 121) treating *Herbivocula* as a subgenus of *Lusciniola*. Ticehurst, 1938, p. 96, demonstrated that most of the structural characters were also found in *armandii*; Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **18,** no. 2, pp. 37–38, considered the two conspecific; Neufeldt and Vietinghoff-Scheel, 1980, Atlas Verbreitung Pal. Vögel, Lief. 8, on the basis of both field and museum experience concluded that *schwarzi, armandii,* and probably *griseolus* ought to be in the same subgenus. Since Seebohm adopted *Herbivocula,* which has page priority over *Oreopneuste* (type *armandii*), as the subgenus for all the dusky leaf warblers of Asia, it hardly seems worthwhile to resuscitate the unused name *Phaeorhadina* Mathews and Iredale (1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 116, type *Phillopneuste* [sic] *fuscata*) for *fuscatus, fuligiventer,* and *affinis,* which do not differ in any major way from *armandii* and had usually been placed in the subgenus *Oreopneuste* with *armandii* and *griseolus.*—G. E. W.

South of the Gobi from northeastern Tsinghai, China, east of the Ch'ing-hai Hu through northern Kansu to the Holan Shan (Ala Shan) and the Ordos in Inner Mongolia south to Sungp'an in northern Szechwan. Probably winters in southern China and Indochina.

Phylloscopus fuscatus weigoldi Stresemann

Phylloscopus weigoldi Stresemann, 1924, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, **16,** no. 2, p. 16—Dschiësongea, near Tatsiénlu, eastern Sikang, Szechwan.

High mountains of Tsinghai, China, west of the Ch'ing-hai Hu and south of Tsaidam, south throughout western Szechwan. Migrates south through northern Yunnan and Tibet to the foothills of the Himalayas in eastern Nepal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India.

PHYLLOSCOPUS FULIGIVENTER

Phylloscopus fuliginventer fuligiventer (Hodgson)

H[orornis].? fuligiventer Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31—Nepal.

Breeds above the tree line in the mountains of eastern Nepal, northern Sikkim, Bhutan, and southern Tibet (Ch'ang-tu). Winters at lower elevations in the Himalayas from western Nepal east to Assam and the Arunachal Pradesh foothills and south to West Bengal, India.

Phylloscopus fuligiventer tibetanus Ticehurst

Phylloscopus tibetanus Ticehurst, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 109—Bombi (= Bimbi) La, Tsari, southern Tibet; altitude 13,500 feet.

Alpine zone of mountains along the eastern Tsangpo River from the Tsari region in southeastern Tibet to the Salween River. In winter ranges down to the Arunachal Pradesh foothills and adjacent plains of northern Assam, India.

PHYLLOSCOPUS AFFINIS[1]

Phylloscopus affinis affinis (Tickell)

Motacilla Offinis (lapsus for *affinis*) Tickell, 1833, Journ.

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[1] Both Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 72–78, and Vaurie, 1954, pp. 8–9, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 278–279, treat *affinis* and *subaffinis* as distinct species on the basis of sympatry and possible

Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **2,** p. 576—Barabhum and Dhalbhum, Bihar, India.

High Himalayas from Gilgit and Hazara east and north through Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, and Tsinghai to Kansu and southern Shensi, intergrading with *subaffinis* in northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, and possibly farther north. Winters in the foothills and south to southernmost peninsular India, Assam, Bangladesh, and Burma.

Phylloscopus affinis subaffinis Ogilvie-Grant

Phylloscopus subaffinis Ogilvie-Grant, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 37—Pu-an-ting, southwestern Kwei-chu (= Kweichow), China.

Phylloscopus subaffinis arcanus Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 105—Tikapur, Kailali district, western Nepal.

In mountains, but possibly at lower altitudes than *affinis,* in western Szechwan, western Yunnan, northern Hupeh, southern Anhwei, Kweichow, Kwangsi, western Fukien, and possibly Honan and Shantung, China, intergrading with *affinis* in northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, and possibly farther north. Recorded outside breeding season at lower altitudes in southern Yunnan, northern Burma, Thailand, Kwangtung, and Indochina.

PHYLLOSCOPUS GRISEOLUS

Phylloscopus griseolus Blyth

Phylloscopus griseolus Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 443—Hooghly River, near Calcutta.

Phylloscopus indicus albigula Hesse, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 163—Altai.

Mountains of Tadzikhistan and Kirgiziya northeast through the Dzhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatay Mountains to the Russian and Mongolian Altai; east in the Tien Shan to west-

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altitudinal separation without finding any evidence of hybridization. Williamson, 1967, p. 56, however, lists several intermediate breeding specimens from localities in western Szechwan and Yunnan as well as migrants from Manipur and Burma, and I have examined others in the U. S. National Museum, including the type of *arcanus* from Nepal.—G. E. W.

ern Sinkiang, and through the Pamirs, Kunlun Shan, and Astin Tagh in southern Sinkiang and the Nan Shan in Tsinghai to the Ch'i-lien Shan in Kansu; south into the northwestern Himalayas to Ladakh and Lahul and Spiti; and southwest in the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan to northeastern Baluchistan. Winters in northern peninsular India from Lahore, Rajasthan, and Gujarat east through Madhya Pradesh to lower Bengal and south to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

PHYLLOSCOPUS ARMANDII

Phylloscopus armandii armandii (Milne-Edwards)

Abrornis Armandii Milne-Edwards, 1865, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, **1**, Bull., p. 22, pl. 2, fig. 1—no locality; type, in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, from mountains west and northwest of Peking, *fide* Ticehurst, 1938, p. 91.

Oreopneuste davidii Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355. Error for *armandii*.

Eastern Tsinghai (Nan Shan, Ch'ing-hai Hu, and Tsaidam) east through Kansu, southern Inner Mongolia (Holan Shan = Ala Shan) and mountains of Shensi, Shansi, Hopeh, and southwestern Manchuria and south to northern Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, and Szechwan. Migrates to Burma (south to Pegu), northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

Phylloscopus armandii perplexus Ticehurst

Phylloscopus armandii perplexus Ticehurst, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **54**, p. 96—Chien-ch'uan valley, lat. 26° 40′ N., northwestern Yunnan.

Southeastern Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, western Szechwan, and western Hupeh south to northwestern Yunnan and possibly higher hills of northern Burma. Wintering migrants not separable from *armandii*.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SCHWARZI

Phylloscopus schwarzi (Radde)

Sylvia (Phyllopneuste) Schwarzi Radde, 1863, Reisen Süden Ost-Sibirien, **2**, p. 260, pl. 9, figs. la-c—Tarei Nor and Bureya Mountains, Transbaikalia and Amurland.

Siberia from Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Krasnoyarsk south to the Russian Altai and east through the Baykal region, Stanovoy Range, northern Manchuria, and the Ussuri basin to

Sakhalin and North Korea. Migrates through central and eastern China to southern Burma, Thailand, and southern Indochina. Vagrant in Afghanistan and western Europe.

SUBGENUS **ABRORNIS** GRAY

PHYLLOSCOPUS PULCHER

Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae Ticehurst

Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae Ticehurst, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 29—Simla, India.

Himalayas from Kishtwar and Zaskar, Kashmir, east to Kumaun, India, intergrading with *pulcher* in Dailekh district, western Nepal.

Phylloscopus pulcher pulcher Blyth

Ph[*ylloscopus*]. *pulcher* Blyth (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 592—Nepal, restricted (in error) to Ilam district, eastern Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49,** p. 400; rerestricted to Nepal Valley by Biswas, 1962, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **59,** p. 413–414.

Abrornis erochroa J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 66, 152—Nepal; restricted to Chandragiri Pass, Central Nepal Valley, by Ripley, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49,** p. 401.

Reguloides pulcher vegetus Bangs, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26,** p. 95—Yachiakun, western Szechwan, China.

Phylloscopus pulcher pernix Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 16—Blue Mountain, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Western Nepal, where intergrading with *kangrae,* Sikkim, Bhutan, southern Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam, north through western Szechwan to southern Shensi, northeastern Tsinghai, and northern Kansu, and east to northern Burma, northwestern Yunnan, and northern Tonkin. In winter at lower elevations and in northern Thailand and Tenasserim, Burma.

PHYLLOSCOPUS MACULIPENNIS

Phylloscopus maculipennis virens Ticehurst

Phylloscopus maculipennis virens Ticehurst, 1926, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 61—Banjar, Saraj, Punjab, Himalaya; altitude 4,500 feet.

Breeding unknown. Winters in western Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaun, India.

Phylloscopus maculipennis maculipennis (Blyth)

Abrornis maculipennis Blyth, 1867, Ibis, p. 27—Nepal or Sikkim = Nepal, *fide* Ticehurst, 1938, p. 120; restricted to Ilam district, eastern Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 106.

Reguloides maculipennis debilis Thayer and Bangs, 1912, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **40,** p. 180—Kiating (= Lo-shan), western Szechwan.

Cryptolopha malcolmsmithi Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 448—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,000–7,500 feet.

Phylloscopus maculipennis centralis Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 106—Rekcha, Dailekh district, western Nepal.

Phylloscopus maculipennis papilio Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4,** p. 42—Mawphlang, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Mountains of Nepal, Darjeeling, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (probably), southeastern Tibet, western Szechwan, and northwestern Yunnan, south to northern Burma, northwestern Thailand, Laos, and southern Vietnam (Lang Bian Peaks).

SUBGENUS **REGULOIDES** BLYTH

PHYLLOSCOPUS PROREGULUS

Phylloscopus proregulus proregulus (Pallas)

Motacilla Proregulus Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., **1,** p. 499—Ingoda River, southern Transbaikalia.

Phylloscopus proregulus kansuensis Meise, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., **41,** p. 82—vicinity of Lauhukou, southern Ta-t'ung Mountains, Hsi-ning region, northern Kansu (= northeastern Tsinghai).

Southwestern Siberia from the Russian Altai north to the Angara River and east through Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia (Hangayn Nuruu and Kentei Ranges), and southern

Yakutiya to Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and northern Manchuria; and in the mountains of eastern Tsinghai (where intergrading with *chloronotus*), northwestern Kansu, and southern Shensi. Winters in southern China, northern Indochina, and Hainan.

Phylloscopus proregulus chloronotus (Gray and Gray)

Abrornis chloronotus J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, p. 152—Nepal; restricted to the Central Valley of Kathmandu by Ripley, 1950, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **49,** p. 401.

Phylloscopus newtoni Gätke, 1889, Ibis, p. 579—India; restricted to Darjeeling by Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 55.

Phylloscopus proregulus forresti Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool., **28,** p. 45—pine forests, Li-chiang Range, northern Yunnan; altitude 9,000–11,000 feet.

Northwestern Tsinghai, where intergrading with *proregulus,* southwestern Kansu, western Szechwan, and northwestern Yunnan, Ch'ang-tu and southeastern Tibet, south and west through northern Burma, Arunachal Pradesh, and northern Assam into the eastern and central Himalayas to central Nepal. Winters at lower elevations in the breeding range south to Manipur, India, central Burma, northern Thailand, southern Yunnan, and northern Indochina.

Phylloscopus proregulus simlaensis Ticehurst

Phylloscopus proregulus simlaensis Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 55—Simla, India.

Breeds at 7,000 to 11,000 feet in the Safed Koh, Afghanistan, and northwestern Himalayas east to western Nepal. Winters lower in the foothills.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SUBVIRIDIS

Phylloscopus subviridis (Brooks)

Reguloides subviridis Brooks, 1872, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 148—Etawah and Cawnpore (= Kanpur) districts, United Provinces (= Uttar Pradesh), India.

Coniferous forests of eastern Afghanistan (Safed Koh), northwestern Himalayas in northern Pakistan east to the Murree Hills and Gilgit; old records for Panfilov in southwestern Kazakhstan, the Turkistan Mountains in Tadzhikistan, and the Ferghana Mountains in Kirgiziya are in doubt: possibly vagrants, possibly erroneously identified. In winter descends to hills and plains of northern Pakistan and India from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to western Uttar Pradesh.

PHYLLOSCOPUS INORNATUS

Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus (Blyth)

Regulus inornatus Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 191—type lost; locality said to be near Calcutta by Ticehurst, 1938, p. 100.

From the northern Urals and upper Pechora River east across northern and central Siberia to the lower Kolyma River, Anadyrland, and the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, south to the northern foothills of the Sayans, southern Baykal, Transbaikalia, Kentei Mountains in eastern Mongolia, Amurland, Ussuriland, northern Manchuria, and possibly North Korea. Winters in Himalayan foothills in Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Bangladesh, Burma, and in southern China, Hainan, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Malaya, and Indochina.

Phylloscopus inornatus humei (Brooks)

Reguloides humei Brooks, 1878, Stray Feathers, **7,** p. 131—North-West Frontier Province, India.

Mountains of central Asia from northeastern Afghanistan, Gissars, Pamirs, Tien Shan, Dzungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatay, north to the Sayans, east to the Sanju valley in the western Kunlun and to the Turfan Depression in Sinkiang, southeast into the northwestern Himalayas to Ladakh and Kumaun. Winters in southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India south to Bombay and Nellore and east to West Bengal.

Phylloscopus inornatus mandellii (Brooks)

Reguloides Mandellii Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8,** p. 389—Darjeeling and Sikkim.

Mountains of eastern Tsinghai, Kansu, western Inner Mongolia (Holan Shan = Ala Shan), Shensi (Mt. Taipai), southern Shansi, western Szechwan, northwestern Yunnan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam. Winters in Sikkim, Assam, Bangladesh, northern Burma, and northern Thailand.

SUBGENUS **ACANTHOPNEUSTE** BLASIUS

PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS[1]

Phylloscopus borealis talovka Portenko

Phylloscopus borealis talovka Portenko, 1938, Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Mat. Estest. Nauk, Ser. Biol., p. 1054—headwaters of the Sertynya River, northern Urals.

Northern taiga from tree line in northern Scandinavia east to the lower Yenisey River, the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, where intergrading with *transbaicalicus,* and Lake Baykal south to 68° in Scandinavia, 65° in western Russia, 60° in the Urals, and to the Altai (?), Sayans, and Tannu Ola Range in central Siberia. The species, including the Alaskan race, occurs in winter in southern Burma, Thailand, southeastern China, Taiwan, and the Philippines south to the Andamans, Malay Peninsula, and Indonesia east to the Moluccas, but most winter specimens cannot be identified to subspecies.

Phylloscopus borealis transbaicalicus Portenko

Phylloscopus borealis transbaicalicus Portenko, 1938, Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Mat. Estest. Nauk, Ser. Biol., p. 1054—Borzya, southeastern Transbaikalia.

From the upper course of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Siberia, where intergrading with *talovka,* east to Yakutsk, south to Transbaikalia, the Hangayn Nuruu in northern Mongolia, and the Stanovoy Range and Zeya River in Amurland.

Phylloscopus borealis borealis (Blasius)

Phyllopneuste borealis H. Blasius, 1858, Naumannia, [**8**], Hefte 4–6, p. 313—Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 38′ N., long. 147° 30′ E.

Northeastern Siberia probably as far west as the Olenek River, east through northern Yakutiya to the Chukchi Peninsula and Anadyrland.

Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas (Swinhoe)

Phyllopneuste xanthodryas Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc.

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[1] I agree with Vaurie, 1954, pp. 17–20, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 287–289, in following Portenko's 1938 revision based on fresh material of Eurasian populations. Williamson, 1967, pp. 31–34, recognized only *borealis* for all Russian populations, *xanthodryas* in Honshu, Japan, and *kennicotti* in Alaska, but did not have fresh breeding specimens.—G. E. W.

London, p. 296—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

Phylloscopus borealis examinandus Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 353—Bali.

Northern shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Commander Islands, Paramushir and southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan.

Phylloscopus borealis hylebata Swinhoe

Phylloscopus hylebata Swinhoe, 1861, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **29,** p. 265—Amoy (= Hsia-men), Fukien, China.

Eastern Amurland, northern Manchuria, Ussuriland, probably highlands of North Korea, southern shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, Urup in the Kuril Islands.

Phylloscopus borealis kennicotti (Baird)[1]

Phyllopneuste Kennicotti Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., **1,** p. 313, pl. 30, fig. 2—St. Michael, Norton Sound, Alaska.

Western Alaska east to the Colville River and Mt. McKinley, and reported in summer from Little Diomede, St. Lawrence, and St. Matthew Islands. Winters principally in the Philippines.[2]

PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILOIDES[3]

Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus Blyth

Ph[ylloscopus]. viridanus Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 967—Calcutta.

Northern Eurasia from the Baltic coast of northern Germany, southern Sweden, and southern Finland east across Russia and western Siberia between 63° N. and 53° N. to the Yenisey River[4] and western Sayans, east to the Hangayn Nuruu and Altai in Mongolia, and southwest through the Tien Shan and Kunlun Shan in Sinkiang and western Pamirs in Tadzhikistan into eastern Afghanistan and the northwestern Himalayas (Gilgit and Kohat east to the Murree Hills and Kashmir, where intergrading with *ludlowi*). Winters in India from the foothills of the Himalayas east to Sikkim and Bangladesh and south to southern Kerala and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

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[1] Cf. Vaurie, 1954, pp. 18–20.—G. E. W.

[2] Cf. Parkes and Amadon, 1948, Condor, **50,** pp. 86–87.—G. E. W.

[3] *P. trochiloides, nitidus,* and *plumbeitarsus* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

[4] *P. trochiloides viridanus* overlaps *P. plumbeitarsus* in the southern Yenisey region, Sayans, Tuvinskaya, western Mongolia, and Tarbagatay.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi Whistler

Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 62—Maran (= Marau) River, two stages from Kishtwar, Kashmir; altitude 5,500 feet.

Himalayas from Gilgit and Kashmir, where intergrading with *viridanus,* to Kumaun, where intergrading with *trochiloides.* Winters in peninsular India south to Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides (Sundevall)

Acanthiza trochiloides Sundevall, 1837, Physiogr. Sällskap. Tidskr., Lund, **1,** p. 76—Calcutta.

Himalayas from Kumaun, India, where intergrading with *ludlowi,* east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, north through western Szechwan to southeastern Tsinghai and the Ch'in Ling Mountains, Shensi. Winters at lower altitudes and in Bangladesh, Assam, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Indochina.

Phylloscopus trochiloides obscuratus Stresemann[1]

Phylloscopus trochiloides obscuratus Stresemann, 1929, Ornith. Monatsber., **37,** p. 74—conifer zone, Langs-tang Gorge, southern Ta-t'ung Mountains, northern Kansu (= northeastern Tsinghai).

Northeastern and southern Tsinghai, western Kansu, and northern Ch'ang-tu, Tibet. Winters in northern Yunnan, Burma, northern Thailand, and Indochina.

PHYLLOSCOPUS NITIDUS[2]

Phylloscopus nitidus Blyth

Ph[ylloscopus]. nitidus Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 965—Calcutta.

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[1] Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 146–148, regards this as an intergrade between *P. t. trochiloides* and *P. plumbeitarsus.* The latter, however, overlaps *P. t. viridanus* without intergradation in Siberia and Mongolia.—G. E. W.

[2] Vaurie, 1954, pp. 20–21, separates this species from *trochiloides* on the basis of an overlap between *nitidus* and *viridanus* in southern Russian Turkistan and eastern Afghanistan, but Ali and Ripley, 1973, Handb. Birds India Pakistan, **8,** pp. 167, 170, keep as a subspecies of *trochiloides,* their map showing no overlap.—G. E. W.

From northeastern Turkey and the Caucasus south and east across northern Iran (Elburz Mountains and Khorasan), southern Turkmeniya, northwestern Afghanistan, southeastern Uzbekistan, and probably western Tadzhikistan. Migrates through Sind and the northwestern Himalayas to southern peninsular India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and probably Eastern Ghats) and Sri Lanka (Ceylon), returning north through eastern peninsular India and the Himalayas.

PHYLLOSCOPUS PLUMBEITARSUS[1]

Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus Swinhoe

Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis, p. 330—between Ta-ku and Peking, in the neighborhood of the Pai Ho River, Province of Chihli, northern China (see Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 297).

Phylloscopus trochiloides (viridanus) tunguskensis Johansen, 1954, Journ. Ornith., **95,** p. 75—Podwoloschnaja, Kirensk district, upper Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, USSR.

Siberia from the Yenisey River east to the Sea of Okhotsk, north to about 64° N. and south to Mongolia (eastern Altai east to the Tola River valley and Kentei), Transbaikalia, the valleys of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, northern Manchuria, and northern Hopeh. Overlaps *P. trochiloides viridanus* in the southwestern part of its range in the Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk regions in southern Siberia south through the Sayans and Tuvinskaya region to the southern slopes of the Tannu Ola and in the eastern Altai and extreme western Hangayn Nuruu (Uliastay) in Mongolia (but not in the rest of the Hangayn Nuruu, where *viridanus* occurs alone) and in the Tarbagatay in western Kazakhstan. Migrates through central China to Thailand and Indochina.

PHYLLOSCOPUS TENELLIPES

Phylloscopus tenellipes Swinhoe

Phylloscopus tenellipes Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 53—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

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[1] Because of the lack of interbreeding in the area of overlap in the western part of the range, I cannot follow Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 292, and Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 148–152, who treat this form as a subspecies of *trochiloides* mainly on the basis of *obscuratus,* which they regard as an intergrade between *P. t. trochiloides* and *P. plumbeitarsus.*—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus tenellipes borealoides Portenko, 1950, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, n. s., **70,** p. 320—Kunashir, southern Kuril Islands.

Ussuri basin, southeastern Manchuria, North Korea, Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido, and Honshu. Migrates through southern Japan, Ryukyu Islands, and coastal China to Indochina, Thailand, southern Burma, Andaman Islands, Malaya.

PHYLLOSCOPUS MAGNIROSTRIS

Phylloscopus magnirostris Blyth

Ph[*ylloscopus*]. *magnirostris* Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 966—Calcutta.

High valleys of the Himalayas from northeastern Afghanistan and Kashmir east through Arunachal Pradesh, Ch'angtu, Tibet, and northern Burma (Adung valley) to northern Yunnan (Likiang Range) and north through western Szechwan to eastern Tsinghai and western Kansu. In winter occurs lower or migrates to peninsular India south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and to Hupeh, Assam, southern Burma, and Andaman Islands.

PHYLLOSCOPUS TYTLERI

Phylloscopus tytleri Brooks

Phylloscopus tytleri Brooks, 1872, Ibis, p. 23—Kashmir and Simla. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Hirpore, Kashmir, *fide* Ticehurst, 1938, p. 67.

Coniferous forests at higher elevations in the Himalayas in Gilgit, Hazara, and Kashmir. Recorded in winter from western peninsular India (Maharashtra, Londa, Nilgiris).

SUBGENUS **CRYPTIGATA** MATHEWS

PHYLLOSCOPUS OCCIPITALIS[1]

Phylloscopus occipitalis (Blyth)

Ph[*yllopneuste*]. *occipitalis* Blyth (*ex* Jerdon MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 593—southern India. Type, in Indian Museum, Calcutta, from Nellore, *fide* Ticehurst, 1938, p. 157.

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[1] *P. occipitalis, coronatus, ijimae, and reguloides* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus occipitalis kail Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 71—Kail, eastern Afghanistan.

Mountain ranges of southern Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan east through the Pamirs and western Himalayas to Kumaun. Winters in forested hills in southern India south of 21° S.

PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS

Phylloscopus coronatus (Temminck and Schlegel)

Ficedula coronata Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 48, pl. 18—Japan.

Phylloscopus occipitalis extimus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 16—Karong, Manipur, India.

Eastern Siberia from the Argun River along the Amur River to its mouth and south to western Manchuria (Great Khingan Mountains), Peking, Korea, Hokkaido, Honshu and its nearby islands, and also in central and southeastern Szechwan. Migrates to Assam, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, southern Indochina, Sumatra, and Java.

PHYLLOSCOPUS IJIMAE[1]

Phylloscopus ijimae (Stejneger)

Acanthopneuste ijimae Stejneger, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **15,** p. 372—Idzumura, Mijakeshima (= Miyaka-jima), Seven Islands of Izu.

Izu Islands, Japan. Migrates to the northern Philippines (Luzon).

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[1] Considered a separate species by Austin and Kuroda, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **109,** p. 543, Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 294, and Ornith. Soc. Japan, 1974, Check-list Japanese Birds, ed. 5, p. 268, but only a subspecies of *coronatus* by Ticehurst, 1938, p. 162, and a subspecies of *tenellipes* by Williamson, 1967, p. 44, and possibly by Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 5. Lief., p. 363. *P. ijimae* is most probably a relict of an old continental stock of the *occipitalis-coronatus* superspecies. It is closer in morphology and voice to *occipitalis* in the western Himalayas than to *coronatus* in Japan (Martens, 1980, p. 23).—G. E. W.

PHYLLOSCOPUS REGULOIDES

Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis Ticehurst

Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis Ticehurst, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **54,** p. 19—Simla.

Himalayas from Murree and Kashmir east to Garhwal, where intergrading with *reguloides.* Winters lower in the foothills and plains south to Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, and Darbhanga and Dinapore, Bihar.

Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides (Blyth)

Phyllopneuste reguloides Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 191—Darjeeling, *fide* Ripley, 1982, Synop. Birds India Pakistan, ed. 2, p. 439.

Phylloscopus (*Reguloides*) *flavo-olivaceus* Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5,** pp. 504[1]—no locality, but based on *Phylloscopus viridipennis* Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24,** p. 275—Tenasserim, and *Phylloscopus viridipennis* Seebohm, 1877, Ibis, pp. 82–83, where several localities are mentioned: Kashmir, western Himalayas, plains of India, central India, between Leh (Ladakh) and Yarkand, Darjeeling, Garo Hills, and Tenasserim provinces.

Himalayas from Kumaun, where intergrading with *kashmiriensis,* to eastern Bhutan, where intergrading with *assamensis,* and in southern Tibet, intergrading with *claudiae* in eastern Tibet and southwestern Szechwan. Winters in the lower foothills and plains in Assam, Bangladesh, and Burma.

Phylloscopus reguloides assamensis Hartert

Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti Stuart Baker, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 36—peak near Shillong, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

Phylloscopus trochiloides assamensis Hartert, 1921, Vögel Pal. Fauna, **3,** p. 2139. New name for *Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti* Stuart Baker, 1913, preoccupied by *Phylloscopus bonelli harterti* Zedlitz, 1912.

Phylloscopus reguloides terpsinus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 16—Blue Mountain, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Mountains of Assam, Arunachel Pradesh, northern Burma south to the Chin Hills and Shan States, and in northwestern Yunnan. Winters in foothills and plains west to Sikkim and south to Chittagong, Bangladesh, and southern Burma.

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[1] Sometimes erroneously treated as a synonym of *P. davisoni,* after Kinnear, 1929, Ibis, p. 316; cf. Ticehurst, 1938, p. 178.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus reguloides claudiae (La Touche)

Acanthopneuste trochiloides claudiae La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 22—Mengtz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Mountains of western Szechwan, southwestern Kansu, southern Shensi, and southeastern Shansi, intergrading with *reguloides* in eastern Tibet and southwestern Szechwan. Winters south to Kweichow, Fukien, southern Yunnan, Assam, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

Phylloscopus reguloides fokiensis Hartert

Phylloscopus trochiloides fokiensis Hartert, 1917, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 43—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), Fohkien (= Fukien).

Western Hupeh, Kweichow, Kwangsi, northwestern Fukien, and possibly in Anhwei (Huang Shan).

Phylloscopus reguloides ticehursti Delacour and Greenway

Phylloscopus reguloides ticehurst Delacour and Greenway, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 151—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam.

Lang Bian Peaks, southern Vietnam.

PHYLLOSCOPUS DAVISONI[1]

Phylloscopus davisoni davisoni (Oates)

Acanthopneuste davisoni Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **1,** p. 420—Mt. Muleyit, Tenasserim.

Eastern and southern Sikang, Szechwan, south to western and southern Yunnan, eastern Burma south to northern Tenasserim, northern Thailand, and the mountains of northern Laos and Tonkin.[2]

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[1] The controversial status of the identification of *Phylloscopus viridipennis* Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **24,** p. 275—Tenasserim, with this species led Oates, 1889, pp. 420–421, and Ticehurst, 1938, p. 178, to reject *viridipennis* as a *nomen dubium.* See other comments by Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5,** pp. 330–333. The name is also now a *nomen oblitum.* —G. E. W.

[2] Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 5. Lief., p. 363, suggests that *davisoni* hybridizes with *reguloides* in northern Burma and Assam (= *P. r. assamensis* Hartert).—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus davisoni disturbans (La Touche)

Acanthopneuste trochiloides disturbans La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 22—Mentz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Szechwan (Ch'eng-tu) south to southeastern Yunnan and northern Kweichow; recorded in southeastern Hunan.

Phylloscopus davisoni ogilviegranti (La Touche)

Acanthopneuste davisoni ogilvie-granti La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 55—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), northwestern Fokhien (= Fukien).

Northern Fukien.

Phylloscopus davisoni intensior Deignan

Phylloscopus davisoni intensior Deignan, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69,** p. 209—Khao Kuap, lat, 12° 25′ N., long. 102° 50′ E., Trat Province, Thailand.

Trat Province, southeastern Thailand, and probably in the mountains of northern Cambodia.

Phylloscopus davisoni klossi (Riley)

Acanthopneuste klossi Riley, 1922, Auk, **39,** p. 560—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,000–7,000 feet.

Mountains of southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

PHYLLOSCOPUS CANTATOR[1]

Phylloscopus cantator cantator (Tickell)

M[*otacilla*]. *Cantator* Tickell, 1833, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **2,** p. 576—Barabhum and Dhalbhum, Bihar, India; inferentially restricted to Barabhum, Lower Bengal, by Ticehurst, 1938, p. 184.

Reguloides fulvoventer Godwin-Austen, 1874, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **43,** pt. 2, p. 167—Donsiri, Assam.

A[*brornis*]. *chrysea* Walden, 1875, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **44,** pt. 2, extra no., p. 106—Karen Hills, Burma.

Sikkim, Assam (Cachar), and probably Manipur, India, Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh, and Burma (except Tenasserim); may possibly breed in the lower hills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Winters at lower altitudes in extreme eastern Nepal, Bhutan, eastern Bengal, Assam, and northwestern Thailand.

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[1] *P. cantator* and *ricketti* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus cantator pernotus Bangs and Van Tyne

Phylloscopus pernotus Bangs and Van Tyne, 1930, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **18,** p. 4—Muong Yo, Laos.

Northern Laos.

PHYLLOSCOPUS RICKETTI

Phylloscopus ricketti ricketti (Slater)

Cryptolopha ricketti Slater, 1897, Ibis, p. 174, pl. 4, fig. 2—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).

Cryptolopha trivirgatus eiuncides Bangs and Phillips, 1914, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **58,** p. 282—Mengtsze (= Mengtzu), southeastern Yunnan.

O-mei Shan in western Szechwan, western Hupei, northern Kweichow, Hunan, southern Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and northwestern Fukien. Migrants recorded from Laos, Vietnam, and northern and eastern Thailand.

Phylloscopus ricketti goodsoni Hartert

Phylloscopus goodsoni Hartert, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** p. 240—Lei Muimon, Hainan.

Hainan.

PHYLLOSCOPUS OLIVACEUS

Phylloscopus olivaceus (Moseley)

Abrornis olivacea Moseley, 1891, Ibis, p. 47, pl. 2, fig. 2—islands of Samar and Negros, Philippines; restricted to Samar by Rand and Rabor, 1952, Nat. Hist. Misc., Chicago Acad. Sci., no. 107, p. 3.

Philippines: Samar, Negros, Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago.

PHYLLOSCOPUS CEBUENSIS

Phylloscopus cebuensis luzonensis Rand and Rabor

Phylloscopus olivaceus luzonensis Rand and Rabor, 1952, Nat. Hist. Misc., Chicago Acad. Sci., no. 107, p. 3—Massisiat, Abra Province, Luzon.

Philippines: northern Luzon, intergrading with *sorsogonensis* in central Luzon.

Phylloscopus cebuensis sorsogonensis Rand and Rabor

Phylloscopus cebuensis sorsogonensis Rand and Rabor, 1967, Fieldiana, Zool., **51,** p. 88—Mt. Bulusan, San Roque, Bu-

lusan, Sorsogon Province, Luzon; altitude 1,500–2,000 feet.
Philippines: southern Luzon, intergrading with *luzonensis* in central Luzon.

Phylloscopus cebuensis cebuensis (Dubois)

Cryptolopha flavigularis Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1,** p. 23—Cebu.

Cryptolopha cebuensis A. Dubois, 1900, Synop. Avium, p. 286. New name for *Cryptolopha flavigularis* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, preoccupied by *Abrornis flavogularis* Godwin-Austen, 1877.[1]

Philippines: Cebu, Negros.

PHYLLOSCOPUS TRIVIRGATUS[2]

Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris Stresemann

Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris Stresemann 1912, Novit. Zool., **19,** p. 322—Gunung Tahôn (= Gunong Tahan), Pahang, Malaya; altitude 5,200 feet.

Malaya.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus trivirgatus Strickland

Phylloscopus trivirgatus Strickland, 1849, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 123, pl. 34, fig. 2—Java.

Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and northwestern Borneo.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus nigrorum (Moseley)

Cryptolopha nigrorum Moseley, 1891, Ibis, p. 47—Lake Danao, southern Negros, Philippines.

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[1] *Cryptolopha* [= *Phylloscopus*] *flavigularis* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, is not preoccupied by *Abrornis* [= *Seicercus*] *flavogularis* Godwin-Austen, 1877. Thus, Dubois' proposal of the substitute name *cebuensis* was unjustified. However, since the name *cebuensis* has been in unchallenged use for more than 50 years (actually 85 years) it has acquired the status of a *nomen conservandum.*—E. M.

[2] The taxonomy of the *Phylloscopus trivirgatus* complex is still in flux. We recognize a superspecies, *P. trivirgatus,* with *trivirgatus, sarasinorum, presbytes, poliocephalus,* and *makirensis* as allospecies, but a thorough revision may raise several additional subspecies, on islands around New Guinea, to the rank of allospecies.—E. M.

P. trivirgatus, olivaceus, and *cebuensis* are closely related but are sympatric on Negros Island, Philippines. It may eventually be found that some allopatric subspecies now in the highly variable *trivirgatus* species actually are more closely related to *olivaceus* and *cebuensis* (cf. Parkes, 1971, pp. 32–34).—G. E. W.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus benguetensis Ripley and Rabor, 1958, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 13, p. 64—Haight's Place, Benguet, Luzon, Philippines.

Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro, Negros.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus diuatae Salomonsen

Phylloscopus trivirgatus diuatae Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **115,** p. 243—Mt. Hilonghilong, Diuata Mountains, Agusan Province, Mindanao; altitude 1,300 meters.

Philippines: Diuata Mountains, northeastern Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus flavostriatus Salomonsen

Phylloscopus trivirgatus flavostriatus Salomonsen, 1953, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **115,** p. 244—Kaatoan, Mt. Katanglad, Bukidnon Province, Mindanao; altitude 1,250 meters.

Philippines: Mt. Katanglad and mountains of Misamis Oriental Province, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus mindanensis (Hartert)

Cryptolopha mindanensis Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 12—Apo Volcano; altitude 8,000 feet.

Philippines: Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus malindangensis (Mearns)

Cryptolopha malindangensis Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36,** p. 440—Grand Malindang Mountain, Misamis Occidental Province, northwestern Mindanao; altitude slightly above 9,000 feet.

Philippines: Mt. Malindang and Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus peterseni Salomonsen

Phylloscopus trivirgatus peterseni Salomonsen, 1962, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, **56,** p. 133—Mt. Mataling (= Mantaling), Mantalingajan Range, Palawan Island; altitude 1,300 meters.

Philippines: Palawan.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus kinabaluensis (Sharpe)

Cryptolopha kinabaluensis Sharpe, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 60—Kina Balu.

Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus sarawacensis (Chasen)

Seicercus trivirgatus sarawacensis Chasen, 1938, Ornith.

Monatsber., **46,** p. 7—Poi Mountains, western Sarawak; altitude 4,500 feet.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SARASINORUM

Phylloscopus sarasinorum sarasinorum (Meyer and Wiglesworth)

Cryptolopha sarasinorum A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1896, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **6,** no. 1, p. 9—Bonthain Mountains (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes; altitude 1,300–2,600 meters.

Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes.

Phylloscopus sarasinorum nesophilus (Riley)

Cryptolopha nesophila Riley, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31,** p. 159—Mt. Lehio, Celebes.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus capitalis Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 81—Matinan Mountains: Ile-Ile, northern Celebes; altitude 1,700 meters.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus dryas Stresemann, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., **46,** p. 147—Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes; altitude 3,000 meters.

Mountains of central and northern Celebes.

PHYLLOSCOPUS PRESBYTES

Phylloscopus presbytes floris (Hartert)

Acanthopneuste floris Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 114—Flores.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Phylloscopus presbytes presbytes (Blyth)

Sylvia presbytes Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 169—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

PHYLLOSCOPUS POLIOCEPHALUS

Phylloscopus poliocephalus henrietta Stresemann

Phylloscopus poliocephalus henrietta Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 168—Mt. Gamkonora, northern Halmahera; altitude 1,200 meters.

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Ternate.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus waterstradti (Hartert)

Cryptolopha everetti waterstradti Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool.,

10, p. 9—Batjan; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.
Northern Moluccas: Batjan, Obi.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus everetti (Hartert)
Acanthopneuste everetti Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 31—Mt. Mada, Buru.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus ceramensis (Ogilvie-Grant)
Cryptolopha ceramensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 90—Mt. Karobi, Ceram; altitude 2,500 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus avicola Hartert
Phylloscopus trivirgatus avicola Hartert, 1924, Treubia, **6,** p. 24—Mt. Daab, Great Kai Island; altitude 300 meters.
Kai Islands: Great Kai.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus poliocephalus (Salvadori)
Gerygone? poliocephala Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 960—Arfak Mountains.
New Guinea: mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak) and (? subspecies) Wandammen Mountains.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus albigularis Hartert and Paludan
Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigula Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 262—Mt. Derimapa, Weyland Mountains; altitude 5,000 feet.
Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigularis Hartert and Paludan, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21,** p. 218. New name for *Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigula* Rothschild, 1931, preoccupied by *Phylloscopus indicus albigula* Hesse, 1912.
New Guinea: Weyland Mountains.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus paniaiae Junge
Phylloscopus trivirgatus paniaiae Junge, 1952, Zool. Mededelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **31,** p. 248—Araboe Bivak, Wissel Lakes district.
New Guinea: Wissel Lakes district, western central range, New Guinea.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus giulianettii (Salvadori)
Gerygone giulianettii Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **36,** p. 81—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.
Snow, Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus cyclopum Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus cyclopum Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 65—Cyclops Mountains.

New Guinea: Cyclops Mountains.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus hamlini Mayr and Rand

Phylloscopus trivirgatus hamlini Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 8—Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Goodenough Island.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus maforensis (Meyer)

Gerygone maforensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **70,** p. 119—Mafoor = Numfoor Island.

New Guinea: Numfoor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus misoriensis Meise

Sericornis? trochiloides Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 961—Misori (= Biak) Island.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus misoriensis Meise, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 318, note 1. New name for *Sericornis? trochiloides* Salvadori, 1876, preoccupied by *Acanthiza trochiloides* Sundevall, 1838.

New Guinea: Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus moorhousei Gilliard and LeCroy

Phylloscopus trivirgatus moorhousei Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **135,** p. 206—Wild Dog Range, Whiteman Mountains, central New Britain.

New Britain, Umboi (subspecies).

Phylloscopus poliocephalus leletensis Salomonsen

Phylloscopus trivirgatus leletensis Salomonsen, 1965, Vidensk. Meddelelser Dansk Naturhist. Forening København, **128,** p. 81—New Ireland.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus matthiae Rothschild and Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus matthiae Rothschild and Hartert, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 52—St. Matthias Island.

Bismarck Archipelago: St. Matthias Island.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus bougainvillei Mayr

Phylloscopus trivirgatus bougainvillei Mayr, 1935, Amer.

Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Bougainville, Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus pallescens Mayr
Phylloscopus trivirgatus pallescens Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Kulambangra (= Kolombangara), Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus becki Hartert
Phylloscopus trivirgatus becki Hartert, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 364, p. 13—Guadalcanal.
Solomon Islands: Santa Isabel, Guadacanal, Malaita.

PHYLLOSCOPUS MAKIRENSIS

Phylloscopus makirensis Mayr
Phylloscopus trivirgatus makirensis Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—San Cristobal, Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

PHYLLOSCOPUS AMOENUS

Phylloscopus amoenus (Hartert)
Mochthopoeus amoenus Hartert, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 364, p. 13—Kulambangra (= Kolombangara), Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

GENUS **SEICERCUS** SWAINSON[1]

Seicercus Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** pp. 84, 259, fig. 229a. Type, by monotypy, *Cryptolopha auricapilla* Swainson = *Sylvia burkii* Burton.

Cryptolopha Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** p. 259. New name for *Seicercus* Swainson, 1837.

Culicipeta Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 968. Type, by monotypy, *Culicipeta burkii* Blyth.

Pycnosphrys Strickland, 1849, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 124. Type, by original designation, *Pycnosphrys grammiceps* Strickland.

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[1] Justification of the genus *Seicerus* is rather questionable. The included species seem to be nothing but tropical *Phylloscopus*.—E. M.

cf. Bangs, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **11,** pp. 1–5 (southern China forms of *burkii* and *affinis*).
Stresemann, 1940, Ornith. Monatsber., **48,** pp. 49–50 (southern China forms of *burkii* and *affinis*).

SEICERCUS BURKII

Seicercus burkii whistleri Ticehurst

Seicercus burkii whistleri Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 22—Dharmsala, Punjab Himalayas.

Himalayas from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir east to Kumaun, India, where it intergrades with *burkii*. Winters in the foothills and in peninsular India south to northern Maharashtra and northeastern Andhra Pradesh.

Seicercus burkii burkii (Burton)

Sylvia Burkii Burton, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1835), p. 153—"apud Montes Himalayenses"; restricted to Sikkim by Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 23.

Cryptolopha auricapilla Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2,** pp. 259–260—India.

Acanthiza arrogans Sundevall, 1838, Physiogr. Sällskap. Tidskr., Lund, **1,** p. 77—Calcutta.

Muscicapa bilineata Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris, **2,** p. 104—"Indiae orientales."

Seicercus burkii nemoralis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 17—Sangau, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Himalayas from Nepal (intergrading with *whistleri* in the west), Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of Assam, India (Meghalaya, Patkai, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizo), southern Tibet (Everest region, Chumbi valley). Winters in foothills and plains south to lower Bengal and Orissa, India, and Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Seicercus burkii tephrocephalus (Anderson)

Culicipeta tephrocephalus Anderson, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 213—Bhamo, Burma.

Cryptolopha birmanica Berezowski and Bianchi, 1891, Ptitsi Gan'suiskago Puteshestviia G. N. Potanina 1884–1887, p. 76—Burma.

Chin hills, Burma, where intergrading with *burkii,* and mountains of northern Burma and northwestern Yunnan (Li-chiang

Range), China. Migrates to southern Bangladesh (Sundarbans and Chittagong Hills), southern Yunnan, southern Burma to northern Tenasserim, northern and southeastern Thailand, and Indochina.

Seicercus burkii distinctus (La Touche)

Cryptolopha burkii distincta La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 41—Mengtz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan, China.

Southeastern Tibet, Yunnan south and east of *tephrocephalus,* southern Kweichow, and northern Kwangsi, and northern Vietnam. Migrates to northern Thailand, southern Vietnam, and Kwangtung.

Seicercus burkii valentini (Hartert)

Cryptolopha burkii valentini Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 497—Tai-pai Shan, Ch'in Ling Mountains, Shensi.

Seicercus burkii latouchei Bangs, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **11,** p. 4—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).

Eastern Tibet, and China in southern Kansu, southern Shensi, western and northeastern Szechwan, mountains of Hupeh (I-ch'ang), and northwestern Fukien. Migrates to southern Yunnan.

SEICERCUS XANTHOSCHISTOS

Seicercus xanthoschistos xanthoschistos (Gray and Gray)

Phyllopneuste xanthoschistos J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 65, 151 (*ex* Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray, ed., Zool. Misc., p. 82, *nomen nudum*)—Nepal = central valley, *fide* Fleming and Traylor, 1964, Fieldiana, Zool., **35,** p. 543.

Abrornis albo-superciliaris "Blyth" = Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 202—Darjeeling.

Himalayas in northwestern Pakistan and India from Kohat and Kashmir to central Nepal.

Seicercus xanthoschistos jerdoni (Brooks)

Abrornis Jerdoni Brooks, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 248—Sikkim.

Himalayas from eastern Nepal through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, India (where intergrading with *flavogularis*).

Seicercus xanthoschistos flavogularis (Godwin-Austen)

Abrornis flavogularis Godwin-Austen, 1877, Journ. Asiat.

Soc. Bengal, **46,** pt. 2, p. 44—neighborhood of Saddya (= Sadiya), Assam (provisional and incomplete description).

Abrornis flavigularis Godwin-Austen, 1878, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **47,** pt. 2, p. 19—Sadiya, Assam.

Seicercus xanthoschistos pulla Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61,** p. 106—Dening, Mishmi Hills, northeastern Assam.

Abor and Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh, India (where intergrading with *jerdoni*), and northern Burma.

Seicercus xanthoschistos tephrodiras Sick

Seicercus xanthoschistus tephrodiras Sick, 1939, Ornith. Monatsber., **47,** p. 78—Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma; altitude 1,600 meters.

Hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and Chin Hills of Burma.

SEICERCUS AFFINIS

Seicercus affinis affinis (Hodgson)

Abrornis affinis Hodgson, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 341—Nepal.

Cryptolopha tephrocephala ocularis Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 448—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 5,200–7,200 feet.

Himalayas from eastern Nepal (no recent records), Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan, to Arunachal Pradesh, India, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, northern Burma, southeastern Yunnan (Ta-wei Mountains), China, northern Laos, and mountains of southern Vietnam.

Seicercus affinis intermedius (La Touche)

Cryptolopha intermedia La Touche, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 37—Fohkien (= Fukien).

Cryptolopha burkii cognita La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 42—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).

Mountains of northwestern Fukien, China. Winters in southern Yunnan, China, Indochina, and southeastern Thailand.

SEICERCUS POLIOGENYS

Seicercus poliogenys (Blyth)

C[*ulicipeta*]. *poliogenys* Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 441—Darjeeling.

Himalayas from central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Chittagong ranges, Bangladesh, northeastern Burma, southeastern Yunnan, China, northwestern Thailand (Muang Nan), Laos, and northern Vietnam.

SEICERCUS CASTANICEPS

Seicercus castaniceps castaniceps (Hodgson)

Abrornis castaniceps Hodgson, 1845, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 593—Nepal.[1]

Seicercus castaniceps nagaensis Koelz, 1951, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **3,** p. 29—Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.

Himalayas from central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Chittagong ranges, Bangladesh, western (Mt. Victoria) and northern Burma, southeastern Tibet, and the Shweli (Lung-chu'an Chiang)-Salween divide in western Yunnan, China.

Seicercus castaniceps sinensis (Rickett)

Cryptolopha sinensis Rickett, 1898, Ibis, p. 332—Kuatun (= Kuan-t'un), Fohkien (= Fukien).

Recorded breeding in southern Shensi, Szechwan (O-mei Shan), and northwestern Fukien (probably more widespread in mountains of southeastern China), northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Seicercus castaniceps laurentei (La Touche)

Cryptolopha castaneiceps laurentei La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 53—Mengtsz (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Southeastern Yunnan, China.

Seicercus castaniceps collinsi Deignan

Seicercus castaniceps collinsi Deignan, 1943, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **56,** p. 29—Doi Langka (Khun Tan Range), northwestern Thailand.

Southern Shan States, Burma, and northwestern Thailand.

Seicercus castaniceps stresemanni Delacour

Seicercus castaniceps stresemanni Delacour, 1932, Oiseau,

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[1] Often cited erroneously as *castaneiceps* or *castaneoceps*.—G. E. W.

2, p. 423—Phou Kong-Ntoul; altitude 1,200 meters.
Bolovens Plateau, southern Laos.

Seicercus castaniceps annamensis (Robinson and Kloss)
Cryptolopha castaneiceps annamensis Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 447—Lang Bian Peaks and Dalat, southern Annam.
Mountains of southern Vietnam.

Seicercus castaniceps youngi (Robinson)
Cryptolopha youngi Robinson, 1915, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **5,** p. 100—Kao Nawng (= Khao Nong), Bandon (= Surat Thai), northeastern Malay Peninsula; altitude 3,500 feet.
Mountains of peninsular provinces of Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra.

Seicercus castaniceps butleri (Hartert)
Cryptolopha butleri Hartert, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 50—Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malay Peninsula.
Mountains of Malaya.

Seicercus castaniceps muelleri (Robinson and Kloss)
Cryptolopha muelleri Robinson and Kloss, 1916, Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 73, p. 278—Barong Bharu, Barisan Range, western Sumatra; altitude 4,000 feet.
Sumatra.

SEICERCUS MONTIS

Seicercus montis davisoni (Sharpe)
Cryptolopha davisoni Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 271—Gunong Ulu Batang Padang, Perak, Malay Peninsula; altitude 4,200 feet.
Highest mountains of southern Malay Peninsula.

Seicercus montis inornatus (Robinson and Kloss)
Cryptolopha montis inornata Robinson and Kloss, 1920, Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., no. 81, p. 99—Bandar Baroe (= Bandarbaru), Deli, northeastern Sumatra.
Sumatra.

Seicercus montis xanthopygius (Whitehead)
Cryptolopha xanthopygia Whitehead, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club., **1,** p. 31—mountains of Palawan.
Philippines: Palawan.

Seicercus montis montis (Sharpe)
Cryptolopha montis Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 442—Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.
Mountains of Borneo from Kinabalu to the Poi Range.

Seicercus montis floris (Hartert)
Cryptolopha montis floris Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 171—hills of southern Flores.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Seicercus montis paulinae Mayr
Seicercus montis paulinae Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 159—Mt. Mutis, Timor; altitude 1,800 meters.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

SEICERCUS GRAMMICEPS

Seicercus grammiceps sumatrensis (Robinson and Kloss)
Cryptolopha sumatrensis Robinson and Kloss, 1916, Journ. Straits Branch Roy Asiat. Soc., no. 73, p. 277—Sungei, Kumbang, Korinchi (= Kerinci), western Sumatra; altitude 4,700 feet.
Sumatra.

Seicercus grammiceps grammiceps (Strickland)
Pycnosphrys grammiceps Strickland, 1849, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 124, pl. 34, fig. 1—no locality; Asia, *fide* Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 324; Java, *fide* G. R. Gray, 1869, Hand-list Gen. Sp. Birds, **1,** p. 323.
Sylvia [*Reguloides?*] *leucorrhoa* S. Müller, in Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 169—Java.
Java and Bali.

GENUS **TICKELLIA** BLYTH[1]

Tickellia Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 199. Type, by monotypy, *Abrornis? hodgsoni* Moore.

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[1] The aberrant species *Tickellia hodgsoni* shows a mosaic of plumage characters superficially linking *Seicercus* and *Abroscopus,* but its long, flat, flycatching bill is distinctive and unlike the narrow, pointed, warblerlike bills of all species in the other two genera.—G. E. W.

TICKELLIA HODGSONI

Tickellia hodgsoni hodgsoni (Moore)

Abrornis? hodgsoni Moore, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 412—Nepal.

Tickellia hodgsoni rupchandi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 17—Kohima, Naga Hills, India.

Nepal (no recent records), Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, ? Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, ? Manipur, India, and Mt. Victoria, western Burma.

Tickellia hodgsoni tonkinensis (Delacour and Jabouille)

Abrornis hodgsoni tonkinensis Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Oiseau, **11,** p. 396—Loquiho, Chapa, Tonkin; altitude 2,500 meters.

Southeastern Yunnan (Chin-p'ing), northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

GENUS **ABROSCOPUS** STUART BAKER[1]

Abroscopus Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **7,** p. 192. Type, by subsequent designation (Hartert and Steinbacher, 1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 239), *Abrornis superciliaris* Blyth.

cf. Bianchi, 1905, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, sér. 5, **23,** pp. 62–64.

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[1] Until 1930 called *Abrornis* Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 82, but *fide* Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **7,** p. 192, the "only species determinable [in Hodgson's list] = *Regulus modestus,* a synonym of *Phylloscopus.*" All the other species names in Hodgson's list are now determinable, but were *nomina nuda* in 1844, and were only made available by J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 151–153. Therefore, even though G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 35, designated *Abrornis erochroa* (= *Phylloscopus pulcher*) the type of *Abrornis,* and Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Aves, **1,** p. 429, designated *Abrornis schisticeps* Hodgson as type of *Abrornis, Regulus modestus,* which was the only species name valid in 1844, must be the type, and *Abrornis* is therefore a synonym of *Phylloscopus.* Some authors include *Tickellia hodgsoni* in the same genus with these bamboo warblers, in which case *Tickellia* takes precedence as the oldest generic name.—G. E. W.

Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** pp. 19–26 (*superciliaris*).

ABROSCOPUS ALBOGULARIS

Abroscopus albogularis albogularis (Hodgson)

Abrornis albogularis Hodgson, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. East-India Company, **1,** p. 340—Nepal.

Abrornis albiventris Blyth (*ex* Jerdon and Blyth MS), 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 199—Sikkim.

Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, south to Chittagong, Bangladesh; Chin Hills, upper Chindwin and upper Irrawady Rivers, Burma.

Abroscopus albogularis hugonis Deignan

Abroscopus albogularis hugonis Deignan, 1938, Auk, **55,** p. 510—Pang Me Ton (= Ban Mae Tom ?), northern Siam.

Northwestern Thailand.

Abroscopus albogularis fulvifacies (Swinhoe)

Abrornis fulvifacies Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132—"mountainous sides of the river [Yangtze] in Szechuen, about Chungechow [Chung-hsien] and above."

Abrornis albigularis formosana Laubmann, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 174—Arigau, Kagi district, Formosa; altitude 7,000 feet.

Southern China from Szechwan, southernmost Shensi, Hupeh, and Anhwei south to the Yao Mountains in Kwangsi, coastal Kwangtung, Fukien, Taiwan, Hainan, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

ABROSCOPUS SCHISTICEPS

Abroscopus schisticeps schisticeps (Gray and Gray)

Culicipeta schisticeps J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 67, 153 (ex *Abrornis schisticeps* Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray, ed., Zool. Misc., p. 82, *nomen nudum*)—Nepal.

Abrornis melanops Blyth (*ex* Jerdon and Blyth MS), 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 200—Sikkim.

Central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, and Sikkim.

Abroscopus schisticeps flavimentalis (Stuart Baker)

Abrornis schisticeps flavimentalis Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 63—Mt. Victoria.

Southeastern Tibet, Bhutan, ? Arunachal Pradesh, Cachar Hills, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and adjacent hills of Burma (Chin Hills, Mt. Victoria).

Abroscopus schisticeps ripponi (Sharpe)

Abrornis ripponi Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 11—Gyi-dzin-shán, east of Tali-fu, western Yunnan; altitude 8,000 feet.

Adung valley and Shan States in Burma, northwestern Yunnan, ? western Szechwan, and northern Vietnam.

ABROSCOPUS SUPERCILIARIS

Abroscopus superciliaris flaviventris (Jerdon)

Abrornis albigularis Blyth (*ex* Jerdon and Blyth MS), 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 200—Sikkim.

Abrornis flaviventris Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 203—Darjeeling. New name for *Abrornis albigularis* Blyth, 1861, preoccupied by *Abrornis albogularis* Hodgson, 1854.

Abrornis griseofrons J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1863, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammals Birds Nepal Tibet, ed. 2, p. 33—Nepal, *fide* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 403.

Abroscopus superciliaris bambusicola Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4,** p. 42—Chhinchhip, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan (intergrading with *drasticus* in the east), Assam hills, Nagaland, Manipur, India, and Bangladesh south to Chittagong.

Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 20—Margherita, Lakhimpur district, Assam, India.

Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, India, and northern Burma, intergrading with *flaviventris* in eastern Bhutan. Winters in southwestern Thailand.

Abroscopus superciliaris superciliaris (Blyth)

Abrornis superciliaris Blyth (*ex* Tickell MS), 1859, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **28,** p. 414—"mountainous interior of the Tenasserim provinces" = woods of Teewap'hado, altitude 1,100 feet, *fide* Tickell, 1859, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **28,** p. 453.

A[brornis]. superciliaris salwinensis Stuart Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 62—Salwin (= Salween), Burma.

Abroscopus superciliaris contii Meyer de Schauensee, 1946, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **98,** p. 118—Mong Lin, Southern Shan States, Burma.

Burma except far north and central Irrawady basin, western and southern Yunnan, southwestern and northern Thailand, and adjacent Laos.

Abroscopus superciliaris smythiesi Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris smythiesi Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 21—Dudaw Taung, Pakokku district, Magwe Division, Burma; altitude 2,133 feet.

Central Irrawady basin of Burma (Pakokku to Prome).

Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 22—Pakha, Laokay (= Lao Cai) Province, Tongkin; altitude 3,281 feet.

Vietnam except Cochinchina.

Abroscopus superciliaris bambusarum Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris bambusarum Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 23—Khao Phanom Bencha, peninsular Siam, lat. 8° 15′ N., long. 98° 55′ E.

Peninsular provinces of Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south to Phangnga.

Abroscopus superciliaris sakaiorum (Stresemann)

Abrornis sakaiorum Stresemann, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 27—Upper Batang-Padang Valley, Malay Peninsula; altitude 3,000 feet.

Malay Peninsula from Trang, Thailand, to Negeri Sembilan, Malaya.

Abroscopus superciliaris papilio Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris papilio Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 25—Medan, Deli district, northern Sumatra.

Sumatra.

Abroscopus superciliaris vordermani (Büttikofer)

Cryptolopha Vordermani Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 260—eastern Java = Ijang Mountains, near

Banjuwangi, Besuki Residency, eastern Java, *fide* Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 25.

Java.

Abroscopus superciliaris schwaneri (Blyth)

Abrornis schwaneri Blyth (*ex* Temminck MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 169—Borneo = Banjermassing (= Bandjarmasin), Borneo, *fide* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 403.

Borneo.

GENUS **PARISOMA** SWAINSON

Parisoma Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, **2** (1831), p. 490. Type, by original designation, "Le Grignet" Levaillant = *Sylvia subcaerulea* Vieillot.

cf. Vaurie, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 120–122.
Clancey, 1959, Ostrich, **30,** pp. 41–42 (*subcaeruleum*).
Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** pp. 252–254 (*layardi*).
Meise, 1976, Proc. XVI Int. Ornith. Congr., Canberra (1974), p. 212 (relationships).

PARISOMA BURYI[1,2]

Parisoma buryi Ogilvie-Grant

Parisoma buryi Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 87–Menacha (= Manakhah), Yemen; altitude 7,000 feet.

Mountains of southwestern Saudi Arabia (Jebel Suda = Sawda) and Yemen (Tihamah and Manakhah).

PARISOMA LUGENS

Parisoma lugens lugens (Rüppell)

Sylvia (*Curruca*) *lugens* Rüppell, 1804, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 113, pl. 42, fig. 2, labeled *Curruca* (*Sylvia*) *lugens*—Semien Province, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Ethiopia, except for the range of *griseiventris*.

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[1] The generic affinity of this species is in doubt. Few specimens exist and little is known of its biology.—G. E. W.

[2] Closest to *P. lugens*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Parisoma lugens griseiventris Érard

Parisoma lugens griseiventris Érard, 1978, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **98,** p. 46—Dinsho (= Gurie), Bale, Ethiopia.

High altitudes in the mountains of Mendebo-Araenna, Bale, Ethiopia.

Parisoma lugens jacksoni Sharpe

Parisoma jacksoni Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 28—Mt. Elgon.

Parisoma lugens clara Meise, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 16—Mahuka, northwest of Lipumba, Matengo Highlands, Tanganyika; altitude over 1,500 meters.

Highlands from southern Sudan through Kenya to Ngorongoro, northern Tanzania; Marungu Highlands, southeastern Zaire; southwestern Tanzania, Nyika Plateau of Malawi/Zambia, and Malawi west of the Shire River.

Parisoma lugens prigoginei Schouteden

Parisoma lugens Prigoginei Schouteden, 1952, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **46,** p. 171—Lake Lungwe, northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Kivu, Belgian Congo.

Highlands northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

PARISOMA BOEHMI

Parisoma boehmi somalicum Friedmann

Parisoma böhmi somalicum Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10,** p. 51—Sok Soda, British Somaliland.

Northern Somalia and the dry lowlands of eastern and southern Ethiopia.

Parisoma boehmi marsabit van Someren

Parisoma böhmi marsabit van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 194—Laisamis-Marsabit Road, Kenya. Type, in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is from Archer's Post, Kenya.

Northern Kenya.

Parisoma boehmi boehmi Reichenow[1]

Parisoma Boehmi Reichenow, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 209, pl. 2, fig. 2—Seke, Ugogo, Tanganyika.

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[1] Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 243, confused *Parisoma boehmi* Reichenow, 1882, with *Bradyornis boehmi* Reichenow, 1884. He listed the former under *Myopornis* and omitted the latter, the actual type of *Myopornis*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Southern Kenya, and Tanzania south to Iringa and Lake Rukwa.

PARISOMA LAYARDI

Parisoma layardi aridicola Winterbottom

Parisoma layardi aridicola Winterbottom, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **78,** p. 148—Noisabis, Richtersveld, Little Namaqualand, Cape Province.

South West Africa (Namibia), south of Brandberg, and northwestern Cape Province, east to northern Cape Province, western Orange Free State, and western Transvaal.

Parisoma layardi layardi Hartlaub

Parisoma layardi Hartlaub, 1862, Ibis, p. 147—Zwartland (= Swartland), Malmesbury district, Cape Province.

Winter rainfall region of southwestern Cape Province.

Parisoma layardi subsolana Clancey

Parisoma layardi subsolana Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 253—Aprilskrall siding, near Molteno, eastern Cape Province.

Interior Cape Province east to the Great Kei River.

Parisoma layardi barnesi Vincent

Parisoma layardi barnesi Vincent, 1948, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68,** p. 145—Lekhalabaletsi valley, above junction of Lekhalabaletsi and Jareteng Rivers, Basutoland, lat. 29° 17.2′ S., long. 29° 24′ E.; altitude 8,900 feet.

High Drakensberg of Lesotho (Basutoland) and adjoining Natal.

PARISOMA SUBCAERULEUM

Parisoma subcaeruleum ansorgei Zedlitz

Parisoma subcaeruleum ansorgei Zedlitz, 1921, Ornith. Monatsber., **29,** p. 52—Benguela Town (= Uchi), Angola.

Coastal plain of Benguela and Moçâmedes, southwestern Angola.

Parisoma subcaeruleum cinerascens Reichenow

Parisoma subcaeruleum cinerascens Reichenow, 1902, Ornith. Monatsber., **10,** p. 77—Damaraland. Type from Windhoek, *fide* Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western South Africa, p. 117.

Parisoma subcaeruleum ombuënsis Hoesch and Niethammer, 1940, Journ. Ornith., **88,** Sonderheft, p. 281—Erongo

Plateau, South West Africa; adjusted to Farm "Ombu," 25 miles southwest of Omaruru, Damaraland, by Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., **8,** p. 304.

Interior southwestern Angola and South West Africa (Namibia) east to southwestern Zambia, western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), western Transvaal, and northern Cape Province.

Parisoma subcaeruleum orpheanum Clancey

Parisoma subcaeruleum orpheanum Clancey, 1954, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **74,** p. 31—Estcourt-Weenen road, near Estcourt, central Natal; altitude ca. 5,000 feet.

From the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) plateau and Transvaal highveld to interior Natal, Lesotho (Basutoland), and Orange Free State.

Parisoma subcaeruleum subcaeruleum (Vieillot)

Sylvia subcaerulea Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 188; based on "Le Grignet" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 72, pl. 126, figs. 1–2—Gourits River, Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.

Cape Province south of the Orange River and southwestern Orange Free State.

Genus **SYLVIA** Scopoli

Sylvia Scopoli, 1769, Annus I Hist. Nat., p. 154. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1828, Amer. Ornith., **2,** p. 17), *Motacilla atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Curruca Bechstein, 1802, Ornith. Taschenbuch Deutschland, p. 165. Type, by tautonomy, *Motacilla curruca* Linnaeus.

Melizophilus Leach, 1816, Syst. Cat. Specimens Indigenous Mammalia Birds Brit. Mus., p. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia dartfordiensis* Latham.

Philhydra Billberg, 1828, Synopsis Faunae Scandinaviae, **1,** pt. 2, pl. A. Type, by subsequent designation (Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **7,** p. 181), *Sylvia communis* Latham.

Adophoneus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 28. Type, by subsequent designation (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **5,** p. 4), *Sylvia orpheus* Temminck.

Alsoecus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 108. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia leucopogon* B. Meyer.

Epilais Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 145. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia hortensis* Bechstein = *Sylvia borin* (Boddaert).

cf. Meinertzhagen, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** 109–110 (*leucomelaena,* generic allocation).

Mayr and Meinertzhagen, 1951, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **71,** p. 47 (*ticehursti*).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1692, 17 pp. (*hortensis, borin, atricapilla, communis, curruca* and allies, *melanocephala* and allies, *cantillans, conspicillata, undata*).

Siefke, 1962, Dorn- Zaungrasmücke (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 297), 88 pp. (*communis, curruca*).

Stresemann, E. and V., 1968, Journ. Ornith., **109,** pp. 303–314 (*communis,* molt and migration).

Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 3, ed. 2, 76 pp. (review).

Schmidt, 1981, Sperbergrasmücke (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 542), 80 pp. (*nisoria*).

SUBGENUS **SYLVIA** SCOPOLI

SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA

Sylvia atricapilla atlantis Williamson

Sylvia atricapilla atlantis Williamson, 1964, Identification Ringers, no. 3, p. 14—Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores.

Azores.

Sylvia atricapilla heineken (Jardine)

Curruca Heineken Jardine, 1830, Edinburgh Journ. Nat. Geogr. Sci., **1,** p. 243—Madeira.

Madeira and Canary Islands.

Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexander

Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexander, 1898, Ibis, p. 81—Cape Verde Islands.

Cape Verde Islands.

Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Atricapilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 187—Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 583.

Sylvia atricapilla riphaea Snigirewski, 1931, Journ. Ornith., **79,** p. 64—Miass, southeastern Urals.

British Isles (irregular in northern Scotland), Norway, Sweden, central Finland, Russia, and western Siberia north to Karapol, Pinega, upper Pechora River, and Tobolsk, east to Lake Karachi and the Irtysh River at 53° N. and south to the Mediterranean (except for southern Greece, but including Corsica, Sicily, and possibly Cyprus), southern Ukraine (east to the Don), Syzran, Orenburg, Orsk, Lake Kyzyltash, and Borovoye; also in North Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, and Asia Minor (Turkey to northern Israel), intergrading with *dammholzi* in eastern Turkey. Winters in the Mediterranean region and Africa both north and south of the Sahara from Senegal, Guinea, and northern Zaire east to Egypt, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

Sylvia atricapilla koenigi Jordans

Sylvia atricapilla koenigi Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19,** Sonderheft, p. 3—Artá, Mallorca.

Balearic Islands.

Sylvia atricapilla pauluccii Arrigoni

Sylvia atricapilla Pauluccii Arrigoni, 1902, Avicula, **6,** p. 103—Sardinia.

Sardinia.

Sylvia atricapilla dammholzi Stresemann

Sylvia atricapilla dammholzi Stresemann, 1928, Journ. Ornith., **76,** p. 377—forest south of Kuramabad, Gilan, northern Iran; altitude 400–800 meters.

Caucasus and northern Caspian area of Iran, intergrading with *atricapilla* in eastern Turkey. Migrates through the Near East to eastern Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania).

SYLVIA BORIN

Sylvia borin borin (Boddaert)

Motacilla Borin Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 35; based on "La petite Fauvette" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 579, fig. 2—France.

Sylvia borin kreczmeri Dunajewski, 1938, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **2,** p. 159—Antony, Wojw, eastern Poland.

Sylvia borin Pateffi Jordans, 1940, Izvestiia Tzar. Prirod. Inst. Sofia, **13,** p. 105—Bansko, Bulgaria.

British Isles, northern Norway, central Finland, and northern Russia north to Archangel and the lower Pechora River, south to northern Spain, southern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, and northern Caucasus, east to the Ural Mountains and the lower Volga River, where intergrading with *woodwardi*. Migrates across the Sahara south to western Africa from Nigeria and Zaire to Angola.

Sylvia borin woodwardi (Sharpe)

Bradyornis woodwardi Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3,** p. 311, pl. 14—Berea Hills, near Durban, Natal.

Sylvia simplex pallida Johansen, 1907, Ornith. Jahrb., **18,** p. 199—Barnaut (= Barnaul) and Kainsk, western Siberia.

Lower Volga River, where intergrading with *borin,* and the Ural Mountains across western Siberia north to Saranpaul, Surgut, and the Vakh River, east to the Yenisey River at about 55° N., and south to Orsk, Omsk, Semipalatinsk, and the foothills of the northern Altai. Migrates across the Middle and Near East to eastern Africa from the Equator south to Natal and Transvaal.

SYLVIA COMMUNIS[1]

Sylvia communis communis Latham

Sylvia communis Latham, 1787, General Synop. Birds, Suppl., p. 287—"not uncommon in England," Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 428; restricted to Kent by Clancey, 1950, Auk, **67,** p. 393.

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[1] Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 259, identifies eastern Russian and Siberian birds as *volgensis* and does not separate longer-winged Tien Shan and Mongolian birds from southern *icterops*. The treatment here follows Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 90–91, and Stepanyan, 1978, Sostav Raspred. Ptits Fauny SSSR, Passeriformes, pp. 145–147, who did not find color differences adequate to separate Volga and Siberian birds from European *communis*. The Stresemanns also had difficulty in identifying *volgensis* (1968, pp. 303–314). They demonstrated that European (*communis*) and Asiatic (*icterops*) birds differ in molt and winter quarters. European birds have a complete molt on the breeding grounds in July and August before migration and a partial, mainly body molt in Africa. Asiatic birds undergo their complete molt in Africa in January–March and have a partial body molt in July. European birds winter north of Asiatic birds but their winter ranges overlap in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.—G. E. W.

Sylvia cinerea Bechstein, 1803, Ornith. Taschenbuch Deutschland, p. 170—Germany.

Sylvia communis volgensis Domaniewski, 1915, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **8**, p. 550—Saratov, southeastern Russia.

Sylvia communis hoyeri Dunajewski, 1938, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **2**, p. 232—Wojw, Luck, eastern Poland.

Sylvia communis jordansi Clancey, 1950, Auk, **67**, p. 394—Darnley, eastern Renfrewshire, southwestern Scotland.

British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and Russia (north to Archangel and the upper Pechora River), east to the northern Urals and south to the Mediterranean, its western islands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Ukraine, lower Volga River, and mouth of the Ural River. Migrates through the Mediterranean and Sahara to semiarid bushy areas of northern Africa in the oases and high mountains of the southern Sahara south to the Equator, west to Guinea, and east to Sudan and Kenya. Intergrades with *icterops* in Greece, Aegean islands, Turkey, coastal Near East, lower Volga River, and Urals.

Sylvia communis icterops Ménétriés

Sylvia icterops Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Raisonné Objets Zool. Recueillis Voyage Caucase Perse, p. 34—Zouvant, Talyche (= Talish) Mountains, eastern Transcaucasia.

Western Siberia and the Middle East from 61° N. in the Urals east through Tobolsk and Tomsk to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisey River and western Altai south to the Caucasus, lower Volga basin, northern Iraq, northern and southwestern Iran, Turkmeniya, northern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, and northern Baluchistan (but absent from the Karakum, Kyzylkum, and Betpak-Dala Deserts). Migrates southwest through northwestern India, the Middle East, and Arabia to bushy areas in eastern Africa from Ethiopia and Somalia southward, mainly south of the Equator, to Zambia and Malawi, occasionally to Transvaal and Damaraland. Intergrades widely with *communis* to the southeast, and with *rubicola* in eastern Russian Turkistan.

Sylvia communis rubicola Stresemann

Sylvia communis rubicola Stresemann, 1928, Journ. Ornith., **76**, p. 378—Kuldja (= I-ning), Chinese Turkistan (= Sinkiang).

Western Tien Shan in Tadzhikistan east through western and northern Sinkiang, and locally in Mongolia (eastern Altai in the south to the Kentei Mountains in the north) and southwestern Transbaikalia, intergrading with *icterops* in eastern Russian Turkistan. Probably migrates to eastern Africa to winter in the same areas as *icterops*.

SYLVIA CURRUCA[1]

Sylvia curruca curruca (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Curruca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184—Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 588.

Curruca affinis Blyth (*partim*), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 564, note—southern India.[2]

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[1] I prefer to follow Volchanetskii, 1954, in Dementiev *et al.*, Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, **6,** pp. 366–381 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, **6,** pp. 424–441), Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 91–93, Williamson, 1968, pp. 22–30, and Ripley, 1982, Synop. Birds India Pakistan, ed. 2, pp. 428–429, who made all the Lesser Whitethroats conspecific, rather than follow Vaurie, 1954, pp. 9–11, and 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 259–263, who separates three species: *curruca* with *blythi, telengitica, halimodendri,* and *snigirewskii* as subspecies, *minula* with *margelanica,* and *althaea* with *monticola* and *zagrossiensis.* Vaurie states that the three species breed sympatrically in Iran and possibly also in Transcaspia, but Williamson suggests that an area of intergradation occurs in southern Turkey (*curruca* and *althaea,* possibly also in the Caucasus, *caucasica,* and southern Caspian district of Iran) and specimens intermediate between *caucasica* and *minula* have been collected on passage in Iraq, Iran, and Arabia. Lesser Whitethroats in the areas of purported hybridization or sympatry in Turkey, Iran, and Turkistan should be studied in the field and their voices recorded. I have examined the superb series of central Asian and western Chinese specimens in Leningrad and am convinced that this is a highly plastic species that responds morphologically to local environmental conditions. Brownish birds of moderate size occur in the taiga and forest zones of Europe and Siberia (*curruca*), large, dark-grayish birds in mountains (*caucasica, althaea, monticola*), paler birds of moderate size in the forest steppe (*telengitica, halimodendri*), and pale birds, either very small or large, in the deserts (*jaxartica, minula, margelanica, chuancheica*).—G. E. W.

[2] The specific name *affinis,* as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis* Blyth, 1845, has been suppressed under the plenary powers by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1003, Opin. 1037, 1975, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., **32,** p. 103.—G. E. W.

Sylvia curruca blythi Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933, Ibis, p. 556—Cawnpore, India. New name for *Curruca affinis* Blyth, 1845, preoccupied by *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841,[1] based on "the bird described under no. 888, p. 589, of Hartert's 'Vög. pal. Faun.' "

England, Wales, continental Europe, and Siberia from southern Scandinavia across northern Russia at about 65° N. to the Lena River in Yakutsk, the lower Olekma River, Vitim Highlands, Chita, Onon River, and possibly northern Manchuria, south to northern and eastern France, northern Italy, northern Greece, Ukraine, lower Ural River, 50° N. in Kazakhstan, Russian Altai, Tuvinskaya region, and Kentei Mountains in northern Mongolia. Migrates to Africa (Lake Chad, northern Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia), southern Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, and India east to Bengal.[2]

Sylvia curruca caucasica Ognev and Bankovski

Sylvia caucasica Ognev and Bankovski, 1910, Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **15,** p. 237—region of Mtskheta, Transcaucasia.

S[*ylvia*]. *a*[*lthaea*]. *zagrossiensis* Zarudny, 1911, Messager Ornith., p. 139—Zagros Mountains.

Highlands of Turkey, Near East south to Israel, Caucasus, and northern and southwestern Iran (Mazandaran, Khorasan, Zagros, and Fars).

Sylvia curruca althaea Hume

Curruca affinis Blyth (*partim*), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14,** p. 564, note—southern India. Considered preoccupied by *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841.[3]

Sylvia althaea Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers, **7,** pp. 60, 62—Kashmir.

Mountains of northern Pakistan and northwestern India (North West Frontier Province east to Gilgit, Astor, Murree, Kashmir, and Ladakh south through the high ranges of northern Baluchistan. Winters from the western Himalayan foothills south to Sind, and southeast to the Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, and northern Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

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[1] *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841, is not a valid name; cf. Watson, 1969, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., **26,** pp. 39–41.—G. E. W.

[2] I can find no morphological character that differentiates birds that migrate to Africa (*curruca*) from those that migrate to India (*blythi*).—G. E. W.

[3] Cf. p. 275, note 2, above.

Sylvia curruca monticola Portenko

Sylvia curruca monticola Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, **18,** p. 505—Kvak, near Stalinabad (= Dushanbe), Tadzhikistan; altitude 1,900 meters.

Mountains of central Asia: Kopet Dag, Pamirs, Tien Shan, Altai.

Sylvia curruca telengitica Sushkin

Sylvia curruca telengitica Sushkin, 1925, List Distribution Birds Russian Altai, p. 77—Chuia Steppe.

Southeastern Russian Altai, Gobian Altai, and southeastern Mongolia. Presumably migrates to India.

Sylvia curruca halimodendri

Sylvia curruca halimodendri Sushkin, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 42—lower Irgiz and lower Turgay Rivers, Kirgiz Steppe, Kazakhstan.

Lowland and steppes from the Volga mouth across Kazakhstan north to 50° N., east to Lake Zaysan and the Tarbagatay Mountains and south to the north coast of the Aral Sea and Ili River. Winters from southeastern Iran east to Sind and the Punjab.

Sylvia curruca jaxartica Snigirewski

Sylvia curruca turkmenica Snigirewski, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., **35,** p. 35—near Repetek, eastern part of Karakum Desert, Transcaspia.

Sylvia curruca jaxartica Snigirewski, 1929 (29 April), Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 258—Syr-Dar'ya.

Sylvia curruca snigirewskii Stachanow, 1929 (May), Ornith. Monatsber., **37,** p. 83. New name for *Sylvia curruca turkmenica* Snigirewski, 1827, preoccupied by *Sylvia mystacea turcmenica* Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakasp. Muz., **1,** p. 16.

Deserts along the Syr-Dar'ya south through the Kyzylkum and Karakum to the foothills of the Kopet Dag and east to the Nuratau.

Sylvia curruca margelanica Stolzmann

Sylvia margelanica Stolzmann, 1898, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou, n. s., **11** (1897), p. 72—Marguelane (= Margelan), Ferghana.

From the basin of the upper Syr-Dar'ya (in the Ferghana region of Tadzhikistan) and Kirgizia to the Tien Shan in western Sinkiang. Winters in the same area as *minula.*

Sylvia curruca chuancheica Portenko

Sylvia curruca chuancheica Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, **18,** p. 505—upper Chuanche, region of Gomi (tributary of the Huang Ho, near Ch'ing-hai Hu, eastern Tsinghai).

Tsaidam, where intergrading with *minula,* east in the basin of the Huang Ho in Tsinghai and the Ho-lan Shan in Ningsia.

Sylvia curruca minula Hume

Sylvia minula Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 198—Bahawalpur, Yarkand, Jhansi, and Sind; restricted to Bahawalpur by Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Aves, ed. 2, **7,** p. 182.

Deserts of Sinkiang from southern Kashgaria and the Tarim basin east to Etsin Gol in Tsinghai, where intergrading with *chuancheica,* south to the Russian Range. Winters in Pakistan and northwestern India (Peshawar and Punjab south through the Indus valley to the Makran coast and Kutch).

SYLVIA NANA

Sylvia nana deserti (Loche)

Stoparola Deserti Loche, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **10,** p. 394, pl. 11, fig. 1—Algerian Sahara.

Northern Sahara from Morocco to Libya south to Rio de Oro and the Ahaggar Mountains, and possibly into northern Mauritania.

Sylvia nana nana (Ehrenberg)

Curruca nana Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc and note 5—El Tor, Sinai Peninsula.

Sylvia nana theresae Meinertzhagen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 10—Rohri, Sind.

From the lower Volga River, eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and western Iran east across Kazakhstan north to Ustyurt Plateau, Kyzylkum, Muyunkum Deserts, Lake Balkhash, and Panfilov, to the Tien Shan and Dzungaria in Sinkiang, the Mongolian Altai, and the Ho-lan Shan in Ningsia, and across Iran possibly as far east as Afghanistan and Baluchistan (Dicean Hills near the Sind border). Reports of breeding near the

Dead Sea and in Sinai need confirmation. Migrates through central Asia and the Near and Middle East to northeastern Africa (Egypt, Sudan, Somalia), Arabia, and the southern parts of the breeding range in Iran, Pakistan, and northern India in Kutch, Rajasthan, and eastern Punjab.

SYLVIA NISORIA

Sylvia nisoria nisoria (Bechstein)

Motacilla nisoria Bechstein, 1795, Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands, **4**, p. 580, pl. 17—central and northern Germany.

Northeastern France, southern Sweden, and the Gulf of Finland east across Russia, north to Vologda and Kirov, east to the Ural River, where intergrading with *merzbacheri*, and south to northern Italy, Dalmatia, northern Macedonia, Bulgaria, northern Turkey, Crimea, Caucasus, and northern Iran. Migrates to eastern Africa from Uganda and Kenya to southern Tanzania.

Sylvia nisoria merzbacheri Schalow

Sylvia nisoria merzbacheri Schalow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15**, p. 3—Kashka-su, central Tien Shan.

Western Siberia, where intergrading with *nisoria*, and northern Kazakhstan east to northwestern Mongolia, north to Ishim, Omsk, and Novosibirsk, south through the Talasskiy Alatau in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan to northeastern Afghanistan, western Sinkiang, and the eastern Altai; absent from most of eastern and southern Kazakhstan. Migrates southwest through the Middle East to Arabia, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

SYLVIA HORTENSIS

Sylvia hortensis hortensis (Gmelin)

Motacilla hortensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 955; based on "La Fauvette" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 579, fig. 1—France and Italy; restricted to France by Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1692, p. 1.

Spain, southern and eastern France, southwestern Switzerland, Italy, Corsica, and North Africa from southern Morocco to Tunisia. Migrates south to oases in the southern Sahara from Senegal east to Niger and Chad.

Sylvia hortensis crassirostris Cretzschmar

Sylvia crassirostris Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 49, pl. 33, fig. a—Nubia.

Dalmatia, Albania, Macedonia, southern Bulgaria, Greece, Aegean islands, Crete, Karpathos, Rhodes, Turkey, Cyrenaica (intermediate between this and *hortensis*), Near East (Israel), and Transcaucasia. Migrates south to western Arabia, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

Sylvia hortensis balchanica Zarudny and Bilkevich

Sylvia hortensis balchanica Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Turkest. Otdel. Russk. Geogr. Obshchestva, **14,** p. 59—Bolshoy Balkhan Mountains, western Transcaspia.

Southern Turkmeniya and most of Iran (except Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf coast). Wintering grounds unknown—possibly in Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan, or in western India.

Sylvia hortensis jerdoni (Blyth)

C[*urruca*]. *Jerdoni* Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 439—southern India.

Southeastern Iran (Baluchistan), western and northern Pakistan (northern Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province) and neighboring northwestern India, north through Afghanistan to Tadzhikistan and extreme western Tien Shan. Winters in India from Sind east to Bihar and south to Madras.

SYLVIA LEUCOMELAENA[1]

Sylvia leucomelaena blanfordi Seebohm

Sylvia blanfordi Seebohm, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1878), p. 979—Rairo, Habab, Abyssinia.

Red Sea coast of Sudan and Eritrea and the Arava (Rift Valley), Israel.

Sylvia leucomelaena leucomelaena (Ehrenberg)

Curruca leucomelaena Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc and note 7. Type from Midyan, Saudi Arabia, *fide* Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds Arabia, p. 202.

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[1] Meinertzhagen, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 109, demonstrates that this mainly African warbler is better placed in the Palaearctic genus *Sylvia* than in the African genus *Parisoma.* Its closest relative is *S. hortensis;* cf. Madge and Parr, 1981, Sandgrouse, no. 2, pp. 103–106.—G. E. W.

Parisoma blanfordi distincta Hartert, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 459—Gerba, southern Arabia.

The Red Sea and southern coasts of Arabia from the Hejaz to the Hadhramaut.

Sylvia leucomelaena somaliensis (Sclater and Mackworth-Praed)

Parisoma b[*lanfordi*]. *somaliensis* W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 707—Mundara, Somaliland.

Northern Somalia. Possibly not distinct from *leucomelaena.*

SYLVIA RUEPPELLI

Sylvia rueppelli Temminck

Sylvia ruppeli [sic] Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 41, pl. 245, fig. 1—Kandia (= Iraklion), Crete.

Locally in southern Greece, Crete, Karpathos, Rhodes, Kos, Samos, Lesbos, and western, central (Ankara), and southern Turkey. Winters in Sudan west to Darfur, Ennedi, and Tibesti, and east to the Red Sea and possibly northwestern Arabia.

SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA[1,2]

Sylvia melanocephala melanocephala (Gmelin)

Motacilla melanocephala Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 970—Sardinia.

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[1] Various authors have treated *S. melanocephala, melanothorax,* and *mystacea,* or *cantillans* and *mystacea,* or *rueppelli* and *melanothorax* as conspecific. I believe, however, that all five are best considered full species that are closely related. *S. melanocephala* overlaps *rueppelli* in southern Greece, the southern Aegean, and southern Turkey, and overlaps *mystacea* in Israel. *S. cantillans* and *mystacea* are allopatric but differ in wing-tail proportions and in tarsal scutellation. They are certainly not conspecific, *contra* Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 94–95; cf. Kazakov, 1973, Vestnik Zool., no. 2, pp. 66–69.—G. E. W.

[2] *S. melanocephala* and *melanothorax* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Sylvia melanocephala carmichael-lowi Clancey, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67,** p. 66—near Taranto, Apulia, southeastern Italy.

Southern Spain, Mediterranean France, southern Italy, Dalmatia, Albania, southern Bulgaria, Greece, western Turkey, Balearics, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and coastal North Africa from northern Rio de Oro to Tunisia and Cyrenaica. Intergrades with *pasiphae* in Greece and possibly western Turkey. Resident in the southern part of the range but in winter also occurs in Egypt, Iraq, and in oases in the northern Sahara; on passage in Cyprus.

Sylvia melanocephala leucogastra (Ledru)

Motacilla leucogastra Ledru, 1810, Voyage Ténériffe, **1,** p. 182—Tenerife.

Canary Islands. Not well differentiated from *melanocephala*.

Sylvia melanocephala pasiphae Stresemann and Schiebel

Sylvia melanocephala pasiphaë Stresemann and Schiebel, 1925, Journ. Ornith., **73,** p. 659—Canea (= Khaniá), Crete.

Resident on islands in the western and central Aegean, and on Crete, Karpathos, and Rhodes, intergrading with *melanocephala* in Greece and possibly in western Turkey.

Sylvia melanocephala momus (Ehrenberg)

Curruca Momus Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 7—Egypt.

Mostly resident in the Near East from southern Turkey to Gaza, but in winter occurs in the Sinai, (?) Egypt, and occasionally in the Sudan and Aden.

Sylvia melanocephala norrisae Nicoll

Sylvia norrisae Nicoll, 1917, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 28—Birket Karun (= Qarun), Faiyum, Middle Egypt.

Resident in Faiyum, Egypt.

SYLVIA MELANOTHORAX

Sylvia melanothorax Tristram

Sylvia melanothorax Tristram, 1872, Ibis, p. 296—En-Gedi, Palestine.

Resident in Cyprus, wandering occasionally to Lebanon, Israel, and once to Egypt in winter.

SYLVIA MYSTACEA[1]

Sylvia mystacea Ménétriés

Sylvia mystacea Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Raisonné Objets Zool. Recueillis Voyage Caucase Perse, p. 34—Saliane (= Salyany), lower Kura River, Azerbaijan.

Sylvia rubescens Blanford, 1874, Ibis, p. 77—"in Persia, circum Shiraz et Isfahan."

Sylvia mystacea turcmenica Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakaspiiskogo Muzeya, **1**, p. 16—Murgab and Tedzhen Rivers, Turkmeniya.

Locally in the Near East (southern Turkey, Israel, Jordan), Iraq, western Iran (Zagros), northern Afghanistan, and more generally along the western and southern Caspian coasts from Astrakhan to the eastern Elburz Mountains, Iran, in the Kopet Dag foothills, and in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan along the Amu-Dar'ya from western Tadzhikistan to the Aral Sea. Migrates through the Middle East to western Arabia, Eritrea, and northern Somalia.

SYLVIA CANTILLANS

Sylvia cantillans cantillans (Pallas)

Motacilla (cantillans) Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 4—Italy.

Sylvia cantillans moltonii Orlando, 1937, Riv. Ital. Ornitologia, ser. 2, **7**, p. 213—Sardinia.

Spain, southern France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Pantelleria. Migrates south to oases in the Sahara in southern Algeria, eastern Mali, and central Niger.

Sylvia cantillans inornata Tschusi

Sylvia subalpina inornata Tschusi, 1906, Ornith. Jahrb., **17**, p. 141—Tunis.

Northwestern Africa from northern Rio de Oro and Morocco to Tunisia and possibly east to Tripolitania. Winters in the same area as the preceding subspecies.

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[1] Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 94–95, treats *S. mystacea* as a subspecies of *cantillans*, but Kazakov, 1973, Vestnik Zool., no. 2, pp. 66–69, demonstrates its specific identity. Kazakov recognizes *rubescens* for birds in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and *turcmenica* for birds in the valleys of the Amu-Dar'ya, Syr-Dar'ya, Tedzhen, and Murgab Rivers.—G. E. W.

Sylvia cantillans albistriata (Brehm)

Curruca albistriata C. L. Brehm, 1855, Vollständige Vogelfang, p. 229—Egypt.

Coastal Yugoslavia, Albania, southern Bulgaria, Greece, Ionian and Aegean Islands, Crete, and extreme western Turkey. Migrates south to oases in the Sahara west as far as Mali and east to Lake Chad, and possibly Ennedi; returns north through Egypt, Near East, Cyprus, and the Aegean.

SYLVIA CONSPICILLATA[1]

Sylvia conspicillata bella Tschusi

Sylvia conspicillata bella Tschusi, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9,** p. 130—Caniço, Madeira.

Madeira. Birds from the Canary Islands are intermediate between *bella* and *orbitalis.*

Sylvia conspicillata orbitalis (Wahlberg)

Prinia orbitalis Wahlberg, 1854, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **11,** p. 160—São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands.

Cape Verde Islands.

Sylvia conspicillata conspicillata Temminck

Sylvia conspicillata Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 210—Sardinia.

Southern and eastern Spain, south coast of France, Corsica, Sardinia, southern Italy, Sicily, North Africa from northern Rio de Oro and Morocco to Tunisia; also in the Near East (Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan) and Cyprus. Spreads south in winter into northern Senegal, oases in the Sahara, and the Nile valley; on passage in Canary Islands.

SYLVIA DESERTICOLA

Sylvia deserticola deserticola Tristram

Sylvia deserticola Tristram, 1859, Ibis, p. 58—southern Algerian Sahara.

Saharan Atlas and Aurès Mountains in Algeria and Tunisia. Winters in northern oases in the Sahara south to the Tademaït Plateau, Tassili N'Ajjer, and Ahaggar Mountains, Algeria, and the Jabal al Sanda, southern Libya.

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[1] *S. conspicillata* and *deserticola* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Sylvia deserticola maroccana Hartert

Sylvia deserticola maroccana Hartert, 1917, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 6—Seksawa, western Atlas, Morocco.

Grand Atlas in western Morocco, possibly spreading south into oases in the western Sahara (Tindouf, Algeria) in winter.

Sylvia deserticola ticehursti Meinertzhagen

Sylvia ticehursti Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 69—Tinghir (= Tinrhir), Ouarzazate district, Moroccan Sahara.

Known only from the type, and a few recent specimens from Beni Abbes, Algeria (Etchécopar and Hüe, 1964, Oiseaux Nord Afrique, p. 480). Cf. Mayr and Meinertzhagen, 1951, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **71,** p. 47, for a discussion of the relationship of *ticehursti* to *S. deserticola* or *S. conspicillata.*

SUBGENUS **MELIZOPHILUS** LEACH

SYLVIA UNDATA

Sylvia undata dartfordiensis Latham

Sylvia dartfordiensis Latham, 1787, General Synop. Birds, Suppl., p. 287—"on Bexley Heath, near Dartford" (Kent), Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 435.

Melizophilus aremoricus Cretté de Palleul, 1899, Ornis, **10,** p. 42—Brittany.

Resident locally in southern England and northwestern France (Normandy to Fontainebleau, Brittany to Poitou, coastal islands).

Sylvia undata undata (Boddaert)

Motacilla undata Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 40; based on "Le Pitte-chou, de Provence" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 655, fig. 1—Provence, France.

Sylvia undata corsa Laubmann, 1913, Ornith. Monatsber., **21,** p. 27—Ajaccio, Corsica.

Sylvia undata naevalbens Clancey, 1948, Ibis, **90,** p. 597—5 miles north of Taranto, Apulia, southeastern Italy.

Resident in northern and central Spain, southern France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Pantelleria.

Sylvia undata toni Hartert

Sylvia undata toni Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 602—south of Biskra, northern Algeria.

Sylvia undata maroccana Rothschild, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 82—J[ebel]. Mago Yebala, northwestern Morocco.

Sylvia undata tingitana Rothschild, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 105. New name for *Sylvia undata maroccana* Rothschild, 1932, preoccupied by *Sylvia deserticola maroccana* Hartert, 1917.

Portugal, southern Spain, and the coastal ranges of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, spreading in winter to the edge of the Sahara.

SYLVIA SARDA

Sylvia sarda sarda Temminck

Sylvia sarda Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 204—Sardinia.

Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Montecristo, Giannutri, Pantelleria, and Zembra off Tunisia. Winters to the edge of the Sahara in southern Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.

Sylvia sarda balearica Jordans

Sylvia sarda balearica Jordans, 1913, Falco, **9,** p. 43—Dragonera Island, west coast of Mallorca, Balearic Islands.

Balearic Islands.

Genus **REGULUS** Cuvier

Regulus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Anatomie Comparée, **1,** table 2. Type, by monotypy and tautonomy, "Roitelets" = *Motacilla regulus* Linnaeus; cf. Cuvier, 1798, Tableau Élémentaire Hist. Nat. Animaux, p. 220.

Orchilus Morris, 1837, in Neville Wood, Naturalist, **2,** p. 124. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Texas, p. 996), *Orchilus cristatus* Wood [*sic* = Morris] = *Motacilla regulus* Linnaeus.

Corthylio Cabanis, 1853, Journ. Ornith., **1,** p. 83. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **1,** p. 72), *Motacilla calendula* Linnaeus.

cf. Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1684, 9 pp. (Palaearctic species).

Becker, 1977, Vogelwarte, **29,** pp. 1–37 (*regulus, ignicapillus,* geographic variation in vocalizations).

Browning, 1979, Nemouria, no. 21, pp. 1–9 (*calendula,* review).

Löhrl and Thaler, 1980, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **31,** pp. 78–96 (*ignicapillus teneriffae,* biology, behavior, systematics).

REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS

Regulus ignicapillus ignicapillus (Temminck)

Sylvia ignicapilla Temminck (*ex* C. L. Brehm MS *partim*), 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, **1,** p. 231—France, Belgium, Germany, etc.

England, France, Denmark, Germany, central Poland, and western Ukraine (Carpathians) south to Mediterranean shores, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Bulgaria, and northern Asia Minor, possibly also in Caucasus. Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and in the British Isles.

Regulus ignicapillus balearicus Jordans

Regulus ignicapillus balearicus Jordans, 1924, Journ. Ornith., **72,** p. 165—Lluch, Mallorca.

Regulus ignicapillus laeneni van Marle and Voous, 1949, Ardea, **37,** p. 125—Camp des Chênes, near Blida, northern Algeria.

Balearic Islands and oak forests of northern Africa from Morocco to northern Tunisia.

Regulus ignicapillus madeirensis Harcourt

Regulus Madeirensis Harcourt, 1851, Sketch Madeira, p. 118—"laurel forests in the less frequented parts," Madeira.

Madeira.

Regulus ignicapillus teneriffae Seebohm[1]

Regulus teneriffae Seebohm, 1883, Hist. Brit. Birds, **1,** p. 459—Canary Islands.

Canary Islands: La Palma, Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife.

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[1] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *R. regulus,* but morphologically closer to this species and forms a link between the two.—G. E. W.

REGULUS REGULUS

Regulus regulus inermis Murphy and Chapin

Regulus regulus inermis Murphy and Chapin, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 394, p. 15—Pico Island, Azores.

Azores: Flores, Faial, Pico, Sâo Jorge, Terceira.

Regulus regulus azoricus Seebohm

Regulus cristatus var. *azoricus* Seebohm, 1883, Hist. Brit. Birds, **1,** p. 454—Azores; restricted to San (= Sâo) Miguel by Murphy and Chapin, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 384, p. 14.

Azores: Sâo Miguel.

Regulus regulus sanctaemariae Vaurie

Regulus regulus sanctae-mariae Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1684, p. 2—San Pedro, Santa Maria, Azores.

Azores: Santa Maria.

Regulus regulus anglorum Hartert

Regulus regulus anglorum Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 11—Tring, England.

British Isles.

Regulus regulus regulus (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Regulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 188—Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 95.

Regulus cristatus sarepta Floericke, 1926, Mitt. Vogelwelt, **25,** p. 73—Sarepta (= Krosnoarmeysk, Saratov).

Northern Scandinavia, central Ural Mountains, and western Siberia south to northern and eastern France, northeastern Spain, mountains of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Ukraine east to the Tomsk region, where intergrading with *coatsi.* Winters in the lowlands of the southern parts of the range, the Mediterranean islands, and occasionally northern Africa.

Regulus regulus interni Hartert

Regulus regulus interni Hartert, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 45—Sassari, Sardinia.

Corsica and Sardinia.

Regulus regulus buturlini Loudon

Regulus regulus buturlini Loudon, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 158—Talysch (= Talish).

Crimea, Caucasus, and Azerbaijan. Winters in northern Iran and the Zagros Mountains.

Regulus regulus hyrcanus Zarudny

Regulus regulus hyrcanus Zarudny, 1910, Nasha Okhota, **4,** p. 116—Elburz, northern Iran.

Elburz Mountains and southern Caspian district of northern Iran.

Regulus regulus coatsi Sushkin

Regulus cristatus coatsi Sushkin, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 44—Jugi, western Sayans.

Western Siberia from the Tomsk region, where intergrading with *regulus,* and Russian Altai to the Sayans. Winters south to the southern Nan Shan.

Regulus regulus japonensis Blakiston

Regulus japonensis Blakiston, 1862, Ibis, p. 320—Ḥakodadi, Yesso (= Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan).

Regulus regulus kurilensis Bergman, 1931, Arkiv Zool., **23 B,** no. 3, p. 4—Chinomizi (= Tyatino), Kunashir, Kuril Islands.

Mountains of Amurland, northern Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido, and northern and central Honshu. Winters from the southern part of the breeding range to southern Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, and eastern China.

Regulus regulus himalayensis Bonaparte

Reg[*ulus*]. *himalayensis* Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **42,** p. 767—"les Monts Himalaya"; restricted to Kotgarh, Simla Hill States, by Deignan, 1956, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **76,** p. 106; see also Vaurie, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** pp. 99–101.

Regulus Himalayensis Jerdon (*ex* Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, **2,** p. 206—northwestern Himalayas = near Kotegurh (Kotgarh), Simla Hills, northern Punjab, *fide* Ticehurst, 1926, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **31,** p. 499.

Regulus regulus salimalii Deignan, 1954, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **74,** p. 104. New name for *Regulus Himalayensis* Jerdon, 1863, preoccupied by *Regulus himalayensis* Bonaparte, 1856.

Safed Koh in eastern Afghanistan, Hazara, Pakistan, and Himalayas east to Nepal, where intergrading with *sikkimensis.*

Regulus regulus sikkimensis Meinertzhagen and Meinertzhagen

Regulus regulus sikkimensis R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 97—Sikkim.

Eastern Himalayas from Nepal, where intergrading with *himalayensis,* east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan to southern Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh. Also in southern (Yüshu and An-ch'ien) and northeastern (Nan Shan) Tsinghai and northwestern Kansu.

Regulus regulus yunnanensis Rippon

Regulus yunnanensis Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 19—Yangtze River, western Yunnan.

Southern Kansu and southern Shensi (Ch'in Ling Mountains) south through Szechwan to Yunnan.

Regulus regulus tristis Pleske

Regulus tristis Pleske, 1892, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, nouv. sér. 3, **35,** p. 146—Orenburg, Transcaspia, Turkistan; restricted to Merv (= Mary), Transcaspia, by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 302.

Mountains in northern Tadzhikistan, and Tien Shan in southeastern Kazakhstan, western Kirgiziya, and northern Sinkiang. In winter to lower plains in Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and western Iran.

REGULUS GOODFELLOWI

Regulus goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant

Regulus goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 122—Mt. Morrison, central Formosa; altitude 9,000–10,000 feet.

Taiwan.

REGULUS SATRAPA

Regulus satrapa satrapa Lichtenstein

Regulus satrapa Lichtenstein, 1823, Verzeichniss Doubletten Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 35–"Am. sept." = North America.

Regulus cuvieri Audubon, 1829, Birds Amer., pl. 55—Fatland Ford, on the Skuylkill River, Pennsylvania, *fide* Audubon, 1831, Ornith. Biogr., **1,** p. 288.

Northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, southern Maine, and Massachusetts, and in the Appalachian Mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina. Winters from the southern breeding area south to south-central Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus Baird

Regulus satrapa var. *olivaceus* Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds, p. 65—"Puget Sound country (where it is found in winter), south to Fort Crook"; restricted to Simiahmoo, Washington, by Ridgway, 1904, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 3, p. 704.

Southeastern Alaska and west of the Cascade Mountains from British Columbia south to Oregon. Winters south to southern California.

Regulus satrapa amoenus van Rossem

Regulus satrapa amoenus van Rossem, 1945, Condor, **47,** p. 77—Lake Audrain, Eldorado County, California.

Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Afognak Islands, and central Yukon, south through the interior mountains of British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain system to southern California and eastern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. In winter to Arizona and New Mexico.

Regulus satrapa apache Jenks

Regulus regulus apache Jenks, 1936, Condor, **38,** p. 239—McKay Peak, White Mountains, 8 miles southeast of McNary, Apache County, Arizona; altitude 9,100 feet.

Mountains of eastern, central, and southern Arizona and possibly in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, New Mexico. In winter occurs in New Mexico and Guadalupe Mountains, Texas.

Regulus satrapa aztecus Lawrence

Regulus satrapa aztecus Lawrence, 1887, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **4,** p. 66—City of Mexico.

Mountains of Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, Mexico.

Regulus satrapa clarus Dearborn

Regulus satrapa clarus Dearborn, 1907, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 134—Sierra Santa Elena, near Tecpam (= Tecpán), Guatemala; altitude 9,500 feet.

Mountains of Chiapas, Mexico, and western Guatemala.

REGULUS CALENDULA

Regulus calendula calendula (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Calendula Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 337; based on "The Ruby-crowned Wren" of Edwards, 1758, Gleanings Nat. Hist., p. 95, pl. 254—in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1983, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 6, p. 541.

Regulus calendula cineraceus Grinnell, 1904, Condor, **6,** p. 25—Strain's Camp, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles County, California.[1]

Regulus calendula arizonensis Phillips, 1964, Rev. Soc. Mex. Hist. Nat., **25,** p. 235—vicinity of Phelps Ranger Station (and above), White Mountains, Arizona.

Northern North America from the treeline in northwestern Alaska (except for the coastal region), northern Canada, and Newfoundland south into the mountains of southern California, central and southern Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico, and to northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, northern Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from the central United States south to Baja California, Mexico, Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Regulus calendula grinnelli Palmer

Regulus calendula grinnelli W. Palmer, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 399—Sitka, Alaska.

Coastal Alaska and British Columbia from Prince William Sound to Vancouver Island. Winters south to Santa Barbara, California, and inland to southeastern British Columbia, central Washington, and eastern Oregon.

Regulus calendula obscurus Ridgway

Regulus calendula obscurus Ridgway, 1876, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Survey Territories, **2,** no. 2, p. 184—Guadeloupe (= Guadalupe) Island.

Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

GENUS **LEPTOPOECILE** SEVERTSOV

Leptopoecile Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), pp. 66, 135. Type, by monotypy, *Leptopoecile sophiae* Severtsov.

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[1] The supposed color and size differences in western mountain populations cannot be substantiated; cf. Hubbard and Crossin, 1974, Nemouria, no. 14, pp. 20–21.—G. E. W.

Lophobasileus Pleske, 1890, Wissen. Result. Przewalski Reisen, Zool. Theil, **2,** Vögel, p. 95. Type, by monotypy, *Leptopoecile elegans* Przevalski.

cf. Sudilowskaya, 1935, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou, Sect. Biol., n. s., **44,** pp. 253–261 (*sophiae*).

Vaurie, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1856, 7 pp. (*sophiae, elegans*).

Gavrilov, Dolgushin, and Rodionov, 1968, Trudy Inst. Zool., Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, **29,** pp. 32–40 (*sophiae,* biology).

Neufeldt, 1970, Falke, **17,** pp. 148–157, 194–198 (*sophiae,* biology).

SUBGENUS **LEPTOPOECILE** SEVERTSOV

LEPTOPOECILE SOPHIAE

Leptopoecile sophiae sophiae Severtsov

Leptopoecile Sophiae Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, **8,** pt. 2 (1872), pp. 66, 135, pl. 8, figs. 8, 9—fir forest at Lake Issyk-Kul, Tien Shan.

Karakoram Mountains of Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit, Kashmir, Pamirs and Hissar Range, Tadzikhistan, east through the Tien Shan in Kirgiziya and Sinkiang (north of *major* and at higher altitudes) to the Nan Shan, Kansu, and Tsinghai near Ch'ing-hai Hu, where intergrading with *obscura.* In winter descends to the plains of Sinkiang.

Leptopoecile sophiae obscura Przevalski

Leptopoecile obscura Przevalski, 1887, Zapiski Imp. Akad. Nauk, St. Petersburg, **55,** p. 80—mountain forests of northeastern Tibet = upper course of the Di Chu River, *fide* Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 401 (= upper Yangtze River, southern Tsinghai).

Kansu from the area of intergradation with *sophiae* and the Amne Machin Range, Tsinghai, south to northern and western Szechwan, and west through Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, to northern Bhutan and Sikkim. Recorded once in the Kali Gandak valley, central Nepal, and probably occurs in northern Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Leptopoecile sophiae stoliczkae (Hume)

Stoliczkana Stoliczkae Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2,** p. 513—"obtained at a very high elevation in Thibet by Forsyth's second Yarkand expedition"; restricted to Kichik Yailak, or "Gidjik," at the head of the Sanju River, Kwenlun (= Kunlun) Range, Sinkiang, by Hellmayr, 1929, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 117; see also Kinnear, 1933, Ibis, pp. 472–473.

Leptopoecile sophiae deserticola Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 401—no locality; type from Qarasai, north slope of the Astin Tagh, Sinkiang, *fide* Vaurie, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1856, p. 6.

Southern rim of the Tarim Basin in the Kunlun and Astin Tagh, east through the Tsaidam, where intergrading with *major,* to the western Nan Shan, Kansu.

Leptopoecile sophiae major Menzbir

Leptopoecile sophiae major Menzbir, 1885, Ibis, p. 353—Taushkan-Darya, near Ush-turfan (= Wu-shih), western Sinkiang.

From Yarkand north and east along the southern slopes of the Tien Shan in Kirgiziya and Sinkiang, also in the Nan Shan south to the Amne Machin Range in the upper course of the Huang Ho River, intergrading with *stoliczkae* in the northern Tsaidam.

SUBGENUS **LOPHOBASILEUS** PLESKE

LEPTOPOECILE ELEGANS

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski, 1887, Zapiski Imp. Akad. Nauk, St. Petersburg, **55,** p. 77—upper Huang Ho near Lake Koko Nor (= Ch'ing-hai Hu), northeastern Tsinghai.

Lophobasileus elegans meissneri Schäfer, 1937, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **89,** p. 385—Malashi country south of Litang, Sikong (= Sikang).

Central and southern Kansu and southern Tsinghai in the southern Nan Shan south to 30° N. in northern and western Szechwan and central and western Ch'ang-tu and west in Tibet to about 93° E.; possibly also in northern Arunachal Pradesh, India.

FAMILY **MUSCICAPIDAE**[1,2]

GEORGE E. WATSON (Palaearctic and Oriental), MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR. (African), and ERNST MAYR (Australasian)

cf. W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, pp. 395–437.

Bannerman, 1936, Birds Tropical West Africa, **4,** pp. 198–309.

Malbrant and Maclatchy, 1949, Faune Équateur Afr. Français, **1,** Oiseaux (Encyclopédie Biologique, **35**), pp. 309–325.

Chapin, J. P., 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75A,** pp. 593–728 (Zaire).

Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100,** pp. 453–538 (Muscicapini).

Cave and Macdonald, 1955, Birds Sudan, pp. 250–262.

Smithers, Irwin, and Paterson, 1957, Check List Birds Southern Rhodesia, pp. 103–107.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1960, Birds Eastern North Eastern Africa, ed. 2, **2,** pp. 153–226.

Hall and Moreau, 1962, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., **8,** pp. 332–333, 372 (rare species, Africa).

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1963, Birds Southern Third Africa, **2,** pp. 63–120.

Traylor, 1963, Publicações Culturas, Companhia Diamantes Angola, no. 61, pp. 160–169 (Angola).

White, 1963, Revised Check List Afr. Flycatchers, Tits . . . Waxbills, pp. 5–44.

Smithers, 1964, Check List Birds Bechuanaland, pp. 136–139 (Botswana).

Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, pp. 205–231.

Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** pp. 395–397 (African genera).

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[1] For a discussion of the current taxonomic status of this family see the introduction, pp. v–vi, above.

[2] *Muscicapa gabela* Rand, 1957, is now considered to be a thrush, and appears as *Erithacus gabela* in 1964, Check-list Birds World, **10,** p. 34. *Stizorhina* Oberholser, 1899, has also been transferred to the Turdinae, Check-list, **10,** p. 94. *Horizorhinus* Oberholser, 1899, considered a flycatcher by recent authors, appears in Check-list, **10,** p. 428, as genus *incertae sedis.*—M. A. T., Jr.

Benson *et al.,* 1971, Birds Zambia, pp. 268–278.

Clancey, 1971, Mem. Inst. Investigação Cient. Moçambique, **11,** Sér. A, pp. 66–77 (southern Mozambique).

Urban and Brown, 1971, Checklist Birds Ethiopia, pp. 93–95.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1973, Birds West Central Western Africa, **2,** pp. 89–157.

Ames, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **26,** pp. 107–134 (syringeal morphology).

Benson and Benson, 1977, Birds Malawi, pp. 164–169.

Roberts, 1978, Birds South Africa, ed. 4 (rev. McLachlan and Liversidge), pp. 466–487.

Britton (ed.), 1980, Birds East Africa, pp. 167–175.

Southern Afr. Ornith. Soc. (Clancey, ed.), 1980, Checklist Southern Afr. Birds, pp. 221–229.

Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 6. Lief., pp. 404–427.

Irwin, 1981, Birds Zimbabwe, pp. 318–330.

GENUS **MELAENORNIS** GRAY

Melasoma Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa, **1** (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **17,** Ornith., **7**), p. 257. Type, by original designation, *Melasoma edolioides* Swainson.

Melaenornis G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 35. New name for *Melasoma* Swainson, 1837, preoccupied by *Melasoma* Dillwyn, 1831.

Bradornis A. Smith, 1874, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 113. Type, by original designation, *Bradornis mariquensis* A. Smith.

Sigelus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 68. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius silens* Shaw.

Bradyornis Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 106. *Nomen emendatum* for *Bradornis* A. Smith.[1]

Fraseria Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris,

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[1] *Sigelus senegalensis* Hartlaub, 1857 = *Bradyornis senegalensis* (Hartlaub) of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 209 = *Dryoscopus senegalensis, fide* Reichenow, 1903, Vögel Afrikas, **2,** p. 521, now in the Laniidae, 1960, Check-list Birds World, **9,** p. 319. *Bradyornis minor* Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 209, is indeterminable. *Bradornis herero* Meyer de Schauensee, 1931, now in the monotypic genus *Namibornis* Bradfield, 1935, is in the Turdinae, 1964, Check-list Birds World, **10,** p. 27.—M. A. T., Jr.

38, p. 536, note. Type, by original designation, *Tephr. ochreata* [sic] Strickland = *Tephrodornis ocreatus* Strickland.

Dioptrornis Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 53. Type, by original designation, *Dioptrornis fischeri* Reichenow.

Empidornis Reichenow, 1901, Journ. Ornith., **49,** p. 285. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa semipartita* Rüppell.

Haganopsornis Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Bradornis infuscatus* A. Smith (sic) = *Saxicola infuscata* A. Smith.

cf. Moreau, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** pp. 72–74 (*Dioptrornis*).

Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** pp. 126–137 (*infuscatus*).

Lawson, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 135–137 (*silens*).

Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** pp. 142–146 (*pammelaina*).

Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** pp. 513–531 (*pallidus, microrhynchus*).

MELAENORNIS SEMIPARTITUS

Melaenornis semipartitus semipartitus (Rüppell)

Muscicapa semipartita Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 107, pl. 40, fig. 1—Gondar, Abyssinia.

Empidornis semipartitus orleansi Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 45—Rejaf, Upper Nile, Sudan.

Northern Ethiopia, Sudan and the lowlands of western Ethiopia, northwestern Uganda.

Melaenornis semipartitus kavirondensis (Neumann)

Bradyornis kavirondensis Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 257—Kwa Kissero, Kavirondo, Kenya.

Northeastern Uganda, western Kenya, and Tanzania from Lake Victoria to Dodoma.

MELAENORNIS PALLIDUS

Melaenornis pallidus pallidus (Müller)

Musicapa [sic] *pallida* J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia,

[1], Heft 4, p. 28—Abyssinia and Kordofan, Sudan; restricted to Kordofan by Rothschild, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 65.

Bradornis pallidus nigeriae Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 95—Adamawa, upper Benue River, Nigeria/Cameroon.

Savanna woods of the semiarid zone, from Senegal through northern Ghana and Nigeria to Sudan and adjoining Ethiopia, south to Bahr al Ghazal and possibly the Uele district, Zaire. Intergrades with *modestus* in the south.

Melaenornis pallidus parvus (Reichenow)

Bradornis parvus Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 171—Acholi, northern Uganda.

Bradyornis granti Bannerman, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 84—Gibbe River, Abyssinia.

Southwestern Ethiopia, west of the lake region and north to the Gibbe River; northwestern Uganda south to Masindi. Possibly intergrades with *modestus* in the west.

Melaenornis pallidus bowdleri (Collin and Hartert)

Bradyornis pallidus sharpei Rothschild, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 66—Abyssinia.

Bradornis pallida bowdleri Collin and Hartert, 1927, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 52. New name for *Bradyornis pallidus sharpei* Rothschild, 1913, preoccupied by *Bradyornis sharpii* Barbosa du Bocage, 1894.

Eritrea and central Ethiopia, south to Burji, near Lake Abaya, and the Arusi Plateau.

Melaenornis pallidus bafirawari (Bannerman)

Bradornis bafirawari Bannerman, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 41—Wajir, Jubaland (now Kenya); altitude 3,000 feet.

Thorn scrub of northeastern Kenya from Garissa to Wajir and to Djiroko, on the Somalia border.

Melaenornis pallidus duyerali (Traylor)

Bradornis pallidus duyerali Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** p. 527—Duyer Ali, northeastern Abyssinia, lat. 7° 30′ N., long. 46° 50′ E.; altitude 1,600 feet.

Known from the type locality and El Bur, central Somalia, east of the Uebi Scebeli.

Melaenornis pallidus subalaris (Sharpe)

Bradyornis subalaris Sharpe, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 713, pl. 58, fig. 1—Mombasa, Kenya.

The coast from Lamu, Kenya, to Moa, Tanzania, and inland to Bura, Lali, and Samburu, Kenya, and Amani, Tanzania.

Melaenornis pallidus erlangeri (Reichenow)

Bradornis griseus var. *erlangeri* Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 830—Somaliland. Type from Hanole, *fide* Hilgert, 1908, Kat. Coll. Erlanger, p. 251.

The lower Juba River, Somalia, from Bardera and Serenli to Hanole.

Melaenornis pallidus modestus (Shelley)

Bradyornis modesta Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 140—Abokobi, Gold Coast = Ghana.

Bradornis pallidus tessmanni Reichenow, 1915, Journ. Ornith., **63,** p. 129—Carnot, eastern Cameroon = Central African Republic.

Savannas south of the range of *pallidus*, from Portuguese Guinea to the Ubangi and Chari Rivers. Intergrades with *pallidus* in the north, and possibly with *parvus* in the east.

Melaenornis pallidus murinus (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Bradyornis murinus Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, **4**), p. 866—Caconda, Angola.

Cossypha Pecilei Oustalet, 1886, Naturaliste, **8,** p. 300—"Ganciù (ou Nganciu)" = Gantchou, Moyen Congo.

Bradornis murinus suahelicus van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 104—Londiani, Kenya.

Bradornis pallidus chyuluensis van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** nos. 1–2, p. 69—Chyulu Range, Kenya.

Congo (formerly Moyen Congo) and Angola, east through southern Zaire to Uganda, western and southern Kenya, and adjoining Tanzania, and through northern South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, and western and southern Zambia to northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades with *griseus* in the Taita area, southeastern Kenya.

Melaenornis pallidus aquaemontis (Stresemann)

Bradornis pallidus aquaemontis Stresemann, 1937, Ornith. Monatsber., **45,** p. 148—Waterberg Plateau, South West Africa.

Waterberg Plateau, South West Africa (Namibia).

Melaenornis pallidus griseus (Reichenow)

Bradyornis grisea Reichenow, 1882, Journ. Ornith., **30,** p. 211—Mgunda Mkali, Tanganyika.

?Bradornis pallidus leucosoma Grote, 1937, Ornith. Monatsber., **45,** p. 148—Mikindani, Tanganyika.

From central Tanzania south to Iringa and south and west to northern and eastern Zambia and Malawi, possibly to southeastern Tanzania at Mikindani. Intergrades with *murinus* in the Taita area, southeastern Kenya.

Melaenornis pallidus divisus (Lawson)

Bradornis pallidus divisus Lawson, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81,** p. 73—Panda, near Inhambane, Sul do Save, southern Mozambique.

Southeastern Zambia, southern Malawi, and northern Mozambique, south through most of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), northern Transvaal, and Mozambique to Bahia de Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay) and northeastern Swaziland.

Melaenornis pallidus sibilans (Clancey)

Bradornis pallidus sibilans Clancey, 1966, Ostrich, **37,** p. 39—Hluhluwe, Zululand, Natal.

Maputo district, Sul do Save, Mozambique, south to the Tugela River, Natal.

MELAENORNIS INFUSCATUS

Melaenornis infuscatus benguellensis (Sousa)

Bradyornis benguellensis Sousa, 1886, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **11,** p. 160—Benguela, Angola.

Bradyornis infuscatus ansorgii Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Ibis, p. 636—Catumbela and Huxe (= Uchi), Angola.

Arid coastal plain of Angola, north to Benguela, and Kaoko Veld, South West Africa (Namibia).

Melaenornis infuscatus namaquensis (Macdonald)

Bradornis infuscata namaquensis Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western South Africa, p. 119—Aamhoup, Great Namaqualand = Amhub, Maltahöhe district, lat. 25° 20′ S., long. 16° 50′ E., South West Africa.

South West Africa (Namibia)—except for Kaoko Veld, with adjoining Botswana, and Bushmanland in western Cape Province.

Melaenornis infuscatus infuscatus (Smith)

Saxicola infuscata A. Smith, 1839, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves. pl. 28—between the Olifants and Orange Rivers, South Africa; restricted to Booisberg, near Nuwerus, western Cape Province, by Winterbottom, 1958, Ostrich, **29,** p. 157.

Western Cape Province between the Olifants and Orange Rivers, and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

Melaenornis infuscatus seimundi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Bradyornis infuscatus seimundi Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Ibis, p. 636—Deelfontein, Cape Colony.

Cape Province east of the range of *infuscatus,* east to the upper Great Kei River, southwestern Orange Free State, and Griqualand West.

Melaenornis infuscatus placidus (Clancey)

Bradornis infuscatus placidus Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** p. 135—Kakia (= Khakhea), southern Bechuanaland Protectorate, lat. 24° 45′ S., long. 23° 25′ E.

Botswana, except for extreme west, western Transvaal, western Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province.

MELAENORNIS MARIQUENSIS

Melaenornis mariquensis acaciae (Irwin)

Bradornis mariquensis acaciae Irwin, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** p. 118—Ohopoho, Kaoko Veld, South West Africa.

Bradornis mariquensis vinaceus Lawson, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** p. 147—Tsane, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Acacia zone of southwestern and extreme southern Angola, south to northern Great Namaqualand, western and southern Botswana, and northern Cape Province.

Melaenornis mariquensis territinctus Clancey

Melaenornis mariquensis territinctus Clancey, 1979, Durban Mus. Novit., **12,** p. 59—Rundu (= Nkarapamwe), Okavango River, northeastern South West Africa (Namibia).

Along the lower Okavango River in northeastern South West Africa (Namibia) and southeastern Angola, extreme southwestern Zambia, the Caprivi Strip, and northwestern Botswana.

Melaenornis mariquensis mariquensis (Smith)

Bradornis Mariquensis[1] A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 113—South Africa; restricted to Marico River, Transvaal, by Lawson, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** p. 147.

Botswana east and south of the ranges of *acaciae* and *territinctus*, western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and western Transvaal to northeastern Cape Province.

MELAENORNIS MICRORHYNCHUS

Melaenornis microrhynchus pumilus (Sharpe)

Bradyornis pumilus Sharpe, 1895, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 480—Hargeisa, British Somaliland.

Central Ethiopia at Lake Zwai and Addis Ababa, east to northern Somalia.

Melaenornis microrhynchus neumanni (Hilgert)

Bradornis griseus neumanni Hilgert, 1908, Kat. Coll. Erlanger, p. 250—Are-Dare, confluence of the Mane and Ganale-Dorya Rivers, southern Abyssinia.

Southeastern Sudan west to Mongalla, southern Ethiopia east to Arusi, central and southern Somalia except along the lower Juba River, northeastern Uganda, and northern Kenya south to Kapenguria, Fort Hall (Murango), and Wajir. Intergrades with *microrhynchus* north of Thika, Kenya.

Melaenornis microrhynchus burae (Traylor)

Bradornis microrhynchus burae Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** p. 522—Bura, Tana River, Kenya; altitude 600 feet.

Chisimaio at the mouth of the Juba River, Somalia, and eastern Kenya from Garba Tula to Garissa and south to Ijara and Lali.

Melaenornis microrhynchus taruensis (van Someren)

Bradornis taruensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 104—Campi (= Kampi) ya Bibi, Kenya.

Southeastern Kenya, from Mbuyuni to Voi and Taru. Intergrades with *microrhynchus* at Simba.

Melaenornis microrhynchus microrhynchus (Reichenow)

Bradyornis microrhyncha Reichenow, 1887, Journ. Ornith., **35,** p. 62—Irangi (= Kondoa Irangi) district, Tanganyika.

[1] Spelled "MAREQUENSIS" on plate, "MARIQUENSIS" in text, "Mariquensis" in index.—M. A. T., Jr.

Bradornis griseus ukamba van Someren, 1932, Novit. Zool., **37,** p. 293—Kiu, Kenya.

Southwestern Kenya north to Kisumu and Thika, and Tanzania east to the Pare Mountains and south to Dodoma, Iringa, Lake Nyasa, and southern Lake Tanganyika. Intergrades with *neumanni* north of Thika and with *taruensis* at Simba, Kenya.

MELAENORNIS CHOCOLATINUS[1]

Melaenornis chocolatinus chocolatinus (Rüppell)

Muscicapa chocolatina Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 107—Simen (= Semien), Abyssinia.

High plateau of southern Eritrea and Ethiopia, except for the range of *reichenowi*.

Melaenornis chocolatinus reichenowi (Neumann)

Muscicapa reichenowi Neumann, 1902, Ornith. Monatsber., **10,** p. 10—Budda, Gimirra, southern Abyssinia.

Southwestern slopes of the Ethiopian plateau on the upper Baro and Gilo Rivers.

MELAENORNIS FISCHERI

Melaenornis fischeri fischeri (Reichenow)

Dioptrornis Fischeri Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 53—Mt. Meru, Tanganyika.

Highlands of southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania except for the Usambara Mountains.

Melaenornis fischeri nyikensis (Shelley)

Muscicapa nyikensis Shelley, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 35—Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland; altitude 6,000–7,000 feet.

Dioptrornis trothae Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 5—Rungwe, Tanganyika.[2]

Dioptrornis uhehensis Reichenow, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 162—Uhehe, Tanganyika.

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[1] *M. chocolatinus, fischeri,* and *brunneus* form a superspecies, and are sometimes included in one species.— M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *Dioptrornis brothae* of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 211.— M. A. T., Jr.

Highlands of Tanzania north to the Crater Highlands, the Mafinga Mountains of Zambia, and Malawi from the Nyika Plateau south to Mt. Dedza.

Melaenornis fischeri semicinctus (Hartert)

Dioptrornis semicinctus Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 4—Kabakaba, eastern Congo Free State.

Highlands west of Lake Albert, Zaire.

Melaenornis fischeri toruensis (Hartert)

Muscicapa toruensis Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., **7,** p. 37—Fort Gerry (= Fort Portal), Toru (= Toro), Uganda.

Dioptrornis kiwuensis Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 830—Lake Kivu, Congo.

Ruwenzori south to the highlands northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Zaire.

Melaenornis fischeri ufipae (Moreau)

Dioptrornis fischeri ufipae Moreau, 1942, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **62,** p. 41—Mbisi Forest, Sumbawanga, Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanganyika; altitude 8,000 feet.

The Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanzania, and the Marungu Plateau, southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

MELAENORNIS BRUNNEUS

Melaenornis brunneus brunneus (Cabanis)

Dioptrornis brunnea Cabanis, 1886, Journ. Ornith., **34,** pl. 1, fig. 1, and *Bradyornis (Dioptrornis) brunnea* Cabanis, 1887, Journ. Ornith., **35,** p. 92—Angola = Pungo Andongo, Malanje, Angola.

Along the lower Cuanza River, Angola.

Melaenornis brunneus bailunduensis (Neumann)

Dioptrornis brunneus bailunduensis Neumann, 1929, Ornith. Monatsber., **37,** p. 177—Chipepe, Bailunduland, Cuanza Sul, Angola.

Highlands of western Angola, from southern Cuanza Sul to northern Huila.

MELAENORNIS EDOLIOIDES[1]

Melaenornis edolioides edolioides (Swainson)

Melasoma edolioides Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa,

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[1] *M. edolioides, pammelaina,* and *ardesiacus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

1 (Jardine, Naturalist's Library, **17,** Ornith., **7**), p. 257, pl. 29—Senegal.

Savannas from Senegal and Sierra Leone east to Cameroon, where it intergrades with *lugubris.*

Melaenornis edolioides lugubris (Müller)[1]

Muscicapa lugubris J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia, [**1**], Heft 4, p. 28—Abyssinia. Type from Kolla, *fide* J. W. von Müller, 1853, Beitr. Ornith. Afrikas, pl. 2.

Melaenornis lugubris ugandae von Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 104—Sezibwa River, Uganda.

Eastern Cameroon east to western Ethiopia and south to northwestern Zaire, Uganda, western Kenya, and Mwanza, Tanzania.

Melaenornis edolioides schistaceus Sharpe

Melaenornis schistacea Sharpe, 1895, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 481—Daro Mountains, western Somaliland (= Ethiopia); altitude 8,000 feet.

Eritrea and eastern Ethiopia to Moyale, Kenya.

MELAENORNIS PAMMELAINA

Melaenornis pammelaina pammelaina (Stanley)

Sylvia pammelaina Stanley, 1814, in Salt, Voyage Abyssinia, App., p. 59—no locality; probably from Mozambique, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 410; restricted to Mozambique town by Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 142.

Bradyornis ater Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 105—"Caffraria inferiori et superiori." Type from Durban, Natal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19 A,** no. 1, p. 62.

Melanopepla tropicalis Cabanis, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 241—Ukamba, Kenya. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Ikanga, Ukamba, Kenya, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 410.

Melaenornis pammelaina poliogyna Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 145—Fort Jameson (= Chipata), Zambia.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Manyema district, Zaire, south through Malawi and Mozambique and adjoining Zambia, Zimbabwe

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[1] This is *Melaenornis pammelaena* of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 208.—M. A. T., Jr.

(Rhodesia), and Transvaal to Natal and eastern Cape Province.

Melaenornis pammelaina diabolicus (Sharpe)
Bradyornis diabolicus Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3,** p. 314—Elephant Vley, Ovamboland.
Savannas of southern Zaire south through Angola and Zambia to northern South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and northern and western Transvaal.

MELAENORNIS ARDESIACUS

Melaenornis ardesiacus Berlioz
Meloenornis [sic] *ardesiaca* Berlioz, 1936, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris, sér. 2, **8,** p. 329—Mbwahi, Kivu, Belgian Congo; altitude about 2,000 meters.
Mountains from west of Lake Edward to northwest of Lake Tanganyika, altitude 5,000 to 7,000 feet; Impenetrable Forest, Kigezi, southwestern Uganda.

MELAENORNIS ANNAMARULAE

Melaenornis annamarulae Forbes-Watson
Melaenornis annamarulae Forbes-Watson, 1970, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **90,** p. 146—Grassfield, Mt. Nimba, Liberia, lat. 7° 30′ N., long. 8° 35′ W.; altitude ca. 550 meters.
Known only from the type locality.[1]

MELAENORNIS OCREATUS

Melaenornis ocreatus kelsalli (Bannerman)
Fraseria ocreata kelsalli Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 68—York Pass, Sierra Leone.
Forests of Sierra Leone.

Melaenornis ocreatus prosphorus (Oberholser)
Fraseria prosphora Oberholser, 1899, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **22,** p. 37—Mount Coffee, Liberia.
Forests from Liberia to Ghana.

Melaenornis ocreatus ocreatus (Strickland)
Tephrodornis ocreatus Strickland, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 102—Fernando Po.

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[1] Forbes-Watson, pp. 147–148, considers this species a link between *Melaenornis* and *"Fraseria" ocreata* and *cinerascens*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Lower Guinea forests from Nigeria to Zaire, western Uganda, and northern Angola; Fernando Po.

MELAENORNIS CINERASCENS

Melaenornis cinerascens (Hartlaub)

Fraseria cinerascens Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 102—Ashanti, Gold Coast.

Fraseria cinerascens guineae Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42**, p. 69—Gunnal, Portuguese Guinea.

Forests from Guinea-Bissau to Cabinda and Kasai, Zaire.

MELAENORNIS SILENS

Melaenornis silens silens (Shaw)

Lanius silens Shaw, 1809, General Zool., **7**, pt. 2, p. 330; based on "Pie-grieche silencieuse" of Levaillant, 1799, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **2**, p. 75, pl. 74, figs. 1–2—forests of Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.

Bradyornis leucomelas Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7**, p. 106—"Caffraria superiori." Type from between Vaal River and Moori River, Transvaal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19 A**, no. 1, p. 62; restricted to Mohapoani (= Sandspoort), Rustenburg district, western Transvaal, by Lawson, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82**, p. 137.

Southern Cape Province to Natal, southern Mozambique, and the Transvaal highveld.

Melaenornis silens lawsoni Clancey

Melaenornis silens lawsoni Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, p. 509—Kuruman, northern Cape Province.

Northern Cape Province, northwestern Orange Free State, dry western Transvaal, and southern Botswana. The isolated colony at Sandwich Harbour (= Sandfisch Bay) and birds from the Pro-Namib, South West Africa (Namibia), probably belong here.

GENUS **RHINOMYIAS** SHARPE

Rhinomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4**, p. 367. Type, by subsequent designation (Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, p. 2), *Alcippe pectoralis* Salvadori = *Rhi-*

nomyias umbratilis (Strickland), *fide* Stone, 1902, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **54,** p. 686.

Addoeca Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 93. Type, by original designation, *Microeca addita* Hartert.

Olcyornis Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **7,** p. 137. Type, by original designation, *Cyornis olivacea* Hume.

Vauriella Wolters, 1980, Vogelarten Erde, 6. Lief., p. 416. Type, by original designation, *Rhinomyias insignis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1895.

cf. Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, 36 pp. (revision).

Rand and Rabor, 1960, Fieldiana, Zool., **35,** pp. 431–433 (Philippine races of *ruficauda*).

RHINOMYIAS ADDITA

Rhinomyias addita (Hartert)

Microeca addita Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., **7,** p. 234—Mt. Mada, western Buru.

Moluccas: Buru.

RHINOMYIAS OSCILLANS

Rhinomyias oscillans oscillans (Hartert)

Microeca oscillans Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 170—Flores.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Rhinomyias oscillans stresemanni (Siebers)

Microeca stresemanni Siebers, 1928, Treubia, **10,** p. 399—Mao Marru, eastern Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

RHINOMYIAS BRUNNEATA

Rhinomyias brunneata brunneata (Slater)

Siphia brunneata Slater, 1897, Ibis, p. 175—Kuatun (= Kuant'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).

Rhinomyias tardus Robinson and Kloss, 1915, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **6,** p. 29—Genting Bidai, Selangor-Pahang boundary, Malaya; altitude, 2,300 feet.

Breeds in southeastern China in southern Kiangsu, Chekiang, northwestern Fukien, and northern Kwangtung west to Lu-shan in Kiangsi and the Yao Mountains in Kwangsi. Migrants have been collected in Thailand, Malaya, and the Strait of Malacca.

Rhinomyias brunneata nicobarica Richmond

Rhinomyias nicobarica Richmond, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25,** p. 295—Pulo Kunyi, Great Nicobar.

Presumably breeds in southern China (Kwangsi?), west of *brunneata.* Winters on Great and Little Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal.

RHINOMYIAS OLIVACEA

Rhinomyias olivacea olivacea (Hume)

Cyornis olivacea Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5,** p. 338—extreme southern portion of Tenasserim.

Hyloterpe brunneicauda Voderman, 1891, Nat. Tijdschr. Nederlandsch-Indie, **50,** p. 460—Billiton.[1]

Rhinomyias pectoralis baliensis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 549—Bali.

Rhinomyias olivacea javaensis Neumann, 1941, Zool. Mededeelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, p. 111—Indramajoe (= Indramayu), western Java.

Extreme southern Tenasserim, Burma, and peninsular Thailand (but no records for Malaya), Sumatra, Belitung, Java, Bali, North Natunas, and northern Borneo.[2]

Rhinomyias olivacea perolivacea Chasen and Kloss

Rhinomyias olivacea perolivacea Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. Ornith., Ergänzungsband II, p. 113—Balambangan Island, northern Borneo.

Balambangan and Bangi Islands off northern Borneo. Not seen; probably not separable from nominate *olivacea.*

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[1] Although Voderman attributes this name to Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 210, Salvadori's name was applied to a whistler on Sumatra, *Pachycephala cinerea butaloides,* not a jungle flycatcher.—G. E. W.

[2] Cheng, 1976, Distr. List Chinese Birds, p. 786, erroneously includes southern and western Yunnan in the range of this species on the basis of *Anthipes laurentei* La Touche (= *Niltava poliogenys laurentei*).—G. E. W.

RHINOMYIAS UMBRATILIS

Rhinomyias umbratilis (Strickland)

Trichostoma umbratile Strickland, 1849, in Jardine (ed.), Contrib. Ornith., p. 126, pl. 35—Borneo.

Alcippe pectoralis Salvadori, 1868, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, **3,** p. 530—Borneo.

Muscicapa infuscata "Müller" Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 165—Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Cyornis albo-olivacea Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5,** p. 488—neighborhood of Malacca.

Rhinomyias umbratilis richmondi Stone, 1902, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **54,** p. 686—Mansalar (= Musala) Island, west coast of Sumatra.

Rhinomyias umbratilis eclipsis Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60** (7), p. 12—Tanamasa Island, Batu Islands.

Malay Peninsula south of Trang, Thailand, Sumatra and at least some of its surrounding islands (Tanamasa, Musala, Lingga), Belitung, Karimata, North Natunas, and the lowlands of Borneo.

RHINOMYIAS RUFICAUDA

Rhinomyias ruficauda samarensis (Steere)

Hypothymis Samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition, Philippines, p. 16—Samar, Leyte; restricted to Samar by Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, p. 24.

Rhinomyias ruficauda mindanensis Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36,** p. 439—Pantar, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: Samar, Leyte, eastern Mindanao.

Rhinomyias ruficauda boholensis Rand and Rabor

Rhinomyias ruficauda boholensis Rand and Rabor, 1957, Fieldiana, Zool., **42,** p. 14—Cantaub, Sierra Bullones, Bohol, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: Bohol.

Rhinomyias ruficauda zamboanga Rand and Rabor

Rhinomyias ruficauda zamboanga Rand and Rabor, 1957, Fieldiana, Zool., **42,** p. 15—Diway, Dabiak, Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: southwestern Mindanao.

Rhinomyias ruficauda ruficauda (Sharpe)
Setaria ruficauda Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1**, p. 327—Isabella de Basilan.
Rhinomyias ruficauda basilanica Hachisuka, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52**, p. 110—Basilan.
Philippines: Basilan.

Rhinomyias ruficauda ocularis Bourns and Worcester
Rhynomyias [sic] *occularis* [sic] Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, p. 28—Sulu, Tawitawi; restricted to Sulu Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, by Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 221, p. 462.
Philippines: Sulu Archipelago.

Rhinomyias ruficauda ruficrissa Sharpe
Rhinomyias ruficrissa Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 441—Kinabalu, northern Borneo.
Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Rhinomyias ruficauda isola Hachisuka
Rhinomyias ruficauda isola Hachisuka, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52**, p. 110—Mt. Dulit, Borneo.
Other mountains in Borneo: Kelabit Uplands, Kalulong, Dulit, Usun Apau Plateau, Batu Tibang, Penrissen, Liang Kubung.

RHINOMYIAS COLONUS[1]

Rhinomyias colonus colonus Hartert
Rhinomyias colonus Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5**, p. 131—Sula Mangoli (= Mangole, Sula).
Sula Archipelago.

Rhinomyias colonus pelingensis Vaurie
Rhinomyias colonus pelingensis Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, p. 27—Peling (= Peleng) Island.
Peleng Island, Banggai Archipelago.

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[1] *Rhinomyias* is a feminine noun of Greek origin, but *colonus* (a colonist) and *subsolanus* (an alternative form of Solanus, substantive name for the East Wind) are masculine nouns in apposition rather than adjectives.—G. E. W.

Rhinomyias colonus subsolanus Meise

Rhinomyias colonus subsolanus Meise, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., **40,** p. 80—Tonkean, eastern Celebes, possibly from Banggai.

Known only from the type, in the Dresden Museum.

RHINOMYIAS GULARIS[1]

Rhinomyias gularis gularis Sharpe

Rhinomyias gularis Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 385—Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mountains of northern Borneo (Kinabalu to Mulu and Tama Abo Range).

Rhinomyias gularis albigularis Bourns and Worcester

Rhinomyias albigularis Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1,** p. 27—Negros, Guimaras, Philippine Islands. Cotypes from Bais, Negros, *fide* Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, p. 29; Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 221, p. 462.

Philippines: Negros, Guimaras.

RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS

Rhinomyias insignis Ogilvie-Grant

Rhinomyias insignis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 40—mountains of Lepanto, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. Cotypes from Mt. Data, *fide* Vaurie, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1570, p. 29.

Philippines: northern Luzon.

RHINOMYIAS GOODFELLOWI

Rhinomyias goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant

Rhinomyias goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 17—Mt. Apo, southeastern Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 8,000 feet.

Philippines: Mindanao.

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[1] *R. gularis, insignis,* and *goodfellowi* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Genus **MUSCICAPA** Brisson[1]

Muscicapa Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **1,** p. 32; **2,** p. 357, pl. 5, fig. 3. Type, by tautonomy, *Muscicapa* = *Motacilla striata* Pallas.

Butalis Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa grisola* Linnaeus = *Motacilla striata* Pallas.

Hemichelidon Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 32. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds. Brit. Mus., p. 53), *Hemichelidon fuliginosa* Hodgson = *Muscicapa sibirica cacabata* Penard.

Stoporala [sic] Blyth, 1847, Journ Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 125; corrected to *Stoparola* by Blyth, 1849, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., p. 174. Type, by original designation, *Stoparola melanops* = *Muscicapa melanops* Vigors, 1832 = *Muscicapa thalassina* Swainson, 1838.

Alseonax Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum. pt. 1, p. 52. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 52), *Muscicapa undulata* Vieillot = *Butalis adusta* Boie.

Eumyias Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 53. Type, by monotypy, *Eumyias indigo* Cabanis = *Muscicapa indigo* Horsfield.

Glaucomyias Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 53, note. New name for *Stoparola* Blyth, 1849, preoccupied by *Stoparola* Blyth, 1836 = *Ficedula*.

Artomyias J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 103. Type, by monotypy, *Artomyias fuliginosa* J. and E. Verreaux = *Butalis infuscatus* Cassin.

Hypodes Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 52. Type, by original designation, *Eopsaltria cinerea* Cassin.

Pedilorhynchus Reichenow, 1892, Journ. Ornith., **40,** pp. 34, 132. Type, by original designation, *Pedilorhynchus stuhlmanni* Reichenow.

Myopornis Reichenow, 1901, Journ. Ornith., **49,** p. 285. Type, by original designation, *Bradyornis boehmi* Reichenow.

Cichlomyia Oberholser, 1905 (July), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,

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[1] *Muscicapa modesta* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 96—Gabon, is indeterminable.—M. A. T., Jr.

28, p. 908. Type, by original designation, *Butalis caerulescens* Hartlaub.

Arizelomyia Oberholser 1905 (July), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28,** p. 910. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa latirostris* Raffles = *Muscicapa dauurica* Pallas.

Apatema Reichenow, 1905 (October), Vögel Afrikas, **3,** p. 523. Type, by monotypy, *Parisoma olivascens* Cassin.

cf. Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1940, Ibis, pp. 326–328, 518 (*adusta*).

Wolters, 1950, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, **2,** pp. 34–39 (genus).

Deignan, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 340–344 (*dauurica williamsoni*).

Lawson, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** pp. 4–7 (*adusta*).

Keith and Twomey, 1968, Ibis, **110,** pp. 542–543 (*lendu*).

Amadon and duPont, 1970, Nemouria, no. 1, pp. 9–12 (*dauurica*).

Eisentraut, 1973, Bonner Zool. Monogr., **3,** pp. 202–204 (*adusta*).

Chapin, R. T., 1978, Rev. Zool. Afr., **92,** pp. 827–829 (*lendu*).

Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 148–153 (*dauurica*).

Wells, 1983, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **103,** pp. 113–114 (*muttui*).

MUSCICAPA STRIATA[1]

Muscicapa striata striata (Pallas)

Motacilla striata Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3—Holland.

Muscicapa grisola papamoscas Floericke, 1926, Mitt. Vogelwelt, **25,** p. 74—Espinho, Portugal.

Europe, North Africa, and western Siberia from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, and northern Russia east across the Urals to the Irtysh River (where intergrading with *neumanni*), south to the Mediterranean (except the Balearic Islands, Corsica, and Sardinia), Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia north of the Atlas, the Balkans (where intergrading with *neumanni*), the Black Sea coast (except the Crimea), south to the

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[1] *M. striata* and *gambagae* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Turgay region of Siberia. Migrates to Africa south to Cape Province.

Muscicapa striata balearica Jordans

Muscicapa striata balearica Jordans, 1913, Falco, **9,** p. 43—Balearics. Type from Mallorca, *fide* Jordans, 1914, Falco, **10,** Sonderheft, p. 38.

Muscicapa striata berliozi Dunajewski, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 148—El Kantara, Algeria.

Balearic Islands. Migrates to the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and South West Africa (Namibia).

Muscicapa striata tyrrhenica Schiebel

Muscicapa striata tyrrhenica Schiebel, 1910, Ornith. Jahrb., **21,** p. 102—Corsica.

Corsica and Sardinia. Migration not recorded with certainty.

Muscicapa striata inexpectata Dementiev

Muscicapa striata inexpectata Dementiev, 1932, Alauda, **4,** p. 8—Tamak, Crimea.

Crimea.

Muscicapa striata neumanni Poche

Muscicapa grisola sibirica Neumann, 1900, Journ. Ornith., **48,** p. 259—Loita Mountains, northwestern Masailand, Tanganyika.

Muscicapa grisola neumanni Poche 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., **12,** p. 26. New name for *Muscicapa grisola sibirica* Neumann, 1900, preoccupied by *Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin, 1789.

Siberia, east of nominate *striata*, southeast to western Transbaikalia and south to central Altai and adjacent Sinkiang, China; also eastern Mediterranean (Crete, Cyprus, Turkey) and east to the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, and northern Iran south to Luristan in the Zagros Mountains; intergrading with *sarudnyi* farther east. Migrates to eastern Africa at least as far south as Tanzania; on passage in Pakistan.

Muscicapa striata sarudnyi Snigirewski

Butalis grisola L. var. *pallida* Zarudny, 1903, Zapiski Imp. Russk. Geogr. Obshcht., **36,** pt. 2, p. 363—eastern Persia and Transcaspia (Tedzhen).

Muscicapa striata sarudnyi Snigirewski, 1928, Journ. Ornith., **76,** p. 595. New name for *Butalis grisola* L. var. *pallida* Zarudny, 1903, preoccupied by *Muscicapa pallida* J. W. von Müller, 1851.

Eastern Iran (Khorasan and Persian Baluchistan), Transcaspia, northwestern and northern Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan northeast to Kazakhstan and south to the mountains of Pakistan. Winters in southern Iran, southern Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Sind, and possibly eastern Africa; on passage in northwestern India.

Muscicapa striata mongola Portenko

Muscicapa striata mongola Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, **18,** p. 506—source of the Kerulen River, northeastern Mongolia.

Southeastern Altai east through northern Mongolia to Kentei, then north to southeastern Transbaikalia.

MUSCICAPA GAMBAGAE

Muscicapa gambagae (Alexander)

Alseonax gambagae Alexander, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12,** p. 11—Gambaga, Gold Coast.

Muscicapa somaliensis Bannerman, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 20—Waghar (= Wagger) Mountains, British Somaliland.

Alseonax pseudogrisola Lönnberg, 1912, K. Svensk. Vetenskapsakad. Handlingar, Stockholm, **47,** no. 5 (1911), p. 82, pl. 4—Njoro, north of Uaso Nyiro, Kenya.

The semiarid belt from Ghana east to western Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia, and southwestern Arabia from the Hejaz to Aden.

MUSCICAPA GRISEISTICTA

Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe)

Hemichelidon griseisticta Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis, p. 330—near Takoo (= Ta-ku), northern China.

Butalis hypogrammica Wallace, 1862, Ibis, **4,** p. 350—Ceram.

Butalis pallens Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 144—Bering Island.

Muscicapa griseisticta habereri Parrot, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 168—Iturup, southern Kuril Islands.

Breeds in Kamchatka, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, and northeastern Manchuria. Migrates through eastern China, Korea, and Japan to winter in Taiwan, Philippines, Palau Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, and New Guinea. Recorded upper Lena River, Siberia, Bering Island, and western Aleutians.

MUSCICAPA SIBIRICA

Muscicapa sibirica sibirica Gmelin

Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 936; based on "Dun Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 351, note 49, and Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., **2,** p. 390—"circa Lacum Baikal, & in orientali Sibiria ad Camtschatcam usque"; restricted to Lake Baykal by Stuart Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 155.

Muscicapa Fuscedula Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., **1,** p. 462—Dauria and Baykal, Siberia.

Hemichelidon sibirica incerta La Touche, 1925, Handb. Birds Eastern China, **1,** p. 159—Chinkiang (= Chen-chiang) on the lower Yangtze River and Ch'in-huang-tao in northeastern Hopeh.

Hemichelidon sibirica opaca Shulpin, 1928, Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. URSS, **28** (1927), 403—"Station Partisany, der Sutschanschen Schmalspurbahn, Süd-Ussuri-Land."

Eastern Siberia from central Altai east through Baikalia, Mongolia, and Manchuria to Amurland, Ussuriland, Shantar Islands, Sakhalin, Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu), Korea, and occasionally Kamchatka, Kurils, and Bering Island. Winters in southern China, Hainan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Greater Sunda Islands, Anambas and Natuna Islands, and Palawan, Philippines.

Muscicapa sibirica gulmergi (Stuart Baker)

Hemichelidon sibirica gulmergi Stuart Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 155—Gulmerg (= Gulmarg), Kashmir.

Mountains of southern Waziristan and the western Himalayas from eastern Afghanistan (Safed Koh) through Kashmir to Garhwal. Presumably winters at lower altitudes in foothills.

Muscicapa sibirica cacabata Penard

H[*emichelidon*]. *fuliginosa* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 32—Nepal.

Muscicapa sibirica cacabata Penard, 1919, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7,** p. 22. New name for *Hemichelidon* *fuliginosa* Hodgson, 1845, preoccupied by *Muscicapa fuliginosa* Sparrman, 1787, and by *Muscicapa fuliginosa* Gmelin, 1789 (unrecognizable, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 190, note a).

Central and eastern Himalayas from western Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, southeastern Tibet (Yatung), and Bhutan to northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh). Presumably winters at lower altitudes in hills of Assam, Bangladesh, southern Burma, and southern Thailand.

Muscicapa sibirica rothschildi (Stuart Baker)

Hemichelidon sibirica rothschildi Stuart Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 156—Lichiang Range, northwestern Yunnan.

Mountains of western China in southern Tsinghai, southwestern Kansu, southwestern Ch'ang-tu, western Szechwan, and western Yunnan; northern Burma (Adung Valley, Kambaiti). Winters in southern China, Indochina, and the Malay Peninsula.

MUSCICAPA DAUURICA

Muscicapa dauurica dauurica Pallas[1]

Muscicapa Grisola var. *Dauurica* Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., **1,** p. 461—Onon River, Dauria, Siberia.

Muscicapa latirostris Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 312—Sumatra.

Muscicapa Poonensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 85—Dukhun = Deccan, India.

Butalis terricolor Blyth (*ex* Hodgson MS), 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 120—Nepal.

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[1] Although Deignan, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 340–344, recognized highland (*terricolor*) and lowland (*poonensis*) forms in India and one resident (*siamensis*) and two migratory (*latirostris, cinereoalba*) forms in Thailand, most authors have treated the continental populations of the species as monotypic. Color variations may be due to seasonal wear. I can see no reasons under the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature for accepting Hartert's (1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 230) rejection of Pallas' name in favor of *latirostris* Raffles for this species because it was proposed as a variety. Pallas' name has been in wide use in the Russian literature.—G. E. W.

Muscicapa cinereo-alba Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 42, pl. 15—Japan.

Muscicapa latirostris pallasi Portenko, 1950, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, **70,** p. 332—Mana River, Krasnoyarsk region, central Siberia.

Southern and eastern Siberia from the Yenisey valley and Mongolia east to Amurland, southern shore of the sea of Okhotsk, Manchuria, northern Korea, Sakhalin, Japan, and the Kurils; disjunct populations in India in the foothills of the Himalayas from Chamba to Nepal and Bhutan, Vindhya Range and the southern part of the Western Ghats, and in the mountains of southern China (Szechwan and Yunnan).[1] Winters from India east to southern China south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and, rarely, the Philippines.

Muscicapa dauurica williamsoni Deignan

Muscicapa williamsoni Deignan, 1957, Ibis, **99,** p. 343—Khao Phanom Bencha, lat. 8° 15′ N., long. 98° 55′ E., Krabi Province, Thailand.

Known from presumed migrants in southern Burma (Pegu), southern Vietnam (Saigon), southern (Bangkok) and peninsular Thailand, Malaya (Penang, Pahang, Selangor, Malacca), Sumatra (Deli, Medan district, Siberut Island), and Sarawak; actual breeding area remains to be demonstrated.[2]

Muscicapa dauurica siamensis (Gyldenstolpe)

Alseonax siamensis Gyldenstolpe, 1916, Ornith. Monatsber., **24,** p. 27—Bang Hue Pong (= Sathani Pang Hua Phong, Lampang Province, Thailand).

Northern plateau of Thailand (Chiang Mai and Lampang Provinces) and Vietnam (Dran). Similar but not identical birds have been observed breeding on Doi Inthanon (Thanon Thong Chai Range) and have been collected at Huai Mai Sanan in northern Thailand and in Moulmein district and approaches to Mt. Mulayit in northern Tenasserim, Burma (Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 150–152).

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[1] Birds breeding in Szechwan appear closest to *dauurica* but Yunnan specimens, which are very worn, may turn out to be closer to *siamensis*.—G. E. W.

[2] For discussions of the status of *williamsoni* see Wells, 1977, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **97,** pp. 82–87, and 1982, **102,** pp. 148–153.—G. E. W.

Muscicapa dauurica randi Amadon and duPont

Muscicapa latirostris randi Amadon and duPont, 1970, Nemouria, no. 1, p. 10—Dalton Pass, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, Philippine Islands; altitude 3,500 feet.

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Negros.

Muscicapa dauurica umbrosa Wells

Muscicapa latirostris umbrosa Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** p. 149—Quoin Hill cocoa research station, Tawau district, Sabah, Malaysia; altitude 230 meters.

Sabah, Malaysia. Cf. Wells, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** pp. 125–127.

Muscicapa dauurica segregata (Siebers)

Alseonax latirostris segregata Siebers, 1928, Treubia, **10,** p. 400—Karoni (= Karuni), Laora, western Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

MUSCICAPA RUFICAUDA[1]

Muscicapa ruficauda Swainson

Muscicapa ruficauda Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 251—India; restricted to Kashmir by Stuart Baker, 1921, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **27,** p. 706.

Turkistan (eastern Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan), northeastern Afghanistan, Safed Koh in Afghanistan, and Himalayas east to central Nepal. Winters in the hills of southwestern India (northern Kanara to Kerala); vagrant in Assam and Chittagong, Bangladesh.

MUSCICAPA MUTTUI

Muscicapa muttui (Layard)

Butalis Muttui Layard, 1854, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2,

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[1] Swainson's type, in the University Museum, Cambridge, is a molting female *Niltava unicolor* with broken wing tips. However, since Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 457, Swainson's name has been applied to this species. In the interests of nomenclatural stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the plenary powers, has set aside Swainson's type and designated as neotype of *Muscicapa ruficauda* the female specimen "a," from Nellore, India, cited by Sharpe, 1879, p. 457, with International Commission Name Number 2879, Opin. 1267, 1984, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., **41,** p. 15. Cf. p. 363, note 1, below.—G. E. W.

13, p. 127—Point Pedro, Ceylon.

Cyornis Mandellii Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, **2,** p. 510—Sikkim.

Alseonax flavipes Layard, 1875, Stray Feathers, **3,** p. 367—8 miles from Trincomalee, Ceylon.

Muscicapa (Alseonax) muttui stötzneri Weigold, 1922, Ornith. Monatsber., **30,** p. 63—Kuan-hsien, near Ch'eng-tu, central Szechwan.

Alseonax muttui khosrovi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 14—Aijal, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Status in many localities uncertain: Sikkim (no recent records); Assam (breeds in Khasi and Cachar Hills, recorded Garo, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo Hills); Burma (recorded northern and central Burma, southern Shan States, Tenasserim); northwestern Thailand (Thanon Thing Chai Range); southern China (breeds western Szechwan, Kwangsi, recorded southern Yunnan). Winters in southwestern India (Mysore to Kerala) and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

MUSCICAPA FERRUGINEA

Muscicapa ferruginea (Hodgson)

H[*emichelidon*]. *ferruginea* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 32—Nepal.

Butalis rufescens Blyth (*ex* Jerdon MS), 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 120—southern India.

Hemichelidon rufilata Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 57—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

Hemichelidon cinereiceps Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 441—Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Hemichelidon ferruginea russata Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 13—Kohima, Naga Hills, Nagaland, India.

Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeastern Tibet to northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh), Assam south to the Mizo Hills, Mizoram, possibly northern Burma, southwestern China (northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, southern Shensi, and southwestern Kansu), and Taiwan. Winters in the Himalayan foothills, Burma, southeastern China (southeastern Yunnan, coastal Kwangtung, Fukien, Hainan), Thailand, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Philippine Islands (Mindoro and Palawan).

MUSCICAPA SORDIDA

Muscicapa sordida (Walden)

Glaucomyias sordida Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5,** p. 218—Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

MUSCICAPA THALASSINA[1]

Muscicapa thalassina thalassina Swainson

Muscicapa melanops Vigors, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 (1830–31), p. 171—Himalayas; restricted to Sikkim by Stuart Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **2,** p. 239.

Muscicapa thalassina Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 252—India. New name for *Muscicapa melanops* Vigors, 1832, preoccupied by *Musicapa melanops* Vieillot, 1818.

Himalayas from the Indus valley and Kashmir east to the mountains of western and southern China (Szechwan, Hupeh, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung) and south to Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, northern Tenasserim, Burma, northern Thailand, and Indochina. Winters in peninsular India and in lower hills farther east.

Muscicapa thalassina thalassoides Cabanis

Muscicapa thalassina Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 320—Sumatra.

G[*laucomyias*]. *thalassoides* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heinianum, pt. 1, p. 53, note. New name for *Muscicapa thalassina* Bonaparte, 1850, preoccupied by *Muscicapa thalassina* Swainson, 1838.

Peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo (rare).

MUSCICAPA PANAYENSIS

Muscicapa panayensis nigrimentalis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Stoparola nigrimentalis Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **3,** p. 50—northern Luzon.

Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro.

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[1] *M. thalassina* and *panayensis* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Muscicapa panayensis panayensis (Sharpe)
Eumyias panayensis Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 326—Panay.
Philippines: Negros, Panay.

Muscicapa panayensis nigriloris (Hartert)
Stoparola panayensis nigriloris Hartert, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 80—Mt. Apo, Mindanao.
Philippines: Mindanao.

Muscicapa panayensis septentrionalis (Büttikofer)
Stoparola septentrionalis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 169—northern Celebes.
Mountains of northern and central Celebes.

Muscicapa panayensis meridionalis (Büttikofer)
Stoparola meridionalis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 170—southern Celebes.
Mountains of southern Celebes (Lompobatang).

Muscicapa panayensis obiensis (Hartert)
Stoparola panayensis obiensis Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **31,** p. 2—Obi Major.
Northern Moluccas: Obi.

Muscicapa panayensis harterti (van Oort)
Stoparola harterti van Oort, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., **34,** p. 64—western Ceram.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

MUSCICAPA ALBICAUDATA

Muscicapa albicaudata Jerdon
Muscicapa albi-caudata Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 16—Neilgherries (= Nilghiris).
The mountains of southwestern peninsular India from the southern Western Ghats in Mysore to the Ashambu Hills in southern Kerala.

MUSCICAPA INDIGO

Muscicapa indigo ruficrissa (Salvadori)
Stoparola ruficrissa Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 202—Mt. Singalan (= Singgalang), Sumatra.
Sumatra.

Muscicapa indigo indigo Horsfield

Muscicapa Indigo Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 146—Nil-nilan, Java.

Java.

Muscicapa indigo cerviniventris (Sharpe)

Stoparola cerviniventris Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 444—Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Muscicapa indigo delicata Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 167. New name for *Stoparola cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1887, preoccupied by *Digenea cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1879 = *Ficedula tricolor cerviniventris.*

Muscicapa indigo ferrugineiventris Wolters, 1950, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, p. 39. New name for *Stoparola cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1887.

Borneo.

MUSCICAPA INFUSCATA[1]

Muscicapa infuscata (Cassin)

Artomyias fuliginosa J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 104—Gabon. Preoccupied by *Muscicapa fuliginosa* Sparrman, 1787.

Butalis infuscatus Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 326—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Artomyias fuliginosa minuscula Grote, 1922, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 58—Beni, Semliki valley, Belgian Congo.

Artomyias fuliginosa chapini Vaurie, 1951, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **71,** p. 37—Oguta, southern Nigeria.

Forests from southern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and northwestern Zambia, and east through Zaire to southwestern Sudan, Uganda, and islands at the south end of Lake Victoria.

MUSCICAPA USSHERI

Muscicapa ussheri (Sharpe)

Artomyias ussheri Sharpe, 1871, Ibis, p. 416—Abrobonko, Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

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[1] *M. infuscata* and *ussheri* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Forests from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to Nigeria.

MUSCICAPA BOEHMI[1]

Muscicapa boehmi (Reichenow)

Bradyornis Böhmi Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 253—Kakoma, Tanganyika.

Bradyornis sharpii Barbosa du Bocage, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **3,** p. 43—Galanga, Angola.

The plateau of Angola east through Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Zambia to western Tanzania, western Malawi, and adjacent Mozambique.[2]

MUSCICAPA AQUATICA

Muscicapa aquatica aquatica Heuglin

Muscicapa aquatica Heuglin, 1864, Journ. Ornith., **12,** p. 256—Wau River (= Nahr Waw), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Semiarid and savanna zones from Senegal to the Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan; always in reeds or papyrus by water.

Muscicapa aquatica infulata Hartlaub

Muscicapa infulata Hartlaub, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1880), p. 626—central Africa, between lat. 5° and 2° N. and long. 31° and 32° E., probably = Wadelai, Uganda, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 400.

Alseonax infulatus ruandae Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 36—Bufundi, Lake Bunyonyi, Kigezi district, British Ruanda (= Uganda).

Alseonax infulatus ngomae Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 36—Ngoma (= Goma), Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

From Lake No, Sudan, south through eastern Zaire, Uganda, western Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania to northeastern Zambia and Langenburg, on Lake Nyasa, Tanzania.

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[1] Omitted by Sharpe, who confused it with *Parisoma boehmi* Reichenow, 1882, to which the *Myopornis böhmi* of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 243, refers.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Clancey, 1975, Durban Mus. Novit., **10,** p. 208, recognizes two subspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Muscicapa aquatica lualabae (Chapin)

Alseonax infulatus lualabae J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 10—Kiyuyu, Lualaba River, Belgian Congo.

Swamps along the Lualaba River, Katanga (= Shaba), and at Kasenga on the Luapula River, Zaire.

Muscicapa aquatica grimwoodi Chapin

Muscicapa aquatica grimwoodi J. P. Chapin, 1952, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **72,** p. 22—Suye Lake, lat. 14° 25′ S., long. 27° 35′ E., Northern Rhodesia.

Lukanga Swamp, central Zambia.

MUSCICAPA OLIVASCENS

Muscicapa olivascens (Cassin)[1]

Parisoma olivascens Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 52—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Bradornis sylvia Reichenow, 1909, Ornith. Monatsber., **17,** p. 42—Rio Campo, Cameroon.

Locally in forests from Liberia and Ivory Coast east through Cameroon and Gabon to eastern Zaire, and south to Kivu and Kasai.[2]

MUSCICAPA LENDU

Muscicapa lendu lendu (Chapin)

Alseonax lendu J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 11—Djugu, Lendu Plateau, eastern Ituri district, Belgian Congo; altitude 5,500 feet.

Locally in forests of eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to the Kivu district, the Impenetrable Forest, Uganda, and the Kakamega Forest, Kenya.

Muscicapa lendu itombwensis Prigogine

Muscicapa lendu itombwensis Prigogine, 1957, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **55,** p. 406—Ibachilo, lat. 3° 45′ S., long. 28° 28′ E.,

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[1] Placed in *Lioptilus* in Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 239 (Check-list Birds World, 1964, **10,** p. 413).—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Birds from Liberia to Ghana are probably separable.—M. A. T., Jr.

Itombwe Mountains, northwest of Lake Tanganyika; altitude 1,750 meters.

Known only from the Itombwe Mountains, Zaire.

MUSCICAPA ADUSTA

Muscicapa adusta poensis (Alexander)

Alseonax poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 17—Bakaki (= Bacake) and Moka (= Moca), Fernando Po.

Alseonax poensis Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 46—Fernando Po.

Montane forest of Fernando Po.

Muscicapa adusta kumboensis (Bannerman)

Alseonax obscura Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 43—Mann's Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.

Alseonax murinus kumboensis Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 131—Kumbo, Cameroon Highlands; altitude 5,000–6,000 feet.

Muscicapa adusta sjöstedti Grote, 1936, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **2,** p. 375. New name for *Alseonax obscura* Sjöstedt, 1893, preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* C. L. Brehm, 1823.

Montane forest of western Cameroon from Mt. Cameroon to the Banso Highlands.

Muscicapa adusta okuensis (Bates)

Alseonax minimus okuensis Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 90—Oku, west of Kumbo, Cameroon; altitude 6,000–6,500 feet.

Montane forest of Oku, Cameroon.

Muscicapa adusta albiventris (Reichenow)

Alseonax murinus albiventris Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., **18,** p. 95—Ngendero (= Genderu) Mountains, Cameroon.

Highlands of western Cameroon from Dschang to Tibati and the Genderu Mountains.

Muscicapa adusta grotei (Reichenow)

Alseonax murina grotei Reichenow, 1921, Journ. Ornith., **69,** p. 264—Bozoum, eastern Cameroon (= western Ubangi-Shari).

Area of the type locality in western Central African Republic and adjoining eastern Cameroon.

Muscicapa adusta minima Heuglin

Muscicapa minima Heuglin, 1862, Journ. Ornith., **10,** p. 301—central Abyssinia. Type from Gondar, *fide* Neumann, 1905, Journ. Ornith., **53,** p. 207.

Alseonax murinus djamdjamensis Neumann, 1905, Journ. Ornith., **53,** p. 206—Gerbidjo, Djamdjam district, southern Abyssinia; altitude ca. 2,800 meters.

Muscicapa (Alseonax) minima neumanniana Grote, 1924, Journ. Ornith., **72,** p. 514, note 1—Omo region, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Muscicapa adusta marsabit (van Someren)

Alseonax minimus marsabit van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 193—Marsabit, Kenya.

Mountains of northern Kenya from Moyale and Marsabit to Laikipia, Kapenguria, and Mt. Elgon, and eastern Uganda. Intergrades extensively with *murina* in the central highlands of Kenya south to Mt. Ng'iro.

Muscicapa adusta murina (Fischer and Reichenow)

Alseonax murina Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Ornith., **32,** p. 54—Mt. Meru, Tanganyika.

Alseonax minimus interpositus van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 194—Molo Forest, Kenya Highlands.

Alseonax minimus chyulu van Someren, 1939, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., **14,** nos. 1–2, p. 71—Chyulu Range, Kenya.

Southern Kenya from about Naivasha to the Chyulu Range and the mountains of northern Tanzania from Mt. Kilimanjaro west to the Crater Highlands. Intergrades extensively with *marsabit* in the central highlands of Kenya north to Mt. Ng'iro.

Muscicapa adusta roehli (Grote)

Alseonax murinus roehli Grote, 1919, Ornith. Monatsber., **27,** p. 62—Mlalo, Wilhelmstal (= Lushoto), Usambara, Tanganyika.

The Taita Hills of southeastern Kenya and the Pare and Usambara Mountains of northeastern Tanzania, south to the Nguru Mountains and Kilosa, where it intergrades with *fuelleborni.*

Muscicapa adusta pumila (Reichenow)

Alseonax pumila Reichenow, 1892, Journ. Ornith., **40,** pp. 32, 218—Bukoba, Tanganyika.

Alseonax murinus subtilis Grote, 1920, Ornith. Monatsber., **28,** p. 114—Beni, eastern Belgian Congo.

Mountains of southern Sudan, south through western Uganda and eastern Zaire to the west shore of Lake Victoria, Burundi, and the west shore of Lake Tanganyika at Mt. Kabobo, Zaire.

Muscicapa adusta fuelleborni Reichenow

Muscicapa fülleborni Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 122—Rupira, north end of Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.

Highlands of southern and central Tanzania, north to the Uluguru and Ukuguru Mountains; Mt. Nkungwe, east shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Muscicapa adusta subadusta (Shelley)

Alseonax subadusta Shelley, 1897, Ibis, p. 542—Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland; altitude 4,000 feet.

Katanga (= Shaba) and adjoining Kasai, Zaire, northern and eastern Zambia, Malawi, and northwestern Mozambique south to the frontier highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Muscicapa adusta angolensis (Reichenow)

Alseonax angolensis Reichenow, 1903, Vögel Afrikas, **2,** p. 458—Angola.

The Angolan plateau east to northwestern Zambia.

Muscicapa adusta mesica Clancey

Muscicapa adusta mesica Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **6,** no. 28, p. 27—Palm Block, Umvukwes, northern Mashonaland, Rhodesia, ca. lat. 16° 45′ S., long. 31° 0′ E.

Highlands of central and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), north to Tete district, Mozambique, and southeastern Zambia.

Muscicapa adusta fuscula Sundevall

Muscicapa fuscula Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 105—"Caffraria." Type from Durban, Natal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19 A,** no. 1, p. 60.

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Cape Province, and lower Natal. Some winter movement.

Muscicapa adusta adusta (Boie)

Butalis adusta Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 318; based on "L'Ondulé" of Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **4,** p. 18, pl. 156, figs. 1–2, labeled "Le Gobe Mouches Ondulé"—Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.

Cape Province except for the coastal forests of Transkei, upper

Natal, western Swaziland, and the highlands of eastern and northern Transvaal. Winters to southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Mozambique.

MUSCICAPA EPULATA

Muscicapa epulata (Cassin)

Butalis epulatus Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 326—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Alseonax fantisiensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** pp. 127, 131—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Locally in forest from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to the lower Congo River, reappearing in the Uele and Ituri districts, Zaire.

MUSCICAPA SETHSMITHI

Muscicapa sethsmithi (van Someren)

Muscicapa epulata Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 51—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Alseonax flavipes Bates, 1911, Ibis, p. 522; based on *Muscicapa epulata* Cassin, 1859, not *Butalis epulatus* Cassin, 1855.

Pedilorhynchus epulatus seth-smithi van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 96—Budongo Forest, Uganda.

Alseonax flavitarsus Bates, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 100. New name for *Alseonax flavipes* Bates, 1911, preoccupied by *Alseonax flavipes* Legge, 1875.

Alseonax batesi Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1940, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 65. New name for *Alseonax flavipes* Bates, 1911, preoccupied by *Alseonax flavipes* Layard (*sic* = Legge), 1875.

Forests from eastern Nigeria to Gabon, reappearing in Kasai, eastern Zaire, and western Uganda; Fernando Po.

MUSCICAPA COMITATA

Muscicapa comitata aximensis (Sclater)

Pedilorhynchus comitatus aximensis W. L. Sclater, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 45—Axim, Gold Coast.

Forests from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to eastern Nigeria.

Muscicapa comitata camerunensis (Reichenow)

Pedilorhynchus stuhlmanni camerunensis Reichenow, 1892 (April), Journ. Ornith., **40,** p. 183—Buea, Mt. Cameroon.

Vicinity of Mt. Cameroon.

Muscicapa comitata comitata (Cassin)

Butalis comitatus Cassin, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 35—Muni River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Pedilorhynchus stuhlmanni Reichenow, 1892 (January), Journ. Ornith., **40,** pp. 34, 132, pl. 1, fig. 1—Manjonjo, Uganda.

Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and east through Zaire to Uganda and southwestern Sudan.

MUSCICAPA TESSMANNI

Muscicapa tessmanni (Reichenow)

Pedilorhynchus tessmanni Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., **15,** p. 147—Alen, Rio Benito, Spanish Guinea = Equatorial Guinea.

Pedilorhynchus brevirostris Bates, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 28—Assobam, Bumba River, Cameroon.

Locally in forest from Ivory Coast to Cameroon and the lower Congo River, reappearing in the Ituri district, Zaire.

MUSCICAPA CASSINI

Muscicapa cassini Heine

Muscicapa cassini Heine, 1859, Journ. Ornith., **7,** p. 428; based on *Muscicapa* sp. Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 51—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Muscicapa lugens Hartlaub, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 110—Bembe, Angola.

Alseonax melanoptera Jackson, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 89—Toro, Uganda.

Forests from Liberia east to eastern Zaire and western Uganda, and south to northwestern Angola and extreme northern Zambia at Mwinilunga and Mweru.

MUSCICAPA CAERULESCENS

Muscicapa caerulescens nigrorum (Collin and Hartert)

Muscicapa cinerascens Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** pp. 150, 155—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Alseonax cinereus nigrorum Collin and Hartert, 1927, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 52. New name for *Muscicapa cinerascens* Sharpe, 1879, preoccupied by *Muscicapa cinerascens* Spix, 1825.

Southeastern Guinea to Ghana and Togo.

Muscicapa caerulescens brevicauda Ogilvie-Grant

Eopsaltria cinerea Cassin, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **8** (1856), p. 253—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon. Preoccupied by *Muscicapa cinerea* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Gmelin, 1789, and McClelland, 1837.

Muscicapa brevicauda Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 107—upper Congo; altitude 2,000 feet. Type from Ponthierville (= Ubundu), *fide* Bates, 1926, Ibis, p. 584.

Alseonax ituriensis Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., **16,** p. 191—Avakubi, Ituri, Belgian Congo.

Clearings in forest, from southeastern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and Kasai, Zaire, and east to southern Sudan, eastern Zaire, Rwanda, and Uganda.

Muscicapa caerulescens cinereola Hartlaub and Finsch

Muscicapa cinereola Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, 4), p. 302, pl. 4, fig. 1—Usaramo, inner East Africa = Dar es Salaam district, Tanganyika.

Alseonax coerulescens kikuyuensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 102—Kyambu (= Kiambu) Forest, Kenya.

Dioptrornis fischeri amani W. L. Sclater, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 112—Amani, Usambara district, Tanganyika; altitude ca. 1,300 feet.

Southern Somalia, Kenya east of the Rift, and eastern Tanzania.

Muscicapa caerulescens impavida Clancey

Muscicapa cinerea impavida Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** p. 6—Zambezi River, 14 miles west of Victoria Falls, western Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and western Tanzania south to northern Mozambique, Malawi, most of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and western Transvaal, and west through Zambia and Ngamiland, Botswana, to Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), and southwestern Angola.

Muscicapa caerulescens vulturna Clancey

Muscicapa cinerea vulturna Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., **5,** p. 6—Farm Malamala, Newington district, eastern Transvaal lowveld; altitude 900 feet.

Mozambique from Zambézia southward, southern Malawi, lowland eastern and southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), eastern Transvaal, and northern Swaziland.

Muscicapa caerulescens caerulescens (Hartlaub)

Butalis caerulescens Hartlaub, 1865, in Gurney, Ibis, p. 267—Natal.

Alseonax caerulescens pondoensis Gunning and Roberts, 1911, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** p. 114—Port St. Johns, Pondoland.

Extreme southern Mozambique and eastern Swaziland, south through Natal and eastern Cape Province to King William's Town.

MUSCICAPA GRISEIGULARIS

Muscicapa griseigularis parelii Traylor

Muscicapa griseigulare parelii Traylor, 1970, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **90,** p. 80—Duékoué, Ivory Coast, lat. 6° 45′ N., long. 7° 21′ W.

Known only from the type locality and Mt. Nimba, Liberia.

Muscicapa griseigularis griseigularis (Jackson)

Alseonax griseigularis Jackson, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 19—Kibiran, Toro, Uganda.

Parisoma holospodium Bates, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 27—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

Muscicapa ansorgei Hartert, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 95—Ombrolema (= Ombrokua), Ogowé (= Ogooué) River, Gabon.

Forests from southeastern Nigeria east to the Ituri district, Zaire, Uganda, and adjoining Tanzania, and south to northwestern Angola and Kasai and Kivu, Zaire.

Genus **MYIOPARUS** Roberts

Myioparus Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Parisoma plumbeum* Hartlaub *(sic)* = *Stenostira plumbea* Hartlaub.

cf. Clancey, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 512–513.
Vaurie, 1957, Ibis, **99,** pp. 120–122, pl. 1.

MYIOPARUS PLUMBEUS

Myioparus plumbeus plumbeus (Hartlaub)

Stenostira plumbea Hartlaub, 1858, Journ. Ornith., **6,** p. 41—Casamance River, Senegal.

Parisoma pulpum Friedmann, 1926, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5,** p. 219—Gunnal, Portuguese Guinea.

From Senegal east through West Africa to southern Ethiopia and Uganda, and south to the lower Congo River, Kasai and Kivu, Zaire, and northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with *catoleucum* in northwestern Angola.

Myioparus plumbeus orientalis (Reichenow and Neumann)

Parisoma orientale Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., **3,** p. 74—Kibwezi, southern Ukamba, Kenya.

Lowlands of eastern Kenya south through eastern Tanzania and Mozambique to southern Malawi, southeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), eastern Transvaal, and Zululand, Natal.

Myioparus plumbeus catoleucum (Reichenow)

Parisoma catoleucum Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 5—Chamba, north end of Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.

Myioparus plumbeus grandior Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** p. 62—Mashi I, Barotseland, southwestern Northern Rhodesia = Nasiongo, Barotseland, lat. 16° 29′ S., long. 23° 9′ E., *fide* Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **3,** no. 4, p. 14.

From the plateau of Angola east through Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Zambia to northern Malawi, western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), northwestern Transvaal, and northern Natal, and south to Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), and Ngamiland, Botswana. Intergrades with *plumbeus* in northwestern Angola.

GENUS **HUMBLOTIA** MILNE-EDWARDS AND OUSTALET

Humblotia Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **101,** p. 221. Type, by original designation, *Humblotia flavirostris* Milne-Edwards and Oustalet.

cf. Benson, 1960, Ibis, **103b,** pp. 71–72.

HUMBLOTIA FLAVIROSTRIS

Humblotia flavirostris Milne-Edwards and Oustalet

Humblotia flavirostris Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **101,** p. 221—Grand Comoro.

Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

GENUS **FICEDULA** BRISSON

Ficedula Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **3,** p. 369. Type, by tautonymy, *Ficedula* = *Motacilla hypoleuca* Pallas.

Siphia Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1,** p. 651. Type, by monotypy, *Siphia strophiata* Hodgson.

Erythrosterna Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List Birds Europe North America, p. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa parva* Bechstein.

Dimorpha Hodgson, 1841, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **10,** p. 29. New name for *Siphia* Hodgson, 1837.

Muscicapula Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 939. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 52), *Muscicapa sapphira* Tickell.

Synornis Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 83. Type, by subsequent designation (Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26), *Synornis joulaimus* Hodgson.

Digenea Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 146), *Digenea tricolor* Hodgson.

Hedymela Sundevall, 1846, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **3,** p. 225. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 150), *Muscicapa atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Anthipes Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 122. Type, by monotypy, *Anthipes gularis* Blyth.

Ochromela Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 128. Type by monotypy, *Saxicola nigrorufa* Jerdon.

Zanthopygia Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 123; emended to *Xanthopygia* by G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 53. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, p. 53), *Zanthopygia leucophrys* Blyth.

Chardihylas Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 651. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa hylocharis* Temminck and Schlegel (Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 318).

Oreicola Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 143), *Saxicola pyrrhonota* S. Müller.

Menetica Cabanis, 1866, Journ. Ornith., **14,** p. 392. New name for *Siphia* Hodgson, 1837.

Dendrobiastes Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 332. Type, by monotypy, *Dendrobiastes basilanica* Sharpe.

Erythromyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 199. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvadori, 1889, Aggiunte Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, p. 83), *Saxicola dumetoria* Wallace.

Poliomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 201. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvadori, 1881, Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, **2,** p. 81), *Motacilla luteola* Pallas.

Dammeria Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 57. Type, by monotypy, *Dammeria henrici* Hartert.

Takatsukasaia Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, **2,** p. 296. Type, by original designation, *Siphia platenae* W. Blasius.

cf. Haartman, 1949, 1951, 1954, Acta Zool. Fennica, **56,** pp. 1–104, **67,** pp. 1–60, **83,** pp. 1–96 (*hypoleuca*).

Ripley, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** pp. 71–74 (*westermanni*).

Vaurie, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1641, 8 pp. (*tricolor*).

Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1694, pp. 1–6 (*hypoleuca, albicollis, narcissina, parva, subrubra, strophiata, superciliaris*).

Salomonsen, 1977, Steenstrupia, **4,** pp. 143–150 (*hyperythra, crypta, westermanni*).

Subgenus **FICEDULA** Brisson

FICEDULA HYPOLEUCA

Ficedula hypoleuca hypoleuca (Pallas)

Motacilla hypoleuca Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3—Holland.

Muscicapa Atricapilla Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 326—Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, **1,** p. 480.

Muscicapa muscipeta Bechstein, 1792, Kurzgefasste Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte In- Auslandes, **1,** p. 530, note k—"in den Gärten und in den Lindenalleen herum" = Thuringia, Germany.

Muscicapa hypoleuca iberiae Witherby, 1928, Ibis, p. 591—San Ildefonso (Segovia), Spain.

Britain (western England and Scotland only) and northern and central continental Europe from northern Scandinavia east across the forested portions of Russia to the Urals and south to eastern France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the Ukraine; also locally in western and southern France and Spain. Winters in the wooded savannas of tropical western Africa north of the Equator from Gambia to Nigeria and the Ubangi River.

Ficedula hypoleuca tomensis (Johansen)

Muscicapa atricapilla sibirica Chachlov (= Khakhlov), 1915, Messager Ornith., p. 315—Tomsk.

Muscicapa atricapilla tomensis H. Johansen, 1916, Messager Ornith., p. 101. New name for *Muscicapa atricapilla sibirica* Chachlov, 1915, preoccupied by *Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin, 1789.

Taiga areas of western Siberia from the Urals east to the Yenisey River. Winters in the savannas of eastern Africa north of the Equator.

Ficedula hypoleuca speculigera (Bonaparte)

M[*uscicapa*]. *speculigera* Bonaparte (*ex* Selys-Longchamps MS), 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 317—"Afr. sept." = Algiers, *fide* Selys-Longchamps, 1856, Naumannia, **6,** p. 393.

Muscicapa speculifera Selys-Longchamps, 1856, Naumannia, **6,** p. 393—Algiers.

Northern Africa in Morocco south to the Middle Atlas and northern Algeria to northern Tunisia.

FICEDULA ALBICOLLIS

Ficedula albicollis albicollis (Temminck)

Muscicapa collaris Bechstein, 1795, Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands, **4,** p. 495—Europe.

Muscicapa albicollis Temminck, 1815, Man. Ornith., p. 100. New name for *Muscicapa collaris* Bechstein, 1795, preoccupied by *Muscicapa collaris* Latham, 1790.

Central Europe: locally in eastern France, Germany, Italy including Sicily, and more generally in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Russia east to Moscow. Winters in tropical Africa from Ghana to Uganda, south to Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi, possibly to northern Angola and northern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Ficedula albicollis semitorquata (Homeyer)

Muscicapa semitorquata Homeyer, 1885, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **2,** p. 185, pl. 10—Caucasus.

Ficedula hypoleuca transcaspica Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakaspiiskago Muzeya, **1,** p. 17—Bagir and Makhtum-Kala, Kopet Dag, Transcaspia.

Locally in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Caucasus, northwestern Iran, and Kopet Dag, Transcaspia, USSR. Winters in eastern Africa in Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

FICEDULA ZANTHOPYGIA[1]

Ficedula zanthopygia (Hay)

Muscicapa zanthopygia Hay, 1845 (February), Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 162—Malacca.

Muscicapa (*Muscicapula*, Blyth) *tricolor* Hartlaub, 1845 (after 10 December), Rev. Zool., Paris, **8,** p. 406—? Malacca.[2]

Zanthopygia leucophrys Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 123—Malacca.

Eastern Mongolia and southern Transbaikalia to the Amur basin, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and northern and central China south to the Yangtze River (Szechwan, northern Hunan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu). Winters in northern Indochina, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Anambas Islands, Sumatra, and Java.

FICEDULA NARCISSINA

Ficedula narcissina narcissina (Temminck)

Muscicapa narcissina Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 97, pl. 577, fig. 1—Japan.

Ussuriland (occasional), Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, probably Kyushu, Tsushima). Winters in Hainan, southern Indochina, Borneo, and Philippines.

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[1] *F. zanthopygia* and *narcissina* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

[2] Hartlaub's *Muscicapa* (*Muscicapula*) *tricolor* was published after Hodgson's *D*[*igenea*]. *tricolor*; cf. p. 352, below.—G. E. W.

Ficedula narcissina elisae (Weigold)

Muscicapa elisae Weigold, 1922, Falco, **18,** p. 1—eastern imperial cemetery near Peking.

Mountains along the northern border of Hopeh and southwestern Shansi (Chung-t'iao Shan), China. Recorded on migration from southern Hunan, and in winter in peninsular Thailand and Malaya.

Ficedula narcissina owstoni (Bangs)

Zanthopygia owstoni Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **36,** p. 265—Ishigaki, southern Ryukyu Islands.

Muscicapa narcissina jakuschima Hartert, 1907, Vögel Pal. Fauna, **1,** p. 491—Yaku Shima, northern Ryukyu Islands.

Zanthopygia narcissina shonis Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 107—Komi, Amami-Oshima, middle Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Islands: Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, Amami-o-shima, Ishigaki, Iriomote.

FICEDULA MUGIMAKI

Ficedula mugimaki (Temminck)

Muscicapa Mugimaki Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 97, pl. 577, fig. 2—Japan.

Siphia erythaca Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 126—Malay Peninsula.

Muscicapa rufigula Sharpe, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 27—Pangerango (= Mt. Pangrango), Java; based on Kuhl MS name published as *Erythrosterna rufigula* by S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschr. Nat. Geschiedenis Physiol., **2,** p. 351, where a *nomen nudum.*

Northeastern Altai and Baikalia to the Sea of Okhotsk, lower Amur River, Sakhalin, and Amurland, and probably northeastern Manchuria and northern Hopeh. Winters in southern China, southern Thailand, Indochina, Malaya, Sumatra, western Java, northern Borneo, and Philippines.

FICEDULA HODGSONII

Ficedula hodgsonii (Verreaux)

Siphia erithacus Jerdon and Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London, p. 201—Sikkim; Himalaya. Preoccupied by *Siphia erythaca* Blyth, 1847.[1]

Siphia hodgsonii J. Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **6** (1870), Bull., p. 34—mountains of Chinese Tibet. Type from Muping (= Pao-hsing, Sikang, Szechwan), *fide* Verreaux, 1972, Nouv. Arch., **7** (1871), Bull., p. 29.

Muscicapa amabilis Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 166. New name for *Siphia hodgsonii* J. Verreaux, 1871.

Muscicapa erwini Wolters, 1950, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, **2,** p. 39. New name for *Siphia hodgsonii* J. Verreaux, 1871.

Central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, India, adjacent Tibet, Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra River, Nagaland, Manipur, India, northern Burma, western and southernmost Yunnan, western and central Szechwan, southwesternmost Tsinghai, and southwestern Kansu, China. To lower elevations in winter, reaching Bangladesh, southern Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

FICEDULA DUMETORIA

Ficedula dumetoria muelleri (Sharpe)

Erythromyias muelleri Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** pp. 199 (in key), 200, pl. 4, fig. 2—Sumatra.

Siphia elopurensis Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 206—Elopura (= Sandakan), northeastern Borneo.

Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.

Ficedula dumetoria dumetoria (Wallace)

Saxicola? dumetoria Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 490—Lombok.

Siphia vordermani Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 206—Mt. Gedeh, Java.

Java, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores.

Ficedula dumetoria riedeli (Büttikofer)

Erythromyias Riedeli Büttikofer, 1886, Notes Leyden Mus., **8,** p. 62, pl. 3, no. 1—Tenimber (= Tanimbar).

Tanimbar Archipelago.

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[1] Int. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1964, Art. 58(2).—G. E. W.

FICEDULA STROPHIATA

Ficedula strophiata strophiata (Hodgson)

Siphia Strophiata Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1,** p. 651—Nepal.

Siphia rufigularis Scully, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8,** p. 279—Sheopuri forest, Nepal; altitude ca. 7,500 feet.

Muscicapa strophiata euphonia Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 67—Kulu, Kangra district, Punjab, India.

Siphia strophiata asema Deignan, 1940, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **99,** no. 18, p. 1—Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Province, northwestern Siam; altitude 5,500 feet.[1]

From eastern Kashmir east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, India, and neighboring southeastern Tibet, Nagaland and Manipur, India, northern Burma and Mt. Victoria, to southwestern China (Yunnan, Kweichow, western Szechwan, western Hupeh, southwestern Kansu, and the Ch'in Ling Mountains in southern Shensi). Winters at lower elevations and in hills south of the Brahmaputra River, in Assam, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Tenasserim, Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Indochina.

Ficedula strophiata fuscogularis (Stuart Baker)

Siphia strophiata fuscogularis Stuart Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 11—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam.

Lang Bian Mountains, southern Vietnam.

SUBGENUS **ERYTHROSTERNA** BONAPARTE

FICEDULA PARVA[2]

Ficedula parva parva (Bechstein)

Muscicapa parva Bechstein, 1792, Kurzgefasste Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte In- Auslandes, **1,** p. 5[illegible], l—"Thüringerwalde," Germany.

Europe from southern Scandinavia, eastern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, the Ukraine, and east in Russia to the southern Urals, also in the Caucasus, northern Iran, and the Kopet Dag, Transcaspia, USSR. Winters from the western foothills of the Himalayas south in Pakistan and western India to Sind and Mysore.

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[1] Deignan's *asema* is best regarded as a gorgetless morph; cf. Cheng and Chang, 1965, Acta Zool. Sinica, **17,** p. 104.—G. E. W.

[2] *F. parva* and *subrubra* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Ficedula parva albicilla (Pallas)

Muscicapa Albicilla Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., **1,** p. 462 and pl.—Dauriya.

S[*ynornis*]. *Joulaimus* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 27—Terai, Nepal.

Eastern USSR east across the taiga of Siberia to Anadryland, the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka, south to the Altai, Sayans, mountains of northern Mongolia (Hangayn Nuruu and Kentei), Transbaikalia, Amurland, and Ussuriland.

FICEDULA SUBRUBRA

Ficedula subrubra (Hartert and Steinbacher)

Siphia hyperythra Cabanis, 1866, Journ. Ornith., **14,** p. 391—Ceylon.

Muscicapa parva subrubra Hartert and F. Steinbacher, 1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 233. New name for *Siphia hyperythra* Cabanis, 1866, preoccupied by *Muscicapa hyperythra* Blyth, 1842.

Muscicapa migrator Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 166. New name for *Siphia hyperythra* Cabanis, 1866, preoccupied as above.

Himalayas in Kashmir. Winters in Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Subgenus **ANTHIPES** Blyth

FICEDULA MONILEGER[1]

Ficedula monileger monileger (Hodgson)

D[*imorpha*].*? monileger* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26—Nepal.

Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, India, as far as the Dihang River.

Ficedula monileger leucops (Sharpe)

Digenea leucops Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 246—Shillong, Meghalaya, India, and Karen-nee (= Kayah State), Burma.

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[1] *F. monileger* and *solitaris* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Digenea albifrons Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 247. *Lapsus* for *Digenea leucops*, but not *nomen nudum, contra* Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 218.

Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh, and hills of Assam, India, south of the Brahmaputra River, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Chin Hills and Kayah State, central Burma, northern plateau of Thailand (Chaiya Prakan, Chiang Mai, Nan), Laos, northern Vietnam; also recorded Nan-K'ang River, southwestern Yunnan, China.

Ficedula monileger gularis (Blyth)

A[nthipes]. gularis Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 122—Arracan (= Arakan), Burma.

Muscicapa solitaris arakanensis Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 167. New name for *Anthipes gularis* Blyth, 1847.

Arakan district, Burma.

FICEDULA SOLITARIS

Ficedula solitaris submoniliger[1] (Hume)

Anthipes submoniliger Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, **5,** p. 105—"Central Tenasserim Hills" = Paraduba, Mooleyit, near Meetan, *fide* Hume and Davison, 1878, Stray Feathers, **6,** p. 232.

Southeastern Burma (Tenasserim), western and peninsular provinces of Thailand (Tak south to Nakhon Si Thammarat), and southern Vietnam.

Ficedula solitaris malayana (Sharpe)

Digenea malayana Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 247—Larut Mountains, Perak, Malaya.

Mountains of the southernmost peninsular provinces of Thailand south through the Malay Peninsula.

Ficedula solitaris solitaris[2] (Müller)

Muscicapa solitaris S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschr. Nat. Geschiedenis Physiol., **2,** p. 351—Sumatra. Types from Mt. Singgalang, western Sumatra, *fide* Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **22,** p. 207.

Sumatra.

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[1] Considered a subspecies of *F. monileger* by some authors.—G. E. W.

[2] Frequently emended to *solitaria.*—G. E. W.

SUBGENUS **DENDROBIASTES** SHARPE

FICEDULA HYPERYTHRA[1]

Ficedula hyperythra hyperythra (Blyth)

D[imorpha]. superciliaris Blyth, 1843 (not earlier than March), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 190—Darjeeling.

M[uscicapa]. hyperythra Blyth, 1843 (not earlier than December), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 885. New name for *Dimorpha superciliaris* Blyth, 1843, preoccupied by *Muscicapa superciliaris* Jerdon, 1840.

M[uscicapula]. rubecula Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 940. New name for *Dimorpha superciliaris* Blyth, 1843, preoccupied as above.

Himalayas in Kumaun and Darjeeling, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India; and in mountains and higher hills of Assam (Cachar, Khasi, Garo), Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Burma, western Szechwan (Shih-mien), Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hainan, China, northwestern Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Ficedula hyperythra annamensis (Robinson and Kloss)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra annamensis Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 445—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,000–7,500 feet.

Mountains of southern Vietnam.

Ficedula hyperythra innexa (Swinhoe)

Siphia innexa Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis, p. 394—Formosa.

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus taivanicus Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 52—Tongapo, Formosa.

Taiwan.

Ficedula hyperythra sumatrana (Hachisuka)

Muscicapula malayana Oglivie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 10—Gunong Tahan, Malay Peninsula; altitude 4,000–4,500 feet. Preoccupied by *Digenea malayana* Sharpe, 1888.

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus sumatranus Hachisuka, 1926,

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[1] This widespread high-mountain species, which in some areas may skulk in thick tangled undergrowth rather than flycatching from exposed perches as it does elsewhere, may have been overlooked on some inadequately explored islands in the Philippines and in eastern Indonesia.—G. E. W.

Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 52—Siolak Daras, Korinchi (= Kerinci), Sumatra; altitude 3,000 feet. Not preoccupied by *Niltava sumatrana* Salvadori, 1879.

Musicapa hyperythra oliga Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 166. New name for *Muscicapula malayana* Ogilvie-Grant, 1906.

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Ficedula hyperythra mjoebergi (Hartert)

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus mjöbergi Hartert, 1925, Sarawak Mus. Journ., **3,** p. 3—Mt. Poi, Sarawak; altitude 5,300 feet.

Poi Range, western Sarawak, Borneo.

Ficedula hyperythra vulcani (Robinson)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra vulcani Robinson, 1918, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **7,** p. 235—Tjibodas, slopes of the Gedeh Volcano, western Java; altitude 4,000–6,000 feet.

Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores.

Ficedula hyperythra jugosae (Riley)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra jugosae Riley, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34,** p. 56—Goenoeng Lehio, Celebes.

Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 80—Bonthain Peak (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes; altitude 6,000 feet.

Central, southeastern, and southern Celebes.

Ficedula hyperythra annalisa (Stresemann)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra annalisa Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 80—Matinang Mountains: Ile-Ile, northern Celebes; altitude 1,700 meters.

Northern peninsula of Celebes.

Ficedula hyperythra clarae (Mayr)

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus clarae Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 160—Mt. Mutis, Timor; altitude 2,000 meters.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Ficedula hyperythra audacis (Hartert)

Muscicapula hyperythra audacis Hartert, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 296—Tepa, Babber (= Babar).

Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

Ficedula hyperythra alifura (Stresemann)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra alifurus Stresemann, 1912, Novit.

Zool., **19,** p. 330—Gunung Fogha, Buru; altitude 5,000 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Ficedula hyperythra negroides (Stresemann)
Dendrobiastes hyperythra negroides Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21,** p. 125—G[unung]. Pinaia (= Binaija), altitude 6,000 feet, and G[unung]. Hoale, altitude 3,000 feet, central Ceram.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

Ficedula hyperythra pallidipectus (Hartert)
Muscicapula hyperythra pallidipectus Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 52; Batjan; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.
Northern Moluccas: Batjan.

Ficedula hyperythra calayensis (McGregor)
Muscicapa calayensis McGregor, 1921, Philippine Journ. Sci., **18,** p. 76—Calayan Island, Babuyanes, Philippine Islands.
Philippines: Calayan.

Ficedula hyperythra luzoniensis (Ogilvie-Grant)
Muscicapula luzoniensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Ibis, p. 505—highlands of northern Luzon; altitude 5,000 feet.
Muscicapa hyperythra trinitatis Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 166. New name for *Muscicapula luzoniensis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, preoccupied by *Muscicapa luzoniensis* Gmelin, 1789.[1]
Philippines: Luzon.

Ficedula hyperythra mindorensis (Hachisuka)
Muscicapula hyperythra mindorensis Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, **2,** p. 299—Mt. Dulangan, Mindoro; altitude 4,500 feet.
Philippines: Mindoro.

Ficedula hyperythra nigrorum (Whitehead)
Muscicapula nigrorum Whitehead, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **6,** p. 43—Canloan (= Canlaon) Volcano, central Ne-

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[1] The specific name *luzoniensis* Gmelin, 1789, as published in the binomen *Muscicapa luzoniensis*, has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opin. 684, 1963, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., **20,** p. 418.—G. E. W.

gros, Philippines; altitude 6,000 feet.
Philippines: Negros.

Ficedula hyperythra malindangensis Rand and Rabor
Ficedula hyperythra malindangensis Rand and Rabor, 1957, Fieldiana, Zool., **42,** p. 14—Gandawan, Mt. Malindang, Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 4,500–5,500 feet.
Philippines: Mt. Malindang, northwestern Mindanao.

Ficedula hyperythra daggayana Meyer de Schauensee and duPont
Ficedula hyperythra daggayana Meyer de Schauensee and duPont, 1962, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **114,** p. 166—Daggayan, Misamis Oriental, northern Mindanao; altitude 4,000 feet.
Philippines: Misamis Oriental, northern Mindanao.

Ficedula hyperythra montigena (Mearns)
Muscicapula montigena Mearns, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 8—Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 6,000 feet.
Philippines: mountains of central Mindanao (Piapayungan, Katanglad, Apo, McKinley, and, probably this subspecies, Matutum).

Ficedula hyperythra rara (Salomonsen)
Muscicapa hyperythra rara Salomonsen, 1977, Steenstrupia, **4,** p. 145—Mantalingajan Range, Tagembung, Palawan; altitude 1,040 meters.
Philippines: Palawan.

FICEDULA BASILANICA

Ficedula basilanica samarensis (Bourns and Worcester)
Muscicapula samarensis Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1,** p. 26—Samar.
Philippines: Leyte, Samar.

Ficedula basilanica basilanica (Sharpe)
Dendrobiastes basilanica Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 332, pl. 53, fig. 1—Isabela de Basilan.
Muscicapula mindanensis W. Blasius, 1890, Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 87, p. 877—Davao, Mindanao.
Philippines: Mindanao, Basilan.

FICEDULA RUFIGULA

Ficedula rufigula (Wallace)
Cyornis rufigula Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 476—Menado (= Manado), Celebes.
Celebes.

FICEDULA BURUENSIS

Ficedula buruensis buruensis (Hartert)
Erythromyias buruensis Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 31—Mt. Mada, Buru; altitude 3,000 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Ficedula buruensis ceramensis (Ogilvie-Grant)
Erythromyias ceramensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 90—Seleman, Ceram; altitude 3,000 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

Ficedula buruensis siebersi (Hartert)
Erythromyias buruensis siebersi Hartert, 1924, Treubia, **6,** p. 24—Gunong Daab, Great Kai Island; altitude 300 meters.
Kai Islands.

FICEDULA HENRICI

Ficedula henrici (Hartert)
Dammeria henrici Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 58—island of Dammer (= Damar), Banda Sea.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Damar.

FICEDULA HARTERTI

Ficedula harterti (Siebers)
Erythromyias harterti Siebers, 1928, Treubia, **10,** p. 402—Kananggar, eastern Sumba.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

FICEDULA PLATENAE

Ficedula platenae (Blasius)
Siphia Platenae W. Blasius, 1888 (1 March), Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 52, p. 467—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Siphia erithacus Sharpe, 1888 (April), Ibis, p. 199—neighborhood of Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Cyornis paraguae McGregor, 1906, Condor, **8**, p. 29. New name for *Siphia erithacus* Sharpe, 1888, preoccupied by *Siphia erythaca* Blyth, 1847, and by *Siphia erithacus* Jerdon and Blyth, 1861.

Philippines: Palawan.

FICEDULA BONTHAINA

Ficedula bonthaina disposita (Ripley and Marshall)

Muscicapa bonthaina disposita Ripley and Marshall, 1967, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **80**, p. 243—Zambales Mountains above Crow Valley, Tarlac Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: northern Luzon; known only from the type, a female.

Ficedula bonthaina crypta (Vaurie)

Muscicapa crypta Vaurie, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1543, p. 1—Mt. McKinley, Mt. Apo Range, Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 3,000 feet.

Philippines: Mts. Apo, McKinley, Mayo, and Hilonghilong, Mindanao.

Ficedula bonthaina bonthaina (Hartert)

Siphia bonthaina Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 157—Bonthain Peak (= Mt. Lompobatang), Celebes; altitude ca. 6,000 feet.

Mountains of southern Celebes.

Subgenus **MUSCICAPULA** Blyth

FICEDULA WESTERMANNI

Ficedula westermanni collini (Rothschild)

M[*uscicapula*]. *melanoleuca* Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12**, p. 940—Nepal, Darjeeling.

Erythrosterna pusilla Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18**, p. 813—central India.

Muscicapa blythi Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool., **28**, p. 48. New name for *Muscicapula melanoleuca* Blyth, 1843, preoccupied, if in the genus *Muscicapa*, by *Muscicapa melanoleuca* Güldenstädt, 1775, and by *Muscicapa melanoleuca* E. Forster, 1817.

Muscicapa collini Rothschild, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 90. New name for *Muscicapa blythi* Rothschild, 1921, preoccupied, if in the genus *Muscicapa*, by *Muscicapa blythi* Giebel, 1875.

Himalayas from central Nepal to Sikkim. Winters in the plains of India and Bangladesh.

Ficedula westermanni australorientis (Ripley)

Muscicapa westermanni australorientis Ripley, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 72—Phou Kobo, Laos, French Indochina.

Cyornis westermanni exquisitus Koelz, 1854, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 14—Karong, Manipur, India.

Himalayas in Bhutan and Assam, India, east through the mountains of northern Burma, northern Thailand, Yunnan and Kwangsi, China, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam. Winters in the plains of Assam, Bangladesh, southern Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

Ficedula westermanni langbianis (Kloss)

Muscicapula melanoleuca langbianis Kloss, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 145—Arbre Broyé, Lang Bian Massif, southern Annam; altitude 5,400 feet.

Southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

Ficedula westermanni westermanni (Sharpe)

Muscicapula westermanni Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 270—Gunong Ulu Batang Padang, Perak, Malay Peninsula; altitude 4,200 feet.

Dendrobiastes melanoleuca apo Hachisuka, 1930, Ornith. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Pub. 14 (Contrib. Birds Philippines, no. 2), p. 183—Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Muscicapa westermanni rabori Ripley, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 73—Irisan, Benguet, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Thailand in the mountains of the peninsular provinces south of the Isthmus of Kra through the Malay Peninsula to northern Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines (Luzon, Panay, Negros, Camiguin South, Mindanao), Celebes (except south), Ceram, Batjan.

Ficedula westermanni hasselti (Finsch)

Muscicapa Hasselti Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20,** p. 94—Java.

Southern Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, and southern Celebes.

Ficedula westermanni palawanensis (Ripley and Rabor)
Muscicapa westermanni palawanensis Ripley and Rabor, 1962, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 73, p. 8—Mt. Mantalingajan Peak, Palawan Island, Philippines; altitude 5,500–6,000 feet.
Philippines: Palawan.

Ficedula westermanni mayri (Ripley)
Muscicapa westermanni mayri Ripley, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 73—Ramelan, Timor Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor, Wetar.

FICEDULA SUPERCILIARIS

Ficedula superciliaris superciliaris (Jerdon)
Muscicapa superciliaris Jerdon, 1940, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 16—"at the edge of the range of northern ghauts" = Ajunteh, *fide* Jerdon, 1862, Birds India, **1,** p. 471.
Southern slopes of the Himalayas from the Safed Koh Mountains on the Afghan-Pakistan border east through Kumaun, India, to Nepal and Sikkim, where intergrading with *aestigma.* Winters in the foothills and from central India south to Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, and West Bengal.

Ficedula superciliaris aestigma (Gray and Gray)
Muscicapa aestigma J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 90, 155—Nepal; ex *Muscicapa Astigma* Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 84, *nomen nudum.*
Cyornis superciliaris cleta Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 14—Mawphlang, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.
Himalayas in Bhutan, Assam (including Khasi and Cachar Hills), Nagaland, and Manipur, India, south, central, and eastern Burma (breeding not yet proved), southeastern Tibet, Yunnan (Likiang Range) and southwestern Szechwan, China, intergrading with *superciliaris* in Nepal and Sikkim. Winters in the plains of eastern India and Bangladesh, and in the hills of Burma, northwestern Thailand, and Yunnan.

FICEDULA TRICOLOR

Ficedula tricolor tricolor (Hodgson)

D[*igenea*]. *tricolor* Hodgson, 1845 (August), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26—Nepal; restricted to central hills by J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, p. 92; erroneously restricted to eastern Nepal by Vaurie, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1641, p. 5—cf. Biswas, 1962, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **59,** p. 812.

D[*igenea*]. *leucomelanura* Hodgson, 1845 (August), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26—Nepal.

Cyornis tricolor notatus Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **50,** p. 70—Gund, Kashmir.

Himalayas from Kashmir to central Nepal. Altitudinal migrant; recorded in winter near Afghan-Pakistan border.

Ficedula tricolor minuta (Hume)

Siphia minuta Hume, 1872, Ibis, p. 109—Mt. Tongloo, Sikkim.

Himalayas from eastern Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan east to the Miri Hills, Arunachal Pradesh, India, southeastern Tibet to Ch'ang-tu, and the Khasi Hills, Assam. Winters in the foothills and plains of Nepal.

Ficedula tricolor cerviniventris (Sharpe)

Digenea cerviniventris Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 460—Munipur (= Manipur) Hills.

Cachar, Naga, and Manipur Hills, India, and Chin Hills, Burma. Winters in foothills and adjacent plains.

Ficedula tricolor diversa Vaurie

Ficedula tricolor diversa Vaurie, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1641, p. 1—Lungan, now P'ing-wu, Mo-tien Ling Range, on the borders of Szechwan and Kansu.

Mountains of Yunnan, western Szechwan, southern Kansu, and the Ch'in Ling Mountains in southern Shensi, China. Winters in southern Yunnan and northern Indochina.

FICEDULA SAPPHIRA

Ficedula sapphira sapphira (Blyth)

M[*uscicapula*]. *sapphira* Blyth (*ex Muscicapa sapphira* Tickell MS), 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 939—Darjeeling.

Cyornis sapphira coelicolor Koelz, 1952, Journ. Zool. Soc. India, **4,** p. 42—Tura Mountains, Garo Hills.

Himalayas from easternmost Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and Assam (Cachar, Khasi, and Garo Hills), Nagaland, Manipur, and Meghalaya, India, Burma, and western Szechwan and Yunnan, China.

Ficedula sapphira tienchuanensis Cheng

Ficedula sapphira tienchuanensis Cheng, 1964, Acta Zool. Sinica, **16,** p. 163—T'ien-ch'uan, Szechwan; altitude ca. 1,100 meters.

Central Szechwan (T'ien-ch'uan, O-mei Shan, and Ch'eng-tu) northeast to southern Shensi (Fu-p'ing).

Ficedula sapphira laotiana (Delacour and Greenway)

Muscicapula sapphira laotiana Delacour and Greenway, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 132—Col de Taloun, 25 kilometers east of Luang Prabang, Laos.

Northwestern Thailand (Chaiya Prakan, Muang Lamphun), northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

SUBGENUS **OCHROMELA** BLYTH

FICEDULA NIGRORUFA

Ficedula nigrorufa (Jerdon)

Saxicola nigrorufa Jerdon, 1839, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **10,** p. 266—"summit of the Neilgherries" (= Nilgiris).

Muscicapa rufula Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool., Paris, **3,** p. 66—"plateau des Neelgheries" (= Nilgiris).

Mountains and hills of southern Mysore and Kerala, India, from the Wynaad and the Biligirirangans south to the Ashambu Hills.

SUBGENUS **OREICOLA** BONAPARTE

FICEDULA TIMORENSIS[1]

Ficedula timorensis (Hellmayr)

Saxicola pyrrhonotus S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 209, note—Timor.

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[1] Cf. Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** pp. 160–161.—G. E. W.

Erythromyias timorensis Hellmayr, 1919, Verh. Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **14,** p. 133. New name for *Saxicola pyrrhonotus* S. Müller, 1843, preoccupied by *Oenanthe pyrrhonota* Vieillot, 1818.

Timor.

GENUS **CYANOPTILA** BLYTH

Cyanoptila Blyth, 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **16,** p. 124. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa cyanomelana* Temminck.

cf. Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100,** pp. 513–514.
Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1694, p. 6.
Neufeldt, 1968, Falke, **15,** pp. 364–371.
Polivana, 1975, Trudy Biol.-Pochvenn. Inst. Vladivostok, **29,** pp. 83–92.
Zhao and He, 1981, Acta Zool. Sinica, **27,** pp. 388–394.

CYANOPTILA CYANOMELANA

Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana (Temminck)

Muscicapa cyanomelana Temminck, 1829, Planches Color., livr. 79, pl. 470—Japan.

Muscicapa Bella Hay, 1845, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 158—Hong Kong.

Muscicapa gularis Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 43, pl. 16—Japan.

Muscicapa melanoleuca Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, pl. 17D; error for *M. cyanomelana* (see p. 47).

Cyanoptila caeruleiceps Momiyama, 1928, Annot. Ornith. Orient., **1,** p. 319—Yasari, Kômukô, Mituné-mura, Hatidio-sima (= Hachijo-jima), Seven Islands of Izu.

Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima) and Korea, where intergrading with *cumatilis*. Winters in southeastern China, Taiwan, Indochina, southern Philippines, and Greater Sundas.

Cyanoptila cyanomelana cumatilis (Thayer and Bangs)

Cyanoptila cumatilis Thayer and Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **52,** p. 141—Ma-fu-ling, Hupeh, China.

Muscicapa cyanomelana intermedia Weigold, 1922, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **15,** no. 3, p. 30—Vladivostok.

Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and Hopeh, intergrading with *cyanomelana* in Korea. Winters in Burma, Thailand, southeastern China, Taiwan, Hainan, Malay Peninsula, Indochina, and Greater Sundas.

GENUS **NILTAVA** HODGSON

Niltava Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1,** p. 650. Type, by original designation, *Niltava Sundara* Hodgson.

Chaitaris Hodgson, 1841, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. **10,** p. 29. New name for *Miltava* [*sic*] Hodgson.

Cyornis Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 940. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 53), *Phoenicura rubeculoides* Vigors.

Bainopus Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 84. Type, by monotypy, *Bainopus irenoides* Hodgson = *Niltava grandis* (Blyth).

Schwaneria Bonaparte, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **9,** p. 54. Type, by original designation, *Schwaneria caerulata* Bonaparte.

Nitidula Jerdon and Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 201. Type, by monotypy, *Nitidula campbelli* Jerdon and Blyth.

Oreomyias Reichenow, 1902, Journ. Ornith., **50,** p. 254. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa riisii* Hartlaub.

Microbainopus Bianchi, 1907, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **12,** p. 70. Type, by original designation, *Phoenicura macgrigoriae* Burton.

Muscicapella Bianchi, 1907, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **12,** p. 14. New name for *Nitidula* Jerdon and Blyth, 1861, preoccupied by *Nitidula* Fabricius, 1775.

Rileyornis Mathews, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 48. Type, by original designation, *Siphia hoevelli* A. B. Meyer.

Briania Chasen and Kloss, 1930, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **50,** p. 69. New name for *Nitidula* Jerdon and Blyth, 1861.

cf. Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., **33,** pp. 45–53 (subgenus *Cyornis*).

Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** pp. 231–261 (subgenus *Cyornis*).

Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 2, pp. 23–42 (subgenus *Cyornis*).

Stresemann and Meyer de Schauensee, 1936, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **88,** pp. 337–351 (southeastern Asian forms, subgenus *Cyornis*).

Allen, 1957, Malayan Nature Journ., **11,** p. 79 (*sumatrana*).

Hoogerwerf, 1965, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **85,** pp. 130–133 (*rufigastra*).

Dickinson, 1973, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **24,** pp. 409–430 (*davidi, sundara, sumatrana, vivida*).

Subgenus **NILTAVA** Hodgson

NILTAVA GRANDIS

Niltava grandis grandis (Blyth)

Chaïtaris grandis Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 189—Darjeeling.

Niltava grandis nobilis Riley, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 161—mountains of northern Siam. Type from Doi Ang Ka = Doi Inthanon, lat. 18° 35′ N., long. 98° 30′ E., Chiang Mai Province, Thailand, *fide* Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 226, p. 187.

Niltava grandis pangui Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, no. 1, p. 14—Sangau, Lushai (= Mizo) Hills, Mizoram, India.

Central Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, the Mishmi Hills, Assam, Manipur, northern Burma, western Yunnan, northern Indochina, and northern Thailand.

Niltava grandis griseiventris La Touche

Niltava grandis griseiventris La Touche, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 14—Loukouchai, southeastern Yunnan; altitude, 3,500 feet.

Southeastern Yunnan.

Niltava grandis decorata Robinson and Kloss

Niltava grandis decorata Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 444—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,500 feet.

Southeastern Vietnam.

Niltava grandis decipiens Salvadori

Niltava decipiens Salvadori, 1892, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **32,** p. 49—Si Rambè, Sumatra.

Peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and possibly southwestern Indochina.

NILTAVA MACGRIGORIAE

Niltava macgrigoriae macgrigoriae (Burton)

Phoenicura MacGrigoriae Burton, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1835), p. 152—"apud Montes Himalayenses"; restricted to western Himalayas by Rand and Fleming, 1957, Fieldiana, Zool., **41,** p. 178.

Himalayas from Mussoorie east through the hills of Nepal and Darjeeling, India, where intergrading with *signata.*

Niltava macgrigoriae signata (Horsfield)

Leiothrix signata Horsfield (*ex* McClelland MS), 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839), p. 162—Assam.

Darjeeling, India, and Sikkim, where intergrading with *macgrigoriae*, east through Bhutan, Assam, Manipur, northern Burma, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), and Indochina (Laos, northern Vietnam).

NILTAVA DAVIDI[1]

Niltava davidi La Touche

Niltava davidi La Touche, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 18—northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien), China = Kuatun, *fide* La Touche, 1925, Handb. Birds Eastern China, **1,** p. 171.

Niltava lychnis Thayer and Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **52,** p. 141—Pao-tung, Hupeh, China.

Southern Shensi (Ch'in Ling Mountains), western Szechwan (O-mei Shan, Pao-hsing), northwestern Yunnan (Te-ch'in), southeastern Tibet, western Hupeh, and northwestern Fukien. Probably migrates to southern Yunnan, southeastern Thailand, northern Laos, and Vietnam in winter. Breeding records for southern Yunnan and Hainan may pertain to migrants or to *N. sundara denotata.*

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[1] The status and range of this species are tentative. There has been much confusion in the literature between *N. davidi* and *N. sundara.* Both *N. sundara denotata* and *N. davidi* may breed in Szechwan and in the Ch'in Ling Mountains in southern Shensi and thus are distinct species. The slight color differences are more suggestive of subspecies, however, and the large size of *davidi* continues a west to east cline from *sundara* to *denotata.* For a discussion of the characters and range of *davidi* and *sundara*, see Dickinson, 1973, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **24,** pp. 409–430. More recently Cheng reports (in litt.) that both species have been collected in Shensi.—G. E. W.

NILTAVA SUNDARA

Niltava sundara whistleri Ticehurst

Niltava sundara whistleri Ticehurst, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 113—Murree.

Western Himalayas from Murree Hills, Pakistan, to Kumaun, India. Descends to foothills and adjacent plains in winter.

Niltava sundara sundara Hodgson

Niltava Sundara Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1,** p. 650—Nepal.

Cyanecula fastuosa Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool., Paris, **3,** p. 266—"monts Himal."; erroneously restricted to Murree by Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **8,** p. 632, re-restricted to northeastern Himalayas by Ticehurst, 1931, Ibis, p. 351.

Central and eastern Himalayas in Tibet, Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, India, and northern Burma, where intergrading with *denotata*. Descends to foothills and adjacent plains and south into Bangladesh and northern Thailand in winter. Status in northern Laos needs clarification; may possibly breed.

Niltava sundara denotata Bangs and Phillips

Niltava sundara denotata Bangs and Phillips, 1914, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **58,** p. 280—Mengtsze (= Meng-tzu), southeastern Yunnan.

Southern Shensi (Ch'in-Ling Mountains), northern Szechwan (Mao-wen), western Szechwan (Kuan-hsien, O-mei Shan, Yanwekong, Muli) and western and possibly southern Yunnan, China, northern Burma, where intergrading with *sundara*. Winters in northwestern Thailand and northern Laos.[1]

NILTAVA SUMATRANA[2]

Niltava sumatrana Salvadori

Niltava sumatrana Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova,

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[1] The range of this subspecies in China is in doubt owing to insufficient collecting and to confusion with *N. davidi* in the literature.—G. E. W.

[2] For a discussion of the rationale of treating this isolated form as a full species rather than as a subspecies of either *sundara* or *vivida*, see Dickinson, 1973, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **24,** pp. 409–430, who thinks it forms a link between *sundara* and *vivida*.—G. E. W.

14, p. 201—M[onte]. Singalan (= Singgalang), Sumatra.

Cyornis peninsularis Robinson, 1909, Journ Fed. Malay States Mus., **2,** p. 163—Telom, Perak-Pahang boundary, southern Perak, Federated Malay States.

Cyornis malayensis Robinson, 1909, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **2,** p. 187. *Lapsus* for *peninsularis.*

Malaya (Gunong Korbu and Cameron Highlands) and Sumatra.

NILTAVA VIVIDA[1]

Niltava vivida oatesi Salvadori

Niltava Oatesi Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **25,** p. 514—"in Montibus Mooleyit" = Mulayit Taung, Amherst District, Tenasserim Division, Burma, *fide* Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus, no. 226, p. 188.

Niltava smithi Riley, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 162—summit of Doi Suthep, Siam.

Niltava williaminae Meyer de Schauensee, 1929, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **81,** p. 469—Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, northern Siam; altitude 5,500 feet.

Ch'ang-tu in southeastern Tibet east to western Szechwan and southeastern Yunnan and south in the mountains to Cachar and Manipur, India, Burma, northwestern and southeastern Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Niltava vivida vivida (Swinhoe)

Cyornis vivida Swinhoe, 1864, Ibis, p. 363—mountains of Formosa.

Taiwan and Hung-t'ou Hsü.

NILTAVA HYACINTHINA

Niltava hyacinthina hyacinthina (Temminck)

Muscicapa hyacinthina Temminck, 1820, Planches Color., livr. 5, pl. 30, figs. 1–2, and text.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Niltava hyacinthina kuehni (Hartert)

Cyornis hyacinthina kühni Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11,** p. 204—Wetter (= Wetar) Island.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Wetar.

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[1] *N. vivida* links the subgenera *Niltava* and *Cyornis.*—G. E. W.

Subgenus **CYORNIS** Blyth

NILTAVA HOEVELLI[1]

Niltava hoevelli (Meyer)

Siphia hoëvelli A. B. Meyer, 1903, Notes Leyden Mus., **23,** p. 186—Takala (= Tokala) Mountains, Celebes.

Mountains of central and southeastern Celebes.

NILTAVA SANFORDI

Niltava sanfordi (Stresemann)

Cyornis sanfordi Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 79—Matinang Mountains, northern Celebes.

Matinang Mountains, northern Celebes.

NILTAVA CONCRETA

Niltava concreta cyanea (Hume)

Muscitrea cyanea Hume, 1877 (June), Stray Feathers, **5,** p. 101—no locality; lower southwestern spurs of Mooleyit (= Mulayit), *fide* Davison, 1878, Stray Feathers, **6,** p. 207. Type from Meetan, Muleyit (= Mulayit), northern Tenasserim, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 255. Not preoccupied by *Muscicapa cyanea* P. L. S. Müller, 1776 [= *Platysteira cyanea* (Müller)], *Muscicapa cyanea* Vieillot 1818 [= *Niltava hyacinthina* (Temminck), 1820], or *Muscicapa cyanea* Begbie, 1834 [= *Irene puella* (Latham), 1790].

Niltava leucura Tweeddale, 1877 (August), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **20,** p. 95—Taoo, Tenasserim; altitude 5,000 feet.

Trichostoma leucoproctum Tweeddale, 1877 (August), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 366—base of the Múlé-it (= Mulayit) Range, Tenasserim.

Paktai Hills in Assam, Burma, and southern Yunnan (Mengla and Meng-lun), south in the mountains to Laos, Tonkin, and northern Thailand.

Niltava concreta concreta (Müller)

Muscicapa concreta S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschrift Natuurlijke

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[1] *N. hoevelli* and *sanfordi* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Geschiedenis Physiologie, **2,** p. 351—interior of west coast of Sumatra.

Southern Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Niltava concreta everetti (Sharpe)

Siphia everetti Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 366—Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak; altitude 4,400 feet.

Borneo.

NILTAVA RUECKI[1]

Niltava ruecki (Oustalet)

Siphia Ruckii Oustalet, 1881, Bull. Soc. Philomath. Paris, sér. 7, **5,** p. 78 (emended to *Cyornis ruecki* by Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 214)—Malacca. Type, in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, said to be from Kessang (= Kesang) on the coast, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 256.

Cyornis vanheysti Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., **80,** p. 104—Toentoengan, Deli, northeastern Sumatra.

Malacca, Malaya, and northeastern Sumatra.

NILTAVA HERIOTI

Niltava herioti herioti (Ramsay)

Cyornis herioti Ramsay, 1886, Ibis, p. 159—neighborhood of Manila.

Siphia enganensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **5,** p. 2—Cape Engaño, Luzon.

Philippines: northern and central Luzon.

Niltava herioti camarinensis (Rand and Rabor)

Muscicapa herioti camarinensis Rand and Rabor, 1967,

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[1] This rare and poorly known species is represented only by four specimens in the two type series, male and female trade skins from "Malacca" and adult and immature males from northeastern Sumatra. The trade skins could also have come from Sumatra. In both localities, *Niltava unicolor harterti* was also collected, so that *N. ruecki*, which differs from *N. unicolor* in extent of blue on underparts of male, in female plumage, and in bill size, must be a distinct species.—G. E. W.

Fieldiana, Zool., **51,** p. 88—Mt. Isarog, Camarines Sur, Luzon.

Philippines: southern Luzon.

NILTAVA HAINANA

Niltava hainana (Ogilvie-Grant)

Siphia pallidipes Styan (? *ex* Jerdon MS), 1893, Ibis, p. 430—Leimumon and Nodouha, Hainan. Preoccupied by *Siphia pallidipes* Sharpe, 1879.

Siphia hainana Ogilvie-Grant, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 36—Five-finger Mountains, interior of Hainan.

Mountains of southeastern China (southern Yunnan, Kwangsi, western and coastal Kwangtung, Hainan), southern Burma (Pegu, Southern Shan States, Tenasserim), northern, western, and southeastern Thailand, and Indochina.[1]

NILTAVA PALLIPES

Niltava pallipes (Jerdon)

Muscicapa pallipes Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** p. 15—Coonoor Ghat, India.

Siphia pallidipes Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 444. Emendation for *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon, 1840.

The Western Ghats and associated hills of India from Bombay to Kerala.

NILTAVA POLIOGENYS

Niltava poliogenys vernayi (Whistler)

Cyornis poliogenys vernayi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 24—Sankrametta, Vizagapatam (= Vishakhapatnam) district, India; altitude 3,500 feet.

The Eastern Ghats of India from northern Orissa to Andhra Pradesh.

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[1] The amount of white on the throat is highly variable in Indochina (Delacour and Jabouille, 1932, Oiseau, **2,** pp. 433–435) so that some white-throated examples resemble individuals of *Niltava rubeculoides klossi* Robinson, 1921, that lack rufous pigments on the underparts (e. g., type of *Cyornis pallipes bannermani* Delacour and Jabouille, 1924, *vide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** pp. 257–258).—G. E. W.

Niltava poliogenys poliogenys (Brooks)

Cyornis poliogenys Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers, **8,** p. 469—Salbaree, Sikkim terai.

Southern foothills of the Himalayas from central Nepal east to Bhutan and eastern and southern Assam (Garo, Khasi, and Mizo Hills), and adjacent hills of Bangladesh (Chittagong) and western Burma (Chin Hills and Arakan), intergrading with *cachariensis* in the east.

Niltava poliogenys cachariensis (Madarász)

Siphia cachariensis Madarász, 1884, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **1,** p. 51, pl. 1, fig. 2—Dhilkoosha, Cachar, central Assam.

Cyornis poliogenys saturatior Robinson and Kinnear, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 43—near Dibrugarh, upper Assam.

Northern and eastern Assam (North Cachar and Naga Hills), and Manipur, India, northern Burma, and extreme northeastern Yunnan, China.

Niltava poliogenys laurentei (La Touche)

Anthipes laurentei La Touche, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 15—Loukouchai (altitude 3,500 feet) and Mengtsz = Meng-tzu (altitude 4,000 feet), southeastern Yunnan.

Southeastern Yunnan.

NILTAVA UNICOLOR[1]

Niltava unicolor unicolor (Blyth)

C[*yornis*]. *unicolor* Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 1007—Darjeeling.

The southern foothills of the Himalayas from Garhwal to northern Assam, India, east to western and southern Yunnan and the Yao Shan of Kwangsi, China, south to the hills of southern Assam, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

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[1] In the interests of nomenclatural stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the plenary powers, has suppressed Swainson's type (a molting female *Niltava unicolor*), and designated a neotype, thus preserving both *Muscicapa ruficauda* (Name No. 2879) and *Cyornis unicolor* (Name No. 2880); Opin. 1267, 1984, Bull. Zool. Nomenclature, **41,** p. 15; cf. p. 320, note 1, above.—G. E. W.

Niltava unicolor diaoluoensis Zheng, Yang, and Lu

Niltava unicolor diaoluoensis Zheng, Yang, and Lu, 1981, Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, **6,** p. 441 (Chinese), p. 443 (English)—Hainan Island.

Hainan, China.

Niltava unicolor harterti (Robinson and Kinnear)

Cyornis unicolor infuscata Hartert (*ex* Blyth MS), 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 550—Java.

Cyornis unicolor harterti Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 256. New name for *Cyornis unicolor infuscata* Hartert, 1902, nec *Muscicapa infuscata* Blyth, 1870.[1]

Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

NILTAVA RUBECULOIDES

Niltava rubeculoides rubeculoides (Vigors)

Phoenicura rubeculoides Vigors, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 35—Himalayas; restricted to Simla-Almora by Ticehurst and Whistler, 1924, Ibis, p. 471, to Darjeeling by Stuart Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **2,** p. 231.

Niltava Brevipes Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., **1,** p. 650—Nepal.

Muscicapa rubecola Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 221, pl. 27—Pondicherry.

Himalayas from Kashmir to northern Assam, India, hills of central and southern Assam, Bangladesh, and northern Burma to the Chin Hills. Migrates to western and southern peninsular India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and southern Burma.

Niltava rubeculoides rogersi (Robinson and Kinnear)

Cyornis rubeculoides rogersi Robinson and Kinnear, 1928,

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[1] The two specimens of *Muscicapa infuscata* Blyth (*ex* Müller MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 165, in the Rijksmuseum, Leiden, are females of *Rhinomyias pectoralis* Salvadori, 1868 (= *Rhinomyias umbratilis* Strickland, 1849), *fide* Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **22,** p. 202; a third specimen, in the British Museum (Natural History), presumably also part of Müller's "type series," proves to be *Rhinomyias olivacea* (Hume), 1877, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 256.—G. E. W.

Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 233—Aracan, lat. 18°–19° N., long. 95° E.

Arakan Yoma and possibly lower Chindwin River, Burma.

Niltava rubeculoides glaucicomans (Thayer and Bangs)

Cyornis tickelliae glaucicomans Thayer and Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **52,** p. 141—Pao-Tung, Hupeh, China.

Cyornis anak Robinson and Kloss, 1922, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10,** p. 261—Krongmun (= Khlong Muan), Trang, peninsular Siam.

Southern China (Yunnan, western Szechwan, Kweichow, western Hupeh, and southern Shensi). Migrates through northern Burma and northern Thailand to the Shan States and Tenasserim, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula.

Niltava rubeculoides dialilaema (Salvadori)

Cyornis dialilaema Salvadori, 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **27,** p. 387—Tahò (= Mt. Carin), Tenasserim; altitude ca. 1,400 meters.

Eastern Burma, including Tenasserim, and northern and southwestern Thailand.

Niltava rubeculoides klossi (Robinson)

Cyornis rubeculoides klossi Robinson, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 12—Dran (= Don Duong), southern Annam.

Cyornis pallipes bannermani Delacour and Jabouille, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 32—Khesanh (Quang Tri, Annam).[1]

Eastern Thailand, southern Laos, and Vietnam.

NILTAVA BANYUMAS

Niltava banyumas magnirostris (Blyth)

Cyornis magnirostris Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18,** p. 814—Darjeeling, India.

Muscicapa Riisii Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's,

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[1] The type of *bannermani* is a white-breasted and white-throated morph of this variable subspecies (Stresemann and Meyer de Schauensee, 1936, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **88,** pp. 343–344). It does not indicate intergradation and thus conspecificity with *N. hainana*, as suggested by Delacour and Jabouille, 1932, Oiseau, **2,** pp. 433–435.—G. E. W.

p. 96—Aguapim, Gold Coast. Based on a partial artifact of *Niltava banyumas magnirostris* (Blyth) (cf. W. L. Sclater, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 44), and foundation for *Oreomyias* Reichenow, 1902, Journ. Ornith., **50,** p. 254.

Himalayas from Nepal east to northern Assam, India, hills of central and southern Assam, and possibly Chittagong, Bangladesh. Winters in southern Burma and peninsular provinces of Thailand.

Niltava banyumas whitei (Harington)

Cyornis whitei Harington, 1908, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, **2,** p. 245—Watan, Bhamo district, Upper Burma.

Northeastern Burma (Bhamo Hills, possibly also in Shan States), southern China (Yunnan, southern Kweichow, and southwestern Szechwan), northern and northeastern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and northern Laos. Recorded in winter in Tenasserim, Burma.

Niltava banyumas lekhakuni (Deignan)

Muscicapa banyumas lekhakuni Deignan, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **69,** p. 209—Khao Laem, lat. 14° 25′ N., long. 101° 30′ E., Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand.

Eastern plateau of Thailand.

Niltava banyumas deignani (Meyer de Schauensee)

Cyornis banyumas deignani Meyer de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae, **7,** p. 1—Khao Soi Dao Tai, southeastern Siam; altitude 3,500 feet.

Southeastern Thailand.

Niltava banyumas coerulifrons (Stuart Baker)

Cyornis magnirostris coerulifrons Stuart Baker, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **39,** p. 8—Klang Bang Lai (= Ban Salui), Siam.

Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra.

Niltava banyumas liga (Deignan)

Muscicapa cantatrix Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 38, pl. 226, figs. 1–2, and text—Java; restricted to western Java by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Treubia, **5,** p. 280, further restricted to the Province of Bantam (= Banten) by Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 2., p. 27.

Muscicapa banyumas liga Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 167. New name for *Muscicapa cantatrix* Temminck, 1823, preoccupied by *Muscicapa cantatrix* Wilson, 1810.

Western Java.

Niltava banyumas banyumas (Horsfield)

Muscicapa Banyumas Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 146—Province of Banyumas, Java.

Cyornis banyumas limitans Robinson, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 44—Tamansari, eastern Java; altitude 1,400 feet.

Niltava banyumas mardii Hoogerwerf, 1962, Ardea, **50,** p. 190—Tijiharashas, Prinsen Island (= Pulau Panaitan), western Java.

Central and eastern Java.

Niltava banyumas coeruleata (Büttikofer)

Siphia coeruleata Büttikofer, 1900, Notes Leyden Mus., **21,** p. 197—Liang Koeboeng (= Liang Kubung) Range, central Borneo; not below 800 meters.

Cyornis whitei montana Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 244—Mt. Liang Koebang (= Liang Kubung), central Borneo; altitude 2,000 feet. New name for *Siphia coeruleata* Büttikofer, 1900. Not preoccupied by *Schwaneria caerulata* Bonaparte, 1857.

Borneo.

Niltava banyumas lemprieri (Sharpe)

Siphia lemprieri Sharpe, 1884, Ibis, p. 319—southern Palawan.

Siphia Ramsayi W. Blasius, 1888, Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 52, p. 467—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippines: Balabac, Palawan, Calamianes.

NILTAVA SUPERBA

Niltava superba (Stresemann)

Siphia beccariana Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 452—Borneo.

Cyornis superba Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., **33,** p. 52—Mt. Penrissen, Borneo. New name for *Siphia beccariana* Sharpe, 1879, preoccupied by *Cyornis beccariana* Salvadori, 1868.

Muscicapa venusta Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 168. New name for *Cyornis superba* Stresemann, 1925. Not preoccupied by *Muscicapa superba* Bechstein, 1794.

Borneo.

NILTAVA CAERULATA

Niltava caerulata albiventer (Junge)

Cyornis caerulata albiventer Junge, 1933, Ardea, **22,** p. 105—Batang Kwis, Deli, and Sungai Tasik, Langkat, northeastern Sumatra.

Muscicapa caerulata deliensis Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 168. New name for *Cyornis caerulata albiventer* Junge, 1933. Not preoccupied by *Muscicapa albiventer* Spix, 1825 = *Fluvicola albiventer* (Spix).

Sumatra.

Niltava caerulata rufifrons (Wallace)

Cyornis rufifrons Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 476—Borneo. Type from Sarawak, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 253. Not preoccupied by *Muscicapa rufifrons* Latham, 1801 = *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Latham).

Siphia nigrogularis Everett, 1891, Ibis, p. 45—Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

Western Borneo and Sarawak.

Niltava caerulata caerulata (Bonaparte)

Schwaneria caerulata Bonaparte, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **9,** p. 54—Borneo. Type from Sambarajan, *fide* Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber, **33,** p. 47.

Northern, eastern, and southern Borneo.

NILTAVA TURCOSA

Niltava turcosa rupatensis (Oberholser)

Cyornis elegans rupatensis Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 87—Rupat Strait, northwestern Sumatra.

Malay Peninsula (Perak and Pahang south to northern Johor), Sumatra, and western Borneo.

Niltava turcosa turcosa (Brüggeman)

Muscicapa elegans Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 596, fig. 2, and text—Sumatra. Preoccupied by *Muscicapa elegans*, Lesson, 1831 = *Serpophaga subcristata* (Vieillot).

Cyornis turcosa Brüggemann, 1877, Abh. Naturwissen. Vereine Bremen, **5,** p. 457—Moeara Teweh (= Muarateweh), southeastern Borneo.

Cyornis elegans antelia Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 87—Longiram, eastern Borneo.

Eastern Borneo.

NILTAVA TICKELLIAE

Niltava tickelliae tickelliae (Blyth)

C[yornis]. Tickelliae Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 941—central India. Type from Borabhum, central India, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 237.

India south of the Himalayas east to Assam, Bangladesh, northern Burma, and southern Yunnan, China.

Niltava tickelliae indochina (Chasen and Kloss)

Cyornis rufigastra indochina Chasen and Kloss, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 73—Da Ban, southern Annam.

Southern Burma (southern Shan States, Tenasserim), Thailand south to the Isthmus of Kra, Laos, Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

Niltava tickelliae jerdoni (Holdsworth)

Cyornis jerdoni "G. R. Gray" = Holdsworth, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 442—southern India and Ceylon. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from few miles from Colombo, *fide* Ali and Ripley, 1972, Handbook Birds India Pakistan, **7,** p. 196.

Cyornis banyumas nesaea Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 86—Walgama, Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Niltava tickelliae sumatrensis (Sharpe)

Siphia sumatrensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** pp. 442, 451—Sumatra. Type of Malacca make, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 238.

Cyornis rubeculoides chersonesites Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 85—Trang, Lower Siam, Malay Peninsula.[1]

Thailand from Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to northeastern Sumatra (Deli district).

Niltava tickelliae lampra (Oberholser)

Cyornis banyumas lampra Oberholser, 1917, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 98, p. 35—Pulo Jimaja, Anambas Islands.

Anambas Islands, Indonesia: Jemaja.

NILTAVA RUFIGASTRA

Niltava rufigastra rufigastra (Raffles)

Muscicapa rufigastra Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 312—Sumatra.

Cyornis beccariana Salvadori, 1868, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, **3,** p. 533—Borneo.

Cyornis frenatus Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers, **9,** p. 114—Jurrum and Klang in Selangor, Malaya.

Cyornis Hosei Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **23,** p. 48—Borneo.

Cyornis erythrogaster Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 216. Emendation for *Muscicapa rufigastra* Raffles, 1822.

Cyornis banyumas calocephala Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 86—Tanjong (= Tandjung) Tedong, Bangka Island, Sumatra.

Malay Peninsula (Perak and Terengganu south to Singapore), Sumatra (including Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka), and Borneo (including northern islands and Maratua Islands).[2]

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[1] The type of *chersonesites* is aberrant. It has more dark blue on the sides of the throat than usual in *sumatrensis* and the breast is nearly chestnut so that it superficially resembles *N. rubeculoides glaucicomans* from below. However, its paler dorsal color, short wing, relative lengths of the outer two primaries, and long tarsus, show that it belongs with *sumatrensis*.—G. E. W.

[2] Where *N. r. rufigastra* and *N. tickelliae sumatrensis* overlap in the Malay Peninsula and presumably in eastern Sumatra, *rufigastra* is a mangrove and coastal lowland bird, whereas *sumatrensis* frequents jungle and scrub-clad hills.—G. E. W.

Niltava rufigastra lepidula (Deignan)

Cyornis rufigastra longipennis Chasen and Kloss, 1930, Treubia, **12,** p. 271—Karimon-Java (= Karimundjawa) Island, Java Sea.

Muscicapa rufigastra lepidula Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 167. New name for *Cyornis rufigastra longipennis* Chasen and Kloss, 1930, preoccupied by *Muscicapa longipennis* Lesson, 1831.

Karimundjawa Islands.

Niltava rufigastra rhizophorae (Stresemann)

Cyornis rufigastra rhizophorae Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., **33,** p. 50—Moeara Boengin (= Muarabungin), north coast of western Java.

Western Java and Sebesi Island, Sunda Strait.

Niltava rufigastra karimatensis (Oberholser)

Cyornis banyumas karimatensis Oberholser, 1924, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **64,** art. 22, p. 3—Karimata Island, off western Borneo.

Karimata Islands, off western Borneo.

Niltava rufigastra blythi (Giebel)

Cyornis simplex Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 165—no locality; type from Luzon, Philippines, *fide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 246.

Muscicapa Blythi Giebel, 1875, Thesaurus Ornith., **2,** p. 631; *nec* Rothschild, 1921. New name for *Cyornis simplex* Blyth, 1870, preoccupied by *Muscicapa simplex* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Muscicapa rufigastra simplicior Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 167. New name for *Cyornis simplex* Blyth.

Philippines: Luzon, Polillo.

Niltava rufigastra marinduquensis (duPont)

Cyornis rufigaster marinduquensis duPont, 1972, Nemouria, no. 7, p. 11—Matabang, Bundok, Kilo-Kilo, Santa Cruz, Marinduque, Philippines; altitude 1,000–1,500 feet.

Philippines: Marinduque.

Niltava rufigastra philippinensis (Sharpe)

Cyornis philippinensis Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 325—Panay, Philippines.

Philippines: Romblon, Masbate, Samar, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Siquijor, Mindanao, Basilan, northern Sulu Archipelago.

Niltava rufigastra mindorensis (Mearns)

Cyornis mindorensis Mearns, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 356—Alag River, Mindoro, Philippines; altitude 500 feet.

Philippines: Mindoro.

Niltava rufigastra litoralis (Stresemann)

Cyornis rufigastra litoralis Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., **33,** p. 50—Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines.

Philippines: Palawan and southern Sulu Archipelago.

Niltava rufigastra omissa (Hartert)

Siphia omissa Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 71—Indrulaman, southern Celebes; altitude ca. 2,500 feet.

Celebes.

Niltava rufigastra peromissa (Hartert)

Cyornis banyumas peromissa Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27,** p. 491—Saleyer (= Salajar) Island.

Salajar Island, south of Celebes.

Niltava rufigastra djampeana (Hartert)[1]

Siphia djampeana Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 172—Djampea (= Tanahdjampea) Island.

Tanahdjampea Island, Flores Sea.

Niltava rufigastra kalaoensis (Hartert)

Siphia kalaoensis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 172—Kalao Island.

Kalao Island, Flores Sea.

SUBGENUS **MUSCICAPELLA** BIANCHI

NILTAVA HODGSONI

Niltava hodgsoni hodgsoni (Moore)

Nemura hodgsoni Moore, 1854, in Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. East-India Company, **1,** p. 300—Nepal.

Nitidula campbelli Jerdon and Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 201—Sikkim; Himalaya.

Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh (= Northeastern Frontier Agency), and Assam (North Cachar Hills, Naga Hills, Patkai Hills), India, to northern and central Burma (Mt. Victoria, southern Shan States), and northwestern Thailand.

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[1] Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith, **88,** p. 76, suggests treating *djampeana* as a separate allospecies.—E. M.

Niltava hodgsoni sondaica (Robinson and Kloss)

Nitidula hodgsoni sondaica Robinson and Kloss, 1923, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **11,** p. 54—Korinchi (= Kerinci) Peak, central Sumatra; altitude 7,300 feet.

The highest mountain ranges of southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo (Mts. Kinabalu and Dulit).

GENUS **CULICICAPA** SWINHOE

Culicicapa Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 381. Type by monotypy, *Platyrhynchus ceylonensis* Swainson.

cf. Deignan, 1947, Auk, **64,** pp. 581–584 (*ceylonensis*).

Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100,** pp. 531–532.

Parkes, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** pp. 215–219 (*helianthea*).

Parker, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **84,** pp. 45–46 (systematic position).

CULICICAPA CEYLONENSIS

Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea Oberholser

Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea Oberholser, 1923 (16 July), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **76,** no. 6, p. 8—Quaymos, Choung (= Quaymoo Choung), Thoungyin (= Thaungyin) River, Tenasserim.

Culicicapa ceylonensis orientalis Stuart Baker, 1923 (5 November), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 11—Szechwan, western China.

Culicicapa ceylonensis pallidior Ticehurst, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 108—Simla.

Along the Himalayas from the Afghan border in Pakistan through northern India (with possible isolated breeding in the central Satpura Range above 900 meters and in the Eastern Ghats) to Nepal, the hills of northeastern Assam and Bangladesh, Burma, southern China (north to Szechwan and Hupeh), Thailand, Indochina, and northern Malaya. Spreads into the plains of central India during the winter. Birds from Tenasserim, southern Thailand, southern Indochina, and northern Malaya intergrade with *ceylonensis* and have been called *antioxantha*.

Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis (Swainson)

Platyrhynchus Ceylonensis Swainson, 1820, Zool. Illus., **1,** pl. 13 and text—Ceylon.

Cryptolopha poiocephala Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 200, pl. 23. New name for *Platyrhynchus ceylonensis* Swainson, 1820.

Culicicapa ceylonensis amphiala Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 12—North Pagi Island (= Pagai Utara), Sumatra.

Culicicapa ceylonensis pellonota Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 12—Samasama, Nias Island, Sumatra.

Culicicapa ceylonensis percnocara Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 12—Simalur (= Simeulue) Island, Sumatra.

Culicicapa ceylonensis antioxantha Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **76,** no. 6, p. 9—Khaw Sai Dow (= Khao Soi Nao), Trang, Lower (Peninsular) Siam.

Culicicapa ceylonensis pellopira Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **76,** no. 6, p. 9—Tjibodas, Mt. Gedé, Java; altitude 4,500 feet.

Culicicapa ceylonensis meridionalis Stuart Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 12—Keo, Tung Song, Siam = Khao Thung Song = Khao Wang Hip, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand, *fide* Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 226, p. 191.

Culicicapa ceylonensis eophila Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **159,** p. 58—Gunong Ranay, Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands.

Hills of southwestern India (southern Mysore to Ashambu Hills, including Nilgiris and Palnis, possibly also Western Ghats), Sri Lanka (Ceylon), southern Malaya, Sumatra (including Lingga Archipelago and Barussan Islands), Java, Bali, Natuna Islands, Borneo, and Palawan, Philippines (one doubtful record).

Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta Hartert

Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 526—southern Flores.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok (?), Flores.

Culicicapa ceylonensis connectens Rensch

Culicicapa ceylonensis connectens Rensch, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 378—Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

CULICICAPA HELIANTHEA

Culicicapa helianthea septentrionalis Parkes

Culicicapa helianthea septentrionalis Parkes, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 218—Mt. Santo Tomás, Benguet, Mountain Province, Luzon; altitude 7,000 feet.

Philippines: northwestern Luzon (Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Mountain Provinces).

Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri Parkes

Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri Parkes, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 218—Mt. San Cristóbal, Laguna Province, Luzon.

Philippines: Laguna Province, south-central Luzon.

Culicicapa helianthea panayensis (Sharpe)

Xantholestes panayensis Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 327—Panay.

Central and southern Philippines (Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, Mindanao, Palawan; questionably recorded from Tablas, Romblon, Sibuyan, Masbate, Guimaras, and Siquijor).

Culicicapa helianthea mayri Deignan

Culicicapa helianthea mayri Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 61—Tataan, Tawitawi Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands.

Philippines: Bongo Island, Mindanao, and Tawitawi Island, Sulu Archipelago.

Culicicapa helianthea helianthea Wallace

Culicicapa helianthea Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 476—Menado (= Manado), Celebes.

Celebes, Banggai, and Salayar.

FAMILY **PLATYSTEIRIDAE**[1]

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.

cf. general African references under Muscicapidae (pp. 295–296, above).

Ames, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **26,** pp. 107–134 (position of family).

Wolters, 1977, Vogelarten Erde, 3. Lief., pp. 235–236 (as subfamily of Laniidae).

GENUS **BIAS** LESSON

Bias Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 385. Type, by monotypy, "Moucherolle noir et blanc" = *Platyrhynchos musicus* Vieillot.

Megabyas J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **7,** p. 348. Type, by monotypy, *Megabyas flammulata* J. and E. Verreaux.

cf. Clancey, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** pp. 166–168 (*musicus*).

SUBGENUS **MEGABYAS** VERREAUX

BIAS FLAMMULATUS[2]

Bias flammulatus flammulatus (Verreaux)

Megabyas flammulata J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **7,** p. 348—"Riviere d'Angers" = Muni River, Gabon.

Forest edge from Sierra Leone east to Cameroon and south to the lower Congo River; Fernando Po.

Bias flammulatus aequatorialis (Jackson)

Megabias [sic] *aequatorialis* Jackson, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 11—Entebbe, Uganda. Type from Kazi, Murchison Bay, Lake Victoria, *fide* Jackson and W. L. Sclater, 1938, Birds Kenya Uganda, p. 920.

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[1] This purely African family is probably more nearly related to the bush shrikes, Malaconotinae, than to the muscicapine flycatchers. The genus *Nilaus* is the link between the Malaconotinae and the Platysteiridae (cf. Mayr, 1943, Ibis, **85,** p. 218; Mayr and Amadon, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1496, p. 22).—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] This is the *Megabias atrialatus* of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 247. *Dryoscopus atrialatus* Cassin, 1851, was based on an artifact; cf. Meyer de Schauensee, 1957, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **109,** p. 220.—M. A. T., Jr.

Megabyas flammulatus carolathi Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 75—Canzele, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Northwestern Angola, southwestern Katanga (= Shaba) and Kasai, Zaire, east to Uganda and adjoining Kenya, and north to western Central African Republic.

SUBGENUS **BIAS** LESSON

BIAS MUSICUS

Bias musicus musicus (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos musicus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 15—Malimbe (= Malembo), Cabinda.

Bias feminina Jackson, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 87—Toro, Uganda.

Bias musicus pallidiventris van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 102—Canhoca, Angola.

Forests from Sierra Leone east to Uganda and south to Kasai and southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Angola.

Bias musicus changamwensis van Someren

Bias musicus changamwensis van Someren, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 24—Changamwe, Mombasa, Kenya.

Mt. Kenya; coastal Kenya and Tanzania, inland to the Usambara Mountains and central highlands of Tanzania.

Bias musicus clarens Clancey

Bias musicus clarens Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 510—mission near Massinga, Inhambane district, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

Northern Mozambique and southern Malawi south to eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Inhambane, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

GENUS **PSEUDOBIAS** SHARPE

Pseudobias Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 498. Type, by original designation, *Pseudobias wardi* Sharpe.

PSEUDOBIAS WARDI

Pseudobias wardi Sharpe

Pseudobias wardi Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 498, pl. 15—Madagascar.

Forests of the humid east of Madagascar.

GENUS **BATIS** BOIE

Batis Boie, 1833, Isis von Oken, col. 880. Type by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 133), *Muscicapa capensis* Linnaeus.

cf. Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1940, Ibis, pp. 735–738 (East Africa).

Rand, 1953, Fieldiana, Zool., **34,** pp. 133–148 (East Africa).

Rand, Friedmann, and Traylor, 1959, Fieldiana, Zool., **41,** pp. 352–353 (*minima*).

Irwin, 1962, Ostrich, **33,** no. 3, pp. 17–28 (*soror, molitor*).

Lawson, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** pp. 29–32 (*pririt*).

Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** pp. 189–200 (*capensis* superspecies).

Érard, 1975, Oiseau, **45,** pp. 235–240 (*minima* and *ituriensis*).

BATIS DIOPS[1]

Batis diops Jackson

Batis diops Jackson, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 38—Ruwenzori.

Montane forest from Ruwenzori and the Kivu district. Zaire, south to Mt. Kabobo.

BATIS MARGARITAE

Batis margaritae margaritae Boulton

Batis margaritae Boulton, 1934, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washing-

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[1] *B. diops, margaritae, mixta, dimorpha, capensis,* and *fratrum* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

ton, **47,** p. 47—Mt. Moco, Angola; altitude 6,500 feet.
Forest on Mt. Moco, Huambo, Angola.

Batis margaritae kathleenae White
Batis kathleenae White, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 48—Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia.
Northwestern Zambia from Mwinilunga to Kasempa, and adjacent Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

BATIS MIXTA

Batis mixta ultima Lawson
Batis fratrum ultima Lawson, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** p. 223—Sokoke Forest, near Kilifi, coastal Kenya.
Coastal Kenya from the mouth of the Tana River to the Shimba Hills, intergrading with *mixta* in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Batis mixta mixta (Shelley)
Pachyprora mixta Shelley, 1889, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 359, pl. 40—Kilimanjaro; altitude 6,000–7,000 feet.
Highlands of Tanzania from Kilimanjaro and Usambara to Rungwe and Matengo, and the Misuku Mountains, northern Malawi.

Batis mixta reichenowi Grote
Batis reichenowi Grote, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 162—Mikindani, Tanganyika.
Coastal lowlands of southeastern Tanzania.

BATIS DIMORPHA

Batis dimorpha sola Lawson
Batis capensis sola Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** p. 196—Nyika Plateau, Zambia, lat. 10° 35′ S., long. 33° 42′ E.; altitude 7,000 feet.
Montane forests of northern Malawi, except for Matipa and Misuku, south to Chimaliro, and adjacent Zambia.

Batis dimorpha dimorpha (Shelley)
Pachyprora dimorpha Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 18—Milanji (= Mlanje) Plateau, Nyasaland.
Mountains of central and southern Malawi, and Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.

BATIS CAPENSIS

Batis capensis erythrophthalma Swynnerton

Batis erythrophthalma Swynnerton, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 109—Chirinda Forest (= Mt. Selinda), Gazaland; altitude 3,900 feet.

Eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique east to Mt. Gorongoza.

Batis capensis kennedyi Smithers and Paterson

Batis capensis kennedyi Smithers and Paterson, 1956, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **76,** p. 120—Mchabezi valley, Matopos, lat. 20° 29′ S., long. 28° 46$^1/_2$′ E., Southern Rhodesia.

Matopo Hills, southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Batis capensis hollidayi Clancey

Batis capensis hollidayi Clancey, 1952, Ann. Natal Mus., **12,** p. 257, pl. 8, figs. c, d—Gwaliweni Forest, Lebombo Mountains, Zululand.

From the Zululand, Natal, highlands to eastern and northern Transvaal and the Lebombo Mountains, Mozambique.

Batis capensis capensis (Linnaeus)

Muscicapa capensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 327; based on "Le Gobe-mouche du Cap de Bonne Esperance" of Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **2,** p. 372, pl. 36, fig. 3—Cape of Good Hope.

Southwestern and southern Cape Province, east to western Natal.

BATIS FRATRUM

Batis fratrum sheppardi Haagner

Batis sheppardi Haagner, 1909, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **1,** p. 179, pl. 3, figs. 1, 2—Mzimbiti, about 23 miles from Beira, Mozambique.

Southern lowlands of Malawi, and Mozambique south to the Save River.

Batis fratrum fratrum (Shelley)

Pachyprora fratrum Shelley, 1900, Ibis, p. 522—Lake St. Lucia, Zululand.

Southeastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Mozambique south of the Save River, and Zululand, Natal.

BATIS MOLITOR[1]

Batis molitor pintoi Lawson

Batis molitor pintoi Lawson, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 124—Fazenda do Cuito (Moco), Angola; altitude 1,620 meters.

Woodlands of Angola to Congo, Kasai and western Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northwestern Zambia. Meeting point with *puella* in Zaire uncertain.

Batis molitor puella Reichenow

Batis puella Reichenow, 1893, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wissen. Anstalten (Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg), **10,** pt. 1 (1892), p. 124—no locality; type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Busisi, south shore of Lake Victoria, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 421.

Batis mystica Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 594—Kikumbulyu, Ukamba, Kenya.

Batis molitor montana Sjöstedt, 1908, Wissen. Ergebnisse Schwedisch. Exped. Kilimandjaro Meru, **1,** no. 3, p. 109—Kibonoto, Kilimanjaro; altitude 2,000 meters.

Batis molitor taruensis van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 103—Maungu, Kenya.

Eastern Zaire from Ruwenzori to Manyema; Uganda north to Mt. Moroto; western Kenya, extending southeast to Maungu; northern and western Tanzania to Kilimanjaro, Iringa, and Njombe. Meeting point with *pintoi* in Zaire uncertain.

Batis molitor palliditergum Clancey

Batis molitor palliditergum Clancey, 1955, Ostrich, **26,** p. 28—Sand River, east of Newington, eastern Transvaal.

Southestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, south through Zambia (except the northwest) and Malawi to Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, and northern Orange Free State, and west to Botswana, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and adjoining Angola, extending down the Zambezi valley to the mouth of the Shire River and possibly beyond.

Batis molitor molitor (Küster)

Muscicapa molitor Küster (*ex* Lichtenstein), 1850, in Hahn and Küster, Vögel Asien, Afrika, Amerika Neuholland, Lief. 20, pl. 2—South Africa. Type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Kaffirland, *fide* Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 356, from Baviaans River, eastern Cape Province, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, Tervuren, n. s., 4°, Sci. Zool., **1,** p. 81.

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[1] Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, p. 220, consider all the remaining species of *Batis* to constitute one superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Eastern Cape Province through Natal and Swaziland to Mozambique south of the Limpopo River.

BATIS SOROR

Batis soror Reichenow

Batis puella soror Reichenow, 1903, Vögel Afrikas, **2,** p. 485—Zanzibar and Nyasa region to Quelimane, Mozambique; restricted to Songea, southern Tanganyika, by Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 357.

Batis molitor littoralis Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 356—Zanzibar.

Batis soror pallidigula van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 103—Lumbo, northern Mozambique.

Coastal Kenya to north of Mombasa; eastern Tanzania inland to Amani, Kilosa, and Lake Nyasa; Zanzibar and Mafia; Mozambique south to Sul do Save; Malawi east of the Shire River; eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Overlaps *molitor* races in Kenya, the lower Zambezi valley, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Sul do Save without intergradation.

BATIS PRIRIT

Batis pririt affinis (Wahlberg)

Platystira affinis Wahlberg, 1856, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **12** (1855), p. 214—"in Mimosis terrae Damararum." Type, in Riksmuseet, Stockholm, from Swakop River, Damaraland, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1927, Arkiv Zool., **19 A,** no. 1, p. 65.

Arid coast of Angola north to Benguela and inland to southern Huila, South West Africa (Namibia) except for Ovamboland, and western Botswana.

Batis pririt pririt (Vieillot)

Muscicapa pririt Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 486; based on "Le Pririt" of Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **4,** p. 29, pl. 161, figs. 1–2, labeled "Le Gobe Mouches Pririt"—land of the Kaffirs and Great Namaquas; restricted to Somerset East, Cape Province, by Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western South Africa, p. 120.

Central and southeastern Botswana and southwestern Transvaal, south to Orange Free State and Cape Province east to the Great Fish River.

BATIS SENEGALENSIS[1]

Batis senegalensis (Linnaeus)

Muscicapa senegalensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 327; based on "Le Gobe-mouche a poitrine rousse du Sénégal" of Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **2**, p. 374, pl. 37, fig. 2—Senegal.

Batis senegalensis togoensis Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55**, p. 350—Misahohe, Togoland.

Savanna and steppe from Senegal to Niger and Cameroon. Apparently meets *B. orientalis chadensis* in western Central African Republic without intergrading.

BATIS ORIENTALIS[2]

Batis orientalis chadensis Alexander

Batis chadensis Alexander, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21**, p. 105—Arrigi, Lake Chad = Arege, Nigeria.

Savanna and steppe from Lake Chad and Central African Republic east to central and northern Sudan.

Batis orientalis lynesi Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Batis orientalis lynesi Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1940, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60**, p. 92—Sinkat, Red Sea Province, Sudan.

Red Sea Province, Sudan.

Batis orientalis orientalis (Heuglin)

Platystira orientalis Heuglin, 1871, Ornith. Nordost-Afrika's, **1**, p. 449—no locality; type from Modat Valley, Bogosland, Eritrea, *fide* Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 350.

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[1] *B. senegalensis* and *orientalis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Relationship with *B. minor* in the region of Lake Chad is confused; Vielliard, 1972, Alauda, **40**, p. 87, found an apparent cline between *B. o. chadensis* and *B. m. erlangeri* in this area.—M. A. T., Jr.

Pachyprora bella Elliot, 1897, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 47—Le Gud and Hullier, Somaliland.

Batis orientalis somaliensis Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 351—Denek River, Somaliland.

Lowlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, southeastern Sudan, and Mt. Moroto, Uganda.

BATIS MINOR

Batis minor erlangeri Neumann

Batis minor erlangeri Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 353—Garamulata, near Harar, Abyssinia.

Batis minor congoensis Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 354—Ngombe, lower Congo.

Batis minor nyansae Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 354—Kwa Mtessa, Uganda.

Batis bella batesi Bannerman, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 4—near Bamenda, Cameroon Highlands; altitude 5,500 feet.

The plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea, south through eastern and southern Sudan to eastern Zaire, Uganda, and western Kenya, and west through the northern savannas to the Cameroon Highlands, and along the southern savannas to Kasai, Zaire, northern Angola, and Gabon; an isolated population at Jebel Marra, western Darfur, Sudan.

Batis minor minor Erlanger

Batis orientalis minor Erlanger, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9,** p. 181—Salole, Juba River, Italian Somaliland.

Batis minor suahelicus Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 353—no locality; type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Kaha, near Kilimanjaro, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 422.

From the lower Juba River, Somalia, south along the coasts of Kenya and Tanzania, and inland to Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.

BATIS PERKEO

Batis perkeo Neumann

Batis perkeo Neumann, 1907, Journ. Ornith., **55,** p. 352—Darassam, Gurra country, southern Abyssinia.

Arid zone of interior Somalia, southern Ethiopia, and Boma Hills, Sudan, south to Usambara, Tanzania, and Mt. Moroto, Uganda.

BATIS MINULLA

Batis minulla (Barbosa du Bocage)
Platystira minulla Barbosa du Bocage, 1874, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **5,** p. 37—Bibala, Moçâmedes, Angola.
Secondary and gallery forest from Cabinda, Congo, and Kasai, Zaire, south through the escarpment of western Angola to Moçâmedes.

BATIS MINIMA[1]

Batis minima (Verreaux)
Platystira minima J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **7,** p. 219—Gabon.
Locally in Gabon in forest.

BATIS ITURIENSIS

Batis ituriensis Chapin
Batis ituriensis J. P. Chapin, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 7, p. 5, fig. 2—Gamangui, on the Nepoko River, Ituri district, Belgian Congo.
Eastern Zaire from the Uele and Ituri Rivers south to the Itombwe Mountains.

BATIS POENSIS[2]

Batis poensis Alexander
Batis poensis Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 34—Bakaki (= Bakake), Fernando Po.
Forests from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to Cameroon and Gabon; Fernando Po.

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[1] *B. minima* and *ituriensis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] Lawson, 1984, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **104,** p. 145, has separated the mainland populations of *poensis* as a distinct species, *Batis occultus* Lawson.—M. A. T., Jr.

GENUS **PLATYSTEIRA** JARDINE AND SELBY

Platysteira Jardine and Selby, 1830, Illus. Ornith., pt. 7, addenda, p. 2. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 31), *Muscicapa melanoptera* Gmelin = *Muscicapa cyanea* P. L. S. Müller.

Dyaphorophyia Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 653, note. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 52), *Platysteira leucopygialis* Fraser = *Platysteira castanea* Fraser.

cf. Serle, 1950, Ibis, **92,** pp. 604–605 (*laticincta*).
Macdonald and Ussher, 1952, Ibis, **94,** pp. 356–358 (*concreta*).
Serle, 1957, Ibis, **99,** p. 641 (*blissetti* and *chalybea*).
Traylor, 1960, Auk, **77,** pp. 80–82 (*concreta* mutation).
Lawson, 1963, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **83,** pp. 114–116 (*peltata*).
Eisentraut, 1973, Bonner. Zool. Monogr., **3,** p. 193 (*blissetti* and *chalybea*).

SUBGENUS **PLATYSTEIRA** JARDINE AND SELBY

PLATYSTEIRA CYANEA[1]

Platysteira cyanea cyanea (Müller)

Muscicapa cyanea P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Linné Natursyst. Suppl., p. 170—Senegal.

Savanna and forest edge from Senegal to Central African Republic, and south to the south bank of the lower Congo River in Angola.

Platysteira cyanea nyansae Neumann

Platysteira cyanea nyansae Neumann, 1905, Journ. Ornith., **53,** p. 210—Bukoba, Victoria Nyansa (= Lake Victoria).

The lower Congo River above the cataracts and the middle Congo east to southern Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, northwestern Tanzania, and the Manyema district, Zaire.

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[1] *P. cyanea, albifrons,* and *peltata* form a superspecies; *laticincta* is a representative of *peltata*, whose range falls within that of *cyanea*.—M. A. T., Jr.

Platysteira cyanea aethiopica Neumann

Platysteira cyanea aethiopica Neumann, 1905, Journ. Ornith., **53,** p. 210—Banka, in Malo, southern Abyssinia.

Southern Ethiopia, north in the west to Lake Tana.

PLATYSTEIRA ALBIFRONS

Platysteira albifrons Sharpe

Platystira albifrons Sharpe, 1873, Ibis, p. 159—Loge River, Angola.

Western Angola, from the Congo River mouth to Benguela, and inland to Canhoca and Dondo. Occurs alongside *cyanea* at the Congo mouth.

PLATYSTEIRA PELTATA

Platysteira peltata mentalis Barbosa du Bocage

Platystira mentalis Barbosa du Bocage, 1878, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **6,** p. 256—Caconda, Angola.

Platystira jacksoni Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 445—Sotik, Kenya.

Angola east through southern Zaire and Zambia north and west of the Luangwa valley to Uganda, Kenya west of the Rift, and western Tanzania.

Platysteira peltata cryptoleuca Oberholser

Platysteira cryptoleuca Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28,** p. 913—Useri River, plains of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Platysteira peltata brevipennis Grote, 1928, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 135—Magogoni, Ruvu (= Pangani) River, Tanganyika.

The Juba River, Somalia, and Kenya east of the Rift south through eastern Tanzania to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, Malawi, Zambia south and east of the Luangwa valley, and the eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); Mafia.

Platysteira peltata peltata Sundevall

Platystira peltata Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, **7,** p. 105—"Caffraria inferiore." Type from Umlalazi River, Zululand, Natal, *fide* Gyldenstolpe, 1934, Ibis, p. 291.

Coastal lowlands from the Zambezi River south to Durban, Natal, and inland to southern Malawi, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and northeastern Transvaal.

PLATYSTEIRA LATICINCTA[1]

Platysteira laticincta Bates

Platysteira laticincta Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 91—Oku, west of Kumbo, Cameroon; altitude 6,000 feet or more.

Bamenda highlands, western Cameroon.

SUBGENUS **DYAPHOROPHYIA** BONAPARTE

PLATYSTEIRA CASTANEA

Platysteira castanea hormophora (Reichenow)

Diaphorophyia hormophora Reichenow, 1901, Journ. Ornith., **49,** p. 285—no locality; type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Misahöhe, Togoland, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 426.

Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.

Platysteira castanea castanea Fraser

Platysteira castanea Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 141—Clarence (= Malabo), Fernando Po.

Southern Nigeria east to southeastern Sudan, Uganda and adjoining Kenya and Tanzania, and south to northern Angola and southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; Fernando Po.

PLATYSTEIRA TONSA

Platysteira tonsa (Bates)

Diaphorophyia tonsa Bates, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 86—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

Forests from southeastern Nigeria and Gabon to eastern Zaire.

PLATYSTEIRA BLISSETTI[2]

Platysteira blissetti (Sharpe)

Diaphorophyia Blissetti Sharpe, 1872, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **10,** p. 451—Gold Coast.

Forests from Guinea and Sierra Leone to western Cameroon.

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[1] Most nearly related to *P. peltata.*—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *P. blissetti, chalybea,* and *jamesoni* are often united as a single species; however, the first two overlap in western Cameroon without interbreeding, and the three must be considered distinct species, forming a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

PLATYSTEIRA CHALYBEA

Platysteira chalybea (Reichenow)

Diaphorophyia chalybea Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 46—Bipinde, Cameroon.

Diaphorophyia chlorophrys Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 34—Bakaka (= Bakake), Fernando Po.

Forests of Cameroon and Gabon; escarpment of Cuanza Sul, western Angola; Fernando Po.

PLATYSTEIRA JAMESONI

Platysteira jamesoni (Sharpe)

Diaphorophyia jamesoni Sharpe, 1890, in Jameson, Story Rear Column, p. 398—Yambuya, Aruwimi River, Belgian Congo.

Forests of eastern Zaire and Uganda, and adjoining Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania.

PLATYSTEIRA CONCRETA

Platysteira concreta concreta Hartlaub

Platystira concreta Hartlaub, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 360—Guinea; restricted to Gold Coast (= Ghana) by Serle, 1952, Ibis, **94,** p. 686, but Guinea just as reasonable.

Dyaphorophyia ansorgei lomaensis Serle, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **66,** p. 73—Bintimani Peak, lat. 9° 15′ N., long. 11° 10′ W., Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone; altitude 3,000 feet.

Known certainly only from the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, Nimba Mountains, and Ivory Coast; possibly in Guinea or Ghana.

Platysteira concreta kumbaensis (Serle)

Dyaphorophyia ansorgei kumbaensis Serle, 1949, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **69,** p. 75—Kumba, lat. 4° 40′ N., long. 9° 25′ E., British Cameroon; altitude 700 feet.

Southeastern Nigeria to southern Cameroon Highlands and Mt. Cameroon.

Platysteira concreta harterti (Bates)

Diaphorophyia ansorgei harterti Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 105—Bitye, southern Cameroon.

Forests of southern Cameroon, Gabon, and Congo.

Platysteira concreta graueri (Hartert)

Diaphorophyia graueri Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 7—primeval forest 90 kilometers west of Lake Albert Edward (= Lake Edward), Belgian Congo; altitude 1,600 meters.

Eastern Zaire from the Ituri River to Mt. Kabobo, adjoining Uganda, and Burundi.

Platysteira concreta silvae (Hartert and van Someren)

Diaphorophyia graueri silvae Hartert and van Someren, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 79—Silwa, Kaimosi, Kenya.

Known only from the Kakamega Forest, western Kenya.

Platysteira concreta kungwensis (Moreau)

Diaphorophyia ansorgei kungwensis Moreau, 1941, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **61,** p. 25—forest above Ujambwa, Mt. Kungwe (= Nkungwe), Tanganyika; altitude 7,000 feet.

Mt. Nkungwe, east shore of Lake Tanyanyika.

Platysteira concreta ansorgei (Hartert)

Diaphorophyia ansorgei Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 74—Cabeça de Ladrões, Benguela, Angola.

Dyaphorophyia concreta canzelae Meise, 1958, Abh. Verh. Naturwissen. Vereins Hamburg, N. F., **2** (1957), p. 75—Canzele, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Escarpment of western Angola from Cuanza Norte south to northern Huila.

FAMILY **MALURIDAE**[1]

ERNST MAYR

cf. Schodde, 1982, Fairy-Wrens, 203 pp.

GENUS **CLYTOMYIAS** SHARPE

Clytomyias Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 31. Type, by original designation, *Clytomyias insignis* Sharpe.

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[1] The four genera *Clytomyias, Malurus, Stipiturus,* and *Amytornis* form a rather compact group. Their nearest relatives, according to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, **82,** p. 255, are the Acanthizidae and Meliphagidae.—E. M.

CLYTOMYIAS INSIGNIS

Clytomyias insignis insignis Sharpe
Clytomyias insignis Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 31—Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains.
Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Clytomyias insignis oorti Rothschild and Hartert
Clytomyias insignis oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14,** p. 460—head of Aroa River, southeastern New Guinea.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and the Huon Peninsula, Central Highlands, west to Snow Mountains (Mt. Goliath, Lake Habbema district, Nassau Range).

GENUS **MALURUS** VIEILLOT

Malurus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 44. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla cyanea* Latham.

Todopsis Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 652. Type, by monotypy, *Todus cyanocephalus* Quoy and Gaimard.[1]

Chenorhamphus Oustalet, 1878, Bull. Hebd. Assoc. Scientifique France, Paris, **21,** p. 248. Type, by monotypy, *Chenorhamphus cyanopectus* Oustalet = *Todopsis grayi* Wallace.

Musciparus Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 25. Type, by original designation, *Musciparus tappenbecki* Reichenow.

Hallornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Malurus cyanotus* Gould.

Leggeornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Malurus lamberti* Vigors and Horsfield.

Rosina Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Malurus coronatus* Gould.

Ryania Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa melanocephala* Latham.

Nesomalurus Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 59.

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[1] I agree with Schodde, 1982, Fairy-Wrens, that the broad bill is not a sufficient generic character.—E. M.

Type, by original designation, *Malurus edouardi* A. J. Campbell.

Devisornis Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 90. Type, by original designation, *Malurus alboscapulatus* A. B. Meyer.

Sipodotus Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 83. Type, by original designation, *Todopsis wallacii* G. R. Gray.

Psitodos Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **49,** p. 52. New name for *Todopsis* Bonaparte, 1854.

cf. Mack, 1934, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, no. 8, pp. 100–125.

Rowley, 1965, Emu, **64,** pp. 251–297 (*cyaneus*).

Ford, 1966, Emu, **66,** pp. 47–57 (chestnut-shouldered group).

Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handb. New Guinea Birds, pp. 346–350.

McGill, 1970, Australian Warblers, pp. 53–69.

Harrison, C. J. O., 1972, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., **21,** pp. 313–328 (chestnut-shouldered group).

Ford, 1974, Emu, **74,** pp. 165–168.

Ford, 1975, Emu, **75,** pp. 153–154 (hybridization *splendens* × *callainus*).

Bell, Coates, and Layton, 1979, Emu, **79,** pp. 152–154 (*wallacii*).

Diamond, 1981, Emu, **81,** pp. 97–100 (*grayi*).

MALURUS WALLACII

Malurus wallacii wallacii (Gray)

Todopsis wallacii G. R. Gray, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1861), p. 429, pl. 43, fig. 2—Misool.

Misool and Japen Islands, Vogelkop and northern New Guinea from Geelvink Bay east.

Malurus wallacii capillatus Mayr, nom. nov.

Todopsis coronata Gould, 1878, Birds Australia, pt. 8—Aru Islands. Preoccupied by *Malurus coronatus* Gould, 1858.

Aru Islands; southern New Guinea, from the Setekwa River to Milne Bay and in the north to the Hydrographer Mountains.

MALURUS GRAYI

Malurus grayi grayi (Wallace)

Todopsis grayi Wallace, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166—Sorong, northwestern New Guinea.

Chenorhamphus cyanopectus Oustalet, 1878, Bull. Hebd. Assoc. Scientifique France, Paris, **21,** p. 248—Amberpon (= Rumberpon Island), Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea.

Chenorhamphus pileatus Reichenow, 1920, Journ. Ornith., **68,** p. 399—Maeanderberg, upper Sepik River, New Guinea.

Salawati Island and northern New Guinea from the Vogelkop to the Sepik region.

Malurus grayi campbelli Schodde

Malurus campbelli Schodde, 1982, Fairy-Wrens, p. 32 and pl. 3—Mt. Bosavi, headwaters of the Kikori River, central New Guinea.

Known only from the type locality. For a fuller description see Emu, 1984, **84,** pp. 249–250.

MALURUS ALBOSCAPULATUS

Malurus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus Meyer

Malurus alboscapulatus A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 496—Arfak Mountains; altitude ca. 3,500 feet.

Mountains of the Vogelkop, western New Guinea.

Malurus alboscapulatus aida Hartert

Malurus alboscapulatus aida Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 78—Sentani Lake, northern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea, from the Weyland Mountains to Humboldt Bay.

Malurus alboscapulatus randi Junge

Malurus alboscapulatus randi Junge, 1952, Zool. Mededelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **31,** p. 248—Enarotali, Wissel Lakes.

Wissel Lakes district, western central range, New Guinea.

Malurus alboscapulatus tappenbecki (Reichenow)

Musciparus tappenbecki Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 25—Jagei (Ramu) River, northern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea, from the Sepik region to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

Malurus alboscapulatus moretoni De Vis

Malurus moretoni De Vis, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1890–91), p. 97—Bartle Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

Southeastern New Guinea, west in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Port Moresby district.

Malurus alboscapulatus naimii Salvadori and D'Albertis

Malurus naimii Salvadori and D'Albertis, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 827—Mon, Yule Island, southeastern New Guinea.

Southeastern New Guinea, from Galley Reach west at least as far as Yule Island, probably to the head of the Gulf of Papua.

Malurus alboscapulatus kutubu Schodde and Hitchcock

Malurus alboscapulatus kutubu Schodde and Hitchcock, 1968, CSIRO Div. Wildlife Research, Tech. Paper no. **13**, p. 42—Moro, Lake Kutubu, Papua.

Southern highlands of eastern New Guinea from 750 to 2,160 meters.

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 10—Mafulu, mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mid-mountain grasslands of southeastern New Guinea, between 1,000 and 2,000 meters, west in the Central Highlands to the Telefomin area.

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 11—Wuroi, Oriomo River, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea, from the Fly River to Merauke.

Malurus alboscapulatus lorentzi van Oort

Malurus lorentzi van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, **9**, p. 91—Noord River, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea, from the Noord River to the Mimika River.

Malurus alboscapulatus balim Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus balim Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 5—Balim River, Oranje Mountains; altitude 1,600 meters.

Known only from the grasslands of the Balim and Bele Rivers (1,600 to 2,300 meters), Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

MALURUS MELANOCEPHALUS

Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus Gould

Malurus cruentatus Gould, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839), p. 143—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Malurus cruentatus Boweri Ramsay, 1887, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 2, **1** (1886), p. 1100—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Malurus melanocephala melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 45—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Malurus melanocephalus pyrrhonotus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 362—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Northern Australia, from Derby, western Kimberley, through coastal Northern Territory and Queensland to Cape York and south to about the Herbert River; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt. Intergrades with *melanocephalus* between the base of Cape York Peninsula and the Burdekin River.

Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Latham)

Muscicapa melanocephala Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 52—Sydney, New South Wales.

Coastal grassy woodlands of Queensland from south of Townsville (Burdekin River) to New South Wales (Port Stephens and formerly to Sydney district); also Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke Islands, Queensland. Intergrades with *cruentatus* between the Burdekin River and the base of Cape York Peninsula.

MALURUS LEUCOPTERUS

Malurus leucopterus leucopterus Dumont

Malurus leucopterus Dumont, 1824, in Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), **30,** p. 118; based on Quoy and Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, Voyage Uranie Physicienne, Zool., livr. 3, p. 108, pl. 23, fig. 2—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia.

Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

Malurus leucopterus edouardi Campbell

Malurus edouardi A. J. Campbell, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, **17,** p. 203—Barrow Island, midwestern Australia.

Barrow Island, Western Australia.

Malurus leucopterus leuconotus Gould

Malurus leuconotus Gould, 1865 (June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 198—interior of South Australia.

Malurus cyanotus Gould, 1865 (December), Handb. Birds Australia, **1,** p. 331—interior of New South Wales. New name for *Malurus leucopterus* auctorum, not of Dumont, 1824.

Malurus cyanotus exsul Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 359—Yule River, midwestern Australia.

Malurus leuconotus perplexus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 359—Day Dawn, midwestern Australia.

Malurus cyanotus diamantina H. L. White, 1918, Emu, **18,** p. 121—Diamantina River, western Queensland.

Hallornis leuconotus wongani Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 83—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Interior of Australia, reaching the coast of Western Australia between about Port Hedland and Perth, north in Northern Territory to Tanami and Banka Banka, north and east in Queensland to Mount Isa, upper Flinders River, Dawson River drainage, and lower Moonie River; east in New South Wales to lower western slopes of Great Dividing Range; northwestern Victoria; South Australia south to Adelaide district, Murray mallee, and northern Eyre Peninsula.

MALURUS CYANEUS[1]

Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys Sharpe[2]

Malurus cyanochlamys Sharpe, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 788—Moreton Bay, southeastern Queensland.

Malurus australis North, 1904, Ibis, p. 672—no locality; Meadow Bank, Ryde, near Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 620.

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[1] The four largely allopatric "species" *cyaneus, melanotus, callainus,* and *splendens* are sometimes considered subspecies of a single species (*cyaneus*), sometimes four separate species or allospecies. However, the ranges of *cyaneus* and *melanotus* are said to overlap along the Murray River and the same is suspected for *melanotus* and *callainus* in the Flinders Range. In view of the rather striking differences in color and habitat utilization, it would seem best, for the time being, to treat them as allospecies in a superspecies (*cyaneus*), except for *callainus*, which interbreeds with *splendens* where they meet.—E. M.

[2] Possibly not separable from nominate *cyaneus*.—E. M.

Malurus cyaneus ashbyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 358—Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Malurus cyaneus henriettae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 357—Victoria = Olinda, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 224.

Malurus cyaneus leggei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 358—Port Adelaide, South Australia.

From southern Queensland (24° S.) (mainly interior) south through coastal New South Wales and Victoria to adjacent southeastern South Australia; isolated populations in South Australia: Mt. Lofty Range and Adelaide Plains, southern and western Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island.

Malurus cyaneus cyaneus (Latham)

Motacilla cyanea Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 501—Adventure Bay, southern Tasmania, *ex* Ellis, 1782, Narrative Voyage Captain Cook, **1,** p. 22.

Malurus elizabethae A. J. Campbell, 1901, Ibis, p. 10—King Island.

Malurus cyaneus fletcherae Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 93—Ringarooma, northern Tasmania.

Malurus cyaneus samueli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 93—Flinders Island.

King and Flinders Islands, Bass Strait; Tasmania.

MALURUS SPLENDENS

Malurus splendens melanotus Gould

Malurus melanotus Gould, 1841, Birds Australia, pt. 3 (1 June), pl. and text—Belts of the Murray, South Australia.

Malurus melanotus victoriae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 358—Carina, Victoria.

From the Murray mallee, Victoria, west to the Flinders Range, South Australia, intergrading with *callainus* in the vicinity of Port Germein.

Malurus splendens whitei Campbell

Malurus whitei A. J. Campbell, 1902, Emu, **1,** p. 65—"interior" = interior of New South Wales, possibly Tyndarie (Tyndarey), *fide* Schodde, 1982, Fairy-Wrens, p. 57.

Interior of New South Wales to southwestern Queensland.

Malurus splendens callainus Gould

Malurus callainus Gould, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 302—Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Malurus melanotus germaini Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 359—Port Germein, South Australia.

Malurus musgravi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 62—Musgrave Ranges, central Australia.

From the Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia, west and southwest to the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts, where intergrading with *splendens*, south to the central Eyre Peninsula, east and southeast to the fringes of the Simpson Desert, Lake Eyre Basin, Flinders Range, and the head of Spencer Gulf from near Port Augusta south to the vicinity of Port Germein, where intergrading with *melanotus*.

Malurus splendens aridus Mack

Malurus splendens aridus Mack, 1934, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, no. 8, p. 108—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Interior of western Australia, from Lake Way (Wiluna) east to the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts.

Malurus splendens splendens (Quoy and Gaimard)

Saxicola splendens Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 197, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 1—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Malurus splendens riordani Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 119—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia.

Malurus splendens perthi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 73—Perth, Western Australia.

Western Australia, north to the Ashburton River, east to Lake Carnegie and the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts, where intergrading with *callainus*, and southeast toward Eucla.

MALURUS LAMBERTI[1]

Malurus lamberti dulcis Mathews

Malurus dulcis Mathews, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,**

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[1] The four "species" *lamberti, amabilis, pulcherrimus,* and *elegans* are sometimes treated as subspecies of a single species, *lamberti.* They are very similar and essentially allopatric, though the breeding ranges of *lamberti* and *pulcherrimus* and of *pulcherrimus* and *elegans* overlap (interbreeding not determined). It is therefore necessary to treat these four forms as allospecies of a superspecies, *lamberti.* See also Ford, 1966, Emu, **66,** pp. 47–57; Ford, 1969, Emu, **68,** pp. 283–284; C. J. O. Harrison, 1972, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., **21,** pp. 313–328.—E. M.

p. 100—10 miles east of Alligator River, Arnhem Land = South Alligator River, Northern Territory, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 227.

Arnhem Land Plateau between Shenana and the King River, north-central Northern Territory, south to the Katherine River and headwaters of the Roper River, where intergrading with *assimilis*.

Malurus lamberti rogersi Mathews

Malurus amabilis rogersi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 361—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Northwestern and central Kimberley, with inshore islands, Western Australia, southwest to the Robinson River and Napier Range, and southeast to the middle Ord River, where intergradation with *assimilis* begins.

Malurus lamberti assimilis North

Malurus assimilis North, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, **18**, p. 29—Mossgiel, interior of New South Wales.

Malurus bernieri Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23**, p. 72—Bernier Island, midwestern Australia.

Malurus lamberti mastersi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 360—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Malurus lamberti mungi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 360—Mungi, interior of northwestern Australia.

Malurus lamberti occidentalis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 360—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Malurus lamberti morgani S. A. White, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 126—Lake Gairdner, South Australia.

Malurus lamberti dawsonianus H. L. White, 1916, Emu, **16**, p. 69—Dawson River, southeastern Queensland.

Leggeornis lamberti hartogi Mathews, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **39**, p. 24—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia.

The entire interior of Australia, except the true desert. In the east from northwestern Victoria and adjacent South Australia northeast through inland New South Wales on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range to Queensland, reaching the coast between the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers; west through South Australia except for the coastal areas; Western Australia, except the humid southwest and Kimberley; in the north the southern two thirds of Northern Territory, reaching to the Gulf of Carpentaria and east into Queensland (but not to the Cape York Peninsula). Intergrades with *dulcis* in northern Northern Territory, with *rogersi* in northeastern Western Australia, and with *lamberti* in southeastern Queensland.

Malurus lamberti lamberti Vigors and Horsfield

Malurus lamberti Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 221—no locality = New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 360.

From the Fitzroy River and Wide Bay, in southeastern Queensland, east of the Great Dividing Range, where intergrading with *assimilis*, south to about Narooma, southeastern New South Wales.

MALURUS AMABILIS

Malurus amabilis amabilis Gould

Malurus amabilis Gould, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1850), p. 277—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland, south in the west to the Edward River and in the east to the Rocky River (near Coen).

Malurus amabilis barroni Mathews

Malurus amabilis barroni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 361—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Malurus (M.) amabilis clarus Mack, 1934, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, no. 8, p. 114—Cardwell, northern Queensland.

Eastern Queensland, from Cooktown to Cardwell (Herbert River).

MALURUS PULCHERRIMUS

Malurus pulcherrimus Gould

Malurus pulcherrimus Gould, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 106—Western Australia = Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 227.

Malurus pulcherrimus stirlingi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 192—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.

Leggeornis lamberti eyrei Mellor, 1921, South Austral. Ornith., **6,** p. 10—Warunda Creek, southern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Western Australia in a coastal strip from Tamala (south of Shark Bay) south to the mouth of the Namban River and inland to Mingenew, Bunjil, and Wongan Hills; east and south to Kalgoorlie, Norseman, and Eucla, west to the Stirling Range, Kalgan River, and Warriup; an isolated population in the southern Eyre Peninsula north to the fringes of the Gawler Ranges.

MALURUS ELEGANS[1]

Malurus elegans Gould

Malurus elegans Gould, 1837, Birds Australia Adjacent Islands, pt. 1, pl. 2—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Leggeornis elegans warreni Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61—Warren River, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern corner of Australia, north to Moora, Bunbury, and Perth, east to Albany and the Darling and Stirling Ranges.

MALURUS CORONATUS

Malurus coronatus coronatus Gould

Malurus coronatus Gould, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 221—Victoria River, Northern Territory.

Rosina coronata rogersiana Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 129—"Derby, north-west Australia" = ? upper Fitzroy River.

Formerly from the Fitzroy River, Western Australia, to the Victoria River, Northern Territory. Latterly apparently reduced to three isolated populations in the drainage of the Fitzroy and Drysdale Rivers.

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 9—Augusta Downs, Leichhardt River, Queensland.

Malurus coronatus caeruleus Mack, 1934, Mem. Nat. Mus. Melbourne, no. 8, p. 124—Borroloola, McArthur River, Northern Territory.

Northwestern Queensland, east to the lower Leichhardt River, south to Riversleigh and Kamileroi; west to the McArthur River, Northern Territory. Record from Birdum, upper Roper River drainage, Northern Territory, may be referable to *macgillivrayi*.

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[1] The specific name *elegans*, as published in the binomen *Malurus elegans* Gould 1837, has been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 719 by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opin. 410, 1956, Opin. Decl. Rend., **13,** p. 176.—E. M.

MALURUS CYANOCEPHALUS

Malurus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Quoy and Gaimard)

Todus cyanocephalus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 227, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 4—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.

Todopsis cyanocephalus dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 477—Takar, northern New Guinea.

Salawati Island; western New Guinea, intergrading with *bonapartii* at the head of Geelvink Bay, east in the north to Astrolabe Bay and in the south to Etna Bay; Japen Island.

Malurus cyanocephalus mysorensis (Meyer)

Todopsis mysorensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, pp. 74 and 79—Misori (= Biak Island).

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Malurus cyanocephalus bonapartii (Gray)

Todopsis bonapartii G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands; southern New Guinea west to the head of Geelvink Bay, where intergrading with *cyanocephalus*, and east to the Astrolabe Mountains.

GENUS **STIPITURUS** LESSON

Stipiturus Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 6, p. 414. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa malachura* Shaw.

cf. Condon, 1951, South Austral. Ornith., **20,** pp. 54–55.
Keast, 1957, Proc. Royal Zool. Soc. New South Wales (1955–56), pp. 47–53.
Ford and Parker, 1974, Emu, **74,** p. 186 (*ruficeps*).

STIPITURUS MALACHURUS[1]

Stipiturus malachurus malachurus (Shaw)

Muscicapa malachura Shaw, 1798, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **4,** p. 242, pl. 21—Sydney, New South Wales.

Stipiturus malachurus tregellasi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 45—Frankston, Victoria.

Stipiturus malachurus richmondi Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 145—Richmond River, New South Wales.

Coastal heathland (but occasionally extending inland to nearby montane heathland, up to 3,000 feet) from ? southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales to western Victoria and adjacent southeastern South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus littleri Mathews

Stipiturus malachurus littleri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 363—Tasmania.

Tasmania.

Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby

Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby, 1920, Emu, **19,** p. 303—Mt. Compass, South Australia.

Southern Mt. Lofty Range, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus Parsons

Stipiturus malachurus halmaturina Parsons, 1920, South Austral. Ornith., **5,** p. 15—Kangaroo Island.

Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus parimeda Schodde and Weatherly

Stipiturus malachurus parimeda Schodde and Weatherly, 1981, South Austral. Ornith., **28,** pp. 169–170—Sleaford Bay, Eyre Peninsula.

Southern tip of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus westernensis Campbell

Stipiturus westernensis A. J. Campbell, 1912 (1 January), Emu, **11,** p. 222—no locality = Ellensbrook, southwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 229.

Stipiturus malachurus rothschildi Mathews, 1912 (31 January), Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 363—Western Australia = Albany, Western Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 230.

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[1] *S. malachurus, mallee,* and *ruficeps* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Stipiturus malachurus media Mathews, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 45—Gnowangerum (= Gnowangerup), southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, east to Israelite Bay, near Mt. Holland, and Wongan Hills, and north to Shark Bay.

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi Carter

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi Carter, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 6—Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

STIPITURUS MALLEE

Stipiturus mallee Campbell

Stipiturus mallee A. J. Campbell, 1908, Emu, **8,** p. 34—mallee, Victoria.

Mallee of northwestern Victoria and adjacent South Australia.

STIPITURUS RUFICEPS

Stipiturus ruficeps Campbell

Stipiturus ruficeps A. J. Campbell, 1899, Victorian Naturalist, **15,** p. 116—North West Cape, midwestern Australia.

From coastal midwestern Australia (North West Cape to Pilbara district) south to Wiluna and Naretha, and east into southern Northern Territory, the northwestern corner of South Australia, and interior western Queensland (Winton, Opalton).

Genus **AMYTORNIS** Stejneger

Amytis Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 6, p. 453. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 27), *Malurus textilis* Dumont.

Amytornis Stejneger, 1885, in Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 499. New name for *Amytis* Lesson, 1831, preoccupied by *Amytis* Savigny, 1822.

Diaphorillas Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 212. New name for *Amytis* Lesson, 1831.

Eyramytis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 366. Type, by original designation, *Amytis goyderi* Gould.

Magnamytis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 366. Type, by original designation, *Amytornis woodwardi* Hartert.

Mytisa Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 196. Type, by original designation, *Diaphorillas striatus howei* Mathews.

Amictus anon. (= J. Sutton), 1929, South Austral. Ornith., **10,** p. 113; preoccupied by *Amictus* Wiedemann, 1817 (Diptera). Type, by monotypy, *Amytis goyderi* Gould.

cf. Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Zool., **6,** pp. 33–52 (revision).

Morgan *et al.,* 1961, Austral. Bird Watcher, **1,** pp. 161–170 (*goyderi*).

Favaloro and McEvey, 1968, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria, no. 28, pp. 1–9, pls. 1–4 (*barbatus*).

Parker, 1972, Emu, **72,** pp. 157–166 (*textilis*, *modestus*, *purnelli*).

Ford and Parker, 1974, Emu, **74,** pp. 183–186 (*striatus*).

Schodde and Mason, 1975, Emu, **75,** pp. 12–15, 18 (*woodwardi*).

AMYTORNIS TEXTILIS

Amytornis textilis textilis (Dumont)

Malurus textilis Dumont, 1824, in Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), **30** (29 May), p. 117; based on Quoy and Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, Voyage Uranie Physicienne, Zool., livr. 3 (28 August), p. 107, pl. 23, fig. 1—Shark Bay, midwestern Australia = Peron Peninsula, midwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 172.

Amytis macrourus Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 26 (1 March), pl. and text—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Amytis gigantura Milligan, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, **18,** p. 28—Mt. Magnet, midwestern Australia.

Amytis varia Carter, 1908, Victorian Naturalist, **25,** p. 68—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.

Diaphorillas textilis morgani Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 364—Cardinia, southwestern Australia.

Diaphorillas textilis carteri Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 87—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia.

Western Australia from Broome Hill (formerly) and Murchison district (formerly) north to Shark Bay, Dirk Hartog Island, and Point Cloates; east to Wiluna, Kalgoorlie district, Rawlinson Range, and margins of Nullabor Plain, but absent from humid southwestern corner; in South Australia from Ooldea and Tarcoola east and south to the Gawler Ranges and northern Eyre Peninsula.

Amytornis textilis myall (Mathews)

Diaphorillas textilis myall Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Myall Creek, Cariewerels (= Cariewerloo), Gawler Ranges, South Australia.

Immarna, South Australia, east through northern Eyre Peninsula to Whyalla.

Amytornis textilis modestus (North)

Amytis modesta North, 1902, Victorian Naturalist, **19,** p. 103—Meerenie Bluff, Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia.

Diaphorillas textilis inexpectatus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 365—New South Wales—probably = Mossgiel district, *fide* Parker, 1972, Emu, **72,** p. 161.

Diaphorillas textilis indulkanna Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Indulkana, central Australia.

Diaphorillas modestus obscurior Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 183—"Wyuna, Broken Hill, New South Wales" = Wyarra, tank near Broken Hill, New South Wales, *fide* Parker, 1972, Emu, **72,** p. 162.

Northern and eastern interior of South Australia, north to the Alice Springs area, Northern Territory, and east into western New South Wales (formerly to the lower Namoi River).

AMYTORNIS PURNELLI

Amytornis purnelli purnelli (Mathews)

Diaphorillas textilis purnelli Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 99—Mt. Benstead, Alice Springs, central Australia.

Amytornis textilis everardi Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Sci., **6,** p. 40—Everard Range, South Australia.

Central Australia, from the Rawlinson Range, Western Australia, north to the Powell Creek area, Northern Territory, east to the Davenport and Harts Ranges, Northern Territory, south to the Musgrave and Everard Ranges, South Australia.

Amytornis purnelli ballarae Condon

Amytornis textilis ballarae Condon, 1969, Mem. Queensland Mus., **15,** p. 205—6 miles south of Mary Kathleen, near

Ballara copper mine, east-southeast of Mount Isa.

Interior of northwestern Queensland, from Thorntonia southeast through Mt. Isa to Kurialda.

AMYTORNIS HOUSEI

Amytornis housei (Milligan)

Amytis housei Milligan, 1902, West Austral. Parl. Pap. No. 2 (Rep. Explor. North-West Kimberley), p. 52—northwestern Kimberley, northwestern Australia.

Magnamytis kimberleyi Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 35—Kimberley.

Northwestern Kimberley, Western Australia, from Admiralty Gulf south through Roe River, Prince Regent River, and Charnley River to Mt. House Station.

AMYTORNIS WOODWARDI[1]

Amytornis woodwardi Hartert

Amytornis woodwardi Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 30—South Alligator River, Northern Territory.

Magnamytis alligator Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 212—Alligator River.

Sandstone escarpments of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, from the East Alligator River southwest to the divide between the South Alligator and Katherine Rivers.

AMYTORNIS DOROTHEAE

Amytornis dorotheae (Mathews)

Magnamytis woodwardi dorotheae Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 99—McArthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory.

Sandstone ranges at the western head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, from the McArthur River, Northern Territory, east to the Queensland border.

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[1] The species *woodwardi, dorotheae, striatus,* and *goyderi* are strictly allopatric and evidently related. They might be considered allospecies of a single superspecies, but some of them are very distinct. Whether *housei* also belongs here is not yet decided.—E. M.

AMYTORNIS STRIATUS

Amytornis striatus striatus (Gould)

Dasyornis striatus Gould, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839), p. 143—lower Namoi River, New South Wales.

Diaphorillas striatus howei Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **28,** p. 100—Kow Plains, Victoria.

The Namoi River area, New South Wales (where now apparently extinct), a limited area in central New South Wales southwest of Cobar, the mallee of Victoria north to the Murray River, and northeastern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Amytornis striatus merrotsyi Mellor

Amytornis merrotsyi Mellor, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 166—northeast of Lake Torrens, South Australia = Yudanamutana, Flinders Range, *fide* Ford and Parker, 1974, Emu, **74,** pp. 183–184.

Flinders Range, South Australia.

Amytornis striatus whitei Mathews

Amytornis whitei Mathews, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 34—Coongan River, midwestern Australia.

Midwestern Australia, north to the Coongan River and Nullagine, west to North West Cape, and south to the Barlee Range.

Amytornis striatus oweni Mathews

Amytornis striatus oweni Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 48—Bore Well, East Murchison, Western Australia.

Amytornis rufa A. J. Campbell and Kershaw, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 274—"Lat. 19° 27", about 160 miles north of N. T. Survey Camp C. 4" (Hill's Camp 4 was on the Lander River, Northern Territory, at 21° 26′ 33″ S., *fide* Parker, 1970, South Austral. Ornith., **25,** p. 120).

Interior of Western Australia, Northern Territory, and South Australia south to the head of Spencer Gulf.

AMYTORNIS BARBATUS

Amytornis barbatus Favaloro and McEvey

Amytornis barbatus Favaloro and McEvey, 1968, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria, no. 28, p. 1, pls. 1–2—Teurika, northwestern New South Wales.

Bulloorine swamps, lower Bulloo River, New South Wales/Queensland border; Goyder Lagoon, Diamantina River, northwestern South Australia.

AMYTORNIS GOYDERI

Amytornis goyderi (Gould)

Amytis goyderi Gould, 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **16,** p. 286—Lake Eyre, South Australia.

Southern portion of the Simpson Desert, in South Australia and Queensland; also Cooper Creek flood plain east of Lake Perigundi and south of Moomba, northeastern South Australia.

FAMILY ACANTHIZIDAE[1]

ERNST MAYR

SUBFAMILY ACANTHIZINAE

GENUS DASYORNIS VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Dasyornis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 231. Type, by monotypy, *Dasyornis australis* Vigors and Horsfield = *Turdus brachypterus* Latham.

Sphenura auctorum (*nec* Lichtenstein 1823, Verzeichniss Doubletten Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 40).

Maccoyornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Sphenura broadbenti* McCoy.

cf. Keast, 1957, Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales (1955–56), pp. 43–46.
Condon, 1969, Handlist Birds South Australia, 3rd ed., pp. 81–82.
McGill, 1970, Australian Warblers, pp. 43–47.
Smith, G. T., 1977, Emu, **77,** pp. 173–179.

DASYORNIS BRACHYPTERUS

Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus (Latham)

Turdus brachypterus Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 43—Sydney, New South Wales.

Sphenura brachyptera victoriae Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61—Victoria = Muddy Creek, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 630.

A few widely separated localities from Cunninghams Gap, southeastern Queensland, through eastern New South Wales to Marlo, eastern Victoria.

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[1] According to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, **82,** p. 255, the Maluridae and Meliphagidae are the nearest relatives.—E. M.

Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris Gould

Dasyornis longirostris Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 170—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Dasyornis longirostris mastersi Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 154—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, formerly north to the Swan River (Perth); now apparently restricted to scattered small areas east of Albany to Fitzgerald River National Park.

DASYORNIS BROADBENTI

Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti (McCoy)

Sphenura Broadbenti McCoy, 1867, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, **19,** p. 185—near Portland Bay, Victoria.

Coastal western Victoria from Torquay west to the Glenelg River, extending inland to the Otway Range.

Dasyornis broadbenti whitei (Mathews)

Sphenura broadbenti whitei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 79—South Australia = Coorong, South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 231.

The Glenelg River, southwestern Victoria, west to the Coorong area and Younghusband Peninsula, southeastern South Australia.

Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis (Milligan)

Sphenura litoralis Milligan, 1902, Emu, **1,** p. 69—Ellensbrook, southwestern Australia.

Coastal southwestern Australia from Cape Naturaliste south to Cape Leeuwin. Probably extinct.

GENUS **PYCNOPTILUS** GOULD

Pycnoptilus Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1850), p. 95. Type, by monotypy, *Pycnoptilus floccosus* Gould.

cf. Zwart, 1973, Emu, **73,** pp. 124–128.

PYCNOPTILUS FLOCCOSUS

Pycnoptilus floccosus Gould

Pycnoptilus floccosus Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London

(1850), p. 95—New South Wales = Blue Mountains, *fide* Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 220.

Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 331—Victoria = Sassafras, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 199.

Southeastern Australia, from the vicinity of Melbourne, Victoria, north to Port Hacking and the Blue Mountains (Mt. Wilson) in eastern New South Wales.

GENUS **ORIGMA** GOULD

Origma Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, p. 3. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia solitaria* Lewin.

Origmella Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 76. New name for *Origma* Gould, 1838, erroneously believed preoccupied by *Orygma* Meigen, 1830.

cf. Hindwood, 1926, Emu, **26,** pp. 14–24.

ORIGMA SOLITARIA

Origma solitaria (Lewin)[1]

Sylvia solitaria Lewin, 1808, Birds New Holland, pl. 16—Parramatta, New South Wales.

Origma solitaria pallida Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 60—Blue Mountains, New South Wales.

Eastern New South Wales (restricted to the Hawkesbury Sandstone formation).

GENUS **CRATEROSCELIS** SHARPE

Crateroscelis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **7,** pp. 507 (in key), 590. Type, by subsequent designation, *Myiothera murina* Temminck MS = *Brachypteryx murinus* P. L. Sclater.

Oreoscopus North, 1905, Agric. Gazette New South Wales, **16,** p. 247. Type, by monotypy, *Sericornis gutturalis* De Vis.

cf. Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 108–110.

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[1] The name *Sylvia rubricata* Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 55, has been used erroneously for this species. It refers to a species of *Cacomantis* (Mason, 1982, Bull Brit. Ornith. Club, **102,** pp. 101–103.—E. M.

CRATEROSCELIS GUTTURALIS

Crateroscelis gutturalis (De Vis)

Sericornis gutturalis De Vis, 1889, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, **6,** p. 244—Herberton, northern Queensland.

Oreoscopus gutturalis boweri Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Northeastern highlands of Queensland from Mt. Amos south to Mt. Spec, and inland to the Herberton Range.

CRATEROSCELIS MURINA

Crateroscelis murina murina (Sclater)

Brachypteryx murinus P. L. Sclater, 1858, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **2,** p. 158—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Crateroscelis rufobrunnea Rothschild and Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 25—"Mt. Maori, a little west of Humboldt Bay in Dutch New Guinea"; error: Mt. Moari, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 108.

Salawati; Japen; all New Guinea, except the area occupied by *pallida.*

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 991, p. 2—east bank of the Fly River, opposite Sturt Island, New Guinea.

Known only from the valley of the middle and lower Fly River, south-central New Guinea.

Crateroscelis murina capitalis Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis murinus capitalis Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., **40,** p. 15—Waigeo.

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Crateroscelis murina fumosa Ripley

Crateroscelis murina fumosa Ripley, 1957, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 31, p. 3—inland from Tamulol, Misool.

Western Papuan Islands: Misool.

Crateroscelis murina monacha (Gray)

Alcippe monacha G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool Soc. London, p. 175—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

CRATEROSCELIS NIGRORUFA

Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi Stresemann and Paludan
Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi Stresemann and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 46—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.
Westernmost part of the central range of New Guinea (Weyland Mountains).

Crateroscelis nigrorufa nigrorufa (Salvadori)
Sericornis nigro-rufa Salvadori, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **34,** p. 151—Moroka, New Guinea.
Southeastern New Guinea: Saruwaged Range, Herzog Mountains, Owen Stanley Range.

CRATEROSCELIS ROBUSTA

Crateroscelis robusta ripleyi Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee
Crateroscelis robusta ripleyi Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91,** p. 121—Tamrau Mountains, New Guinea.
Western New Guinea (Vogelkop): Tamrau Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis Hartert
Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 82—Lehuma, New Guinea.
Western New Guinea (Vogelkop): Arfak Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi Hartert
Crateroscelis sanfordi Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 81—Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen Peninsula, New Guinea.
Crateroscelis robusta steini Stresemann and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 46—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.
Western New Guinea: Wondiwoi, Weyland, and Oranje Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta deficiens Hartert
Crateroscelis robusta deficiens Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 81—Cyclops Mountains, northern New Guinea.
Northern New Guinea: Cyclops Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta bastille Diamond
Crateroscelis robusta bastille Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2362, p. 18—Mt. Nibo, Torricelli Mountains,

Sepik district, northern New Guinea; altitude 4,750 feet.
Northern New Guinea: Bewani and Torricelli Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta robusta (De Vis)[1]

Gerygone robusta De Vis, 1898, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1896–97), p. 84—Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Crateroscelis pectoralis Rothschild and Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 25—Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Range, New Guinea; altitude 7,000 feet.

Sericornis salvadorii Reichenow, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9,** p. 4—southeastern New Guinea. Type from the Aroa River, 40 miles east of Hall Sound, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 109.

Crateroscelis albigula Reichenow, 1915, Journ. Ornith., **63,** p. 128—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains, New Guinea.

Eastern New Guinea: Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, Wharton and Owen Stanley Ranges.

GENUS **SERICORNIS** GOULD[2]

Sericornis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 58. Type, by original designation, *Acanthiza frontalis* Vigors and Horsfield.

Aethomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 271. Type, by monotypy, *Entomophila? spilodera* G. R. Gray.

Microlestes A. B. Meyer, 1884, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **1,** p. 197. Type, by original designation, *Microlestes arfakianus* A. B. Meyer.

Acanthornis Legge, 1887, Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania (1886), p. 236. Type, by monotypy, *Acanthiza magna* Gould.

Neosericornis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 353. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa lathami* auctorum = *Sericornis citreogularis* Gould, nec *Musicapa lathami* Stephens = *Lichenostomus chrysops* Latham.

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[1] *Crateroscelis montana* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 387—no locality; is indeterminable.—E. M.

[2] Some recent authors (e. g., Schodde, 1975, Interim List Austral. Songbirds, pp. 11–13) include *Calamanthus, Pyrrholaemus, Hylacola,* and *Chthonicola* in *Sericornis.* I accept Keast's arguments (1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 20–24, 119–125) for excluding them. See also Parker and Eckert, 1983, South Austral. Ornith., **29,** pp. 65–71.—E. M.

Tasmanornis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 353. Type, by monotypy, *Sericornis humilis* Gould.

Arfakornis Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 61. New name for *Microlestes* A. B. Meyer, 1884, preoccupied by *Microlestes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846.

Megathiza Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Sericornis magnirostris keri* Mathews.

cf. Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, 25 pp. (generic revision).

Mayr and Wolk, 1953, Western Austral. Naturalist, **4,** pp. 66–70 (*maculatus*).

Galbraith and Parker, 1969, Emu, **69,** pp. 212–232 (*keri*).

Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2362, pp. 21–31 (*beccarii, virgatus, nouhuysi*).

Ford, 1970, Emu, **70,** pp. 168–172 (*maculatus*).

Gilliard and LeCroy, 1970, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2420, pp. 9–16 (*beccarii, virgatus, nouhuysi*).

Parker, 1970, Emu, **70,** pp. 69–72 (*beccarii*).

Diamond, 1972, Publ. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 12, pp. 217–224.

Beehler, 1978, Condor, **80,** pp. 115–116 (*perspicillatus*).

Keast, 1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 119–125 (evolutionary history, ecology).

SERICORNIS CITREOGULARIS

Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi Mathews

Sericornis lathami cairnsi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 354—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Northeastern highlands of Queensland, from Mt. Amos south to the Seaview Range; inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis Gould

Muscicapa lathami auctorum, not Stephens, 1817, in Shaw and Stephens, General Zool., **10,** pt. 2, p. 336 = *Meliphaga chrysops* (Parker MS).

Sericornis citreogularis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 58, fig. 4—New South Wales.

Sericornis lathami intermedia Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 354—Blackall Range, southern Queensland.

Eastern Australia from Cooroy, the Bunya Mountains, and

Cunninghams Gap in southern Queensland south to Mt. Dromedary in New South Wales.

SERICORNIS MACULATUS[1]

Sericornis maculatus balstoni Ogilvie-Grant

Sericornis balstoni Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 72—Bernier Island, midwestern Australia.

Sericornis maculatus hartogi Carter, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 6—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia.

Sericornis maculatus geraldtonensis Mellor, 1921, South Austral. Ornith., **6,** p. 43—Geraldton, midwestern Australia.

Sericornis maculatus houtmanensis Zietz, 1921, South Austral. Ornith., **6,** p. 44—Houtman Abrolhos, midwestern Australia.

Sericornis maculatus fuscipes Alexander, 1922, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **34,** p. 465—Wallabi Islands, Houtman Abrolhos, midwestern Australia.

Islands in Shark Bay, coastal Western Australia from the Wooramel River to Cliff Head (south of Dongara), and Houtman Abrolhos.

Sericornis maculatus maculatus Gould

Sericornis maculatus Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 2—western and southern Australia = Albany (Perth), *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 615.

Sericornis maculatus warreni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 356—Warren River, southwestern Australia.

Humid southwestern Australia from the Dongara district to Cheyne Beach, and inland to the Wongan Hills and Stirling Range.

Sericornis maculatus mondraini Mathews

Sericornis maculata mondraini Mathews, 1942, Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia, **27,** p. 78—Mondrain Island, Archipelago of the Recherche.

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[1] The species *maculatus* (1847), *humilis* (1838), *frontalis* (1827), and *beccarii* (1874) are for the time being best considered members of a superspecies (*frontalis*). Some authors have suggested combining some or all of them into a single species. *S. maculatus* and *frontalis,* indeed, may have hybridized in the Adelaide area (*osculans*).—E. M.

Archipelago of the Recherche, Western Australia. Validity doubtful.

Sericornis maculatus osculans Gould

Sericornis osculans Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 2—South Australia = Port Adelaide, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 356.

Sericornis halmaturina A. G. Campbell, 1912, Emu, **11,** p. 246—Kangaroo Island.

Sericornis maculatus ashbyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 356—Kangaroo Island.

Sericornis maculatus mellori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 356—Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Sericornis maculatus rymilli S. A. White, 1916, Emu, **16,** p. 14—Wedge Island, South Australia.

Sericornis maculata condoni Mathews, 1942, Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia, **27,** p. 78—Hopetoun, southwestern Australia.

South coast of southwestern Australia from the Pallinup River east to Eucla; South Australia: Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, Wedge, Flinders, Thistle, and Kangaroo Islands, and the east shore of Gulf St. Vincent south to the Adelaide district.

SERICORNIS HUMILIS

Sericornis humilis humilis Gould

Sericornis humilis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 58—southern Tasmania.

Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 38—Launceston, northern Tasmania.

Tasmania.

Sericornis humilis tregellasi Mathews

Sericornis humilis tregellasi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 99—King Island.

King Island.

SERICORNIS FRONTALIS

Sericornis frontalis longirostris (Quoy and Gaimard)

Saxicola longirostris Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 200, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 4—Western Port, Victoria.

Sericornis frontalis rosinae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 354—Mt. Lofty, South Australia.

Sericornis parvula harterti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,**

p. 354—Cape Otway, Victoria.

Sericornis longirostris wyldei S. A. White, 1916, South Austral. Ornith., **2,** p. 169—Coorong, South Australia.

Sericornis maculatus gouldianus Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 28—"Mt. Gambier" (= Mt. Compass, *fide* Condon, 1969, Handlist Birds South Australia, ed. 3, p. 80), Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.

Sericornis osculans grampianensis Ashby, 1927, Emu, **26,** p. 314—Grampian Range, western Victoria.

Coastal parts of southeastern South Australia from Mt. Lofty east to the vicinity of Melbourne, Victoria.

Sericornis frontalis gularis Legge

Sericornis gularis Legge, 1896, Victorian Naturalist, **13,** p. 84—Kent Group, Bass Strait.

Sericornis flindersi S. A. White and Mellor, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 165—Flinders Island, Bass Strait.

Bass Strait: Kent Group, Flinders Island.

Sericornis frontalis insularis Cole

Sericornis insularis Cole, 1913, Emu, **13,** p. 74.

Bass Strait: Forsyth Island. Doubtfully separable from *S. f. gularis.*

Sericornis frontalis frontalis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Acanthiza frontalis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 226—no locality = Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 7.

Sericornis maculatus inopinatus Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 28—Lithgow, New South Wales.

From southeastern Victoria north to central New South Wales (Newcastle), extending some 400 kilometers along the Murray River valley.

Sericornis frontalis laevigaster Gould

Sericornis laevigaster Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 3—"Interior of Australia, near the Gulf of Carpentaria" = Expedition Range, head of Dawson River, at about lat. 25° S., *fide* A. G. Campbell, 1935, Emu, **34,** p. 249.

Sericornis laevigaster tweedi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 16—Tweed River, New South Wales.

Eastern New South Wales from the Hunter River north to southeastern Queensland, apparently intergrading in forest isolates farther north with *herbertoni.*

Sericornis frontalis herbertoni Mathews

Sericornis parvula herbertoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool.,

18, p. 355—Herberton, northern Queensland.

Highlands of northeastern Queensland: Atherton Tableland inland to Herberton, forest isolates farther inland; perhaps south to Mt. Dryander.

SERICORNIS BECCARII

Sericornis beccarii dubius Mayr

Sericornis beccarii dubius Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 9—"Cape York" (= Chester River, Cape York Peninsula, *fide* Parker, 1966, Emu, **66,** p. 122), northern Queensland.

Sericornis magnirostris capensis Mathews, 1941, Emu, **40,** p. 384—"Cape York" = rain forest northeast of Coen.

Cape York Peninsula in the vicinity of the Stewart to Lockhart Rivers, intergrading with *minimus* near Watson River and Tozer Gap; also Cooktown.

Sericornis beccarii minimus Gould

Sericornis minimus Gould, 1875, Birds New Guinea, pt. 1, pl. and text—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Sericornis minimus yorki Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **10,** p. 19—Piara Scrubs, Cape York, northern Queensland.

Northern part of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Sericornis beccarii beccarii Salvadori

Sericornis beccarii Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 79—Wokan, Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 10—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

Lower Fly River, southern New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr[1]

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 12—Siwi, Arfak Mountains.

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[1] No two recent authors agree on the classification of the next nine forms. Most often these hill populations are placed in a separate species (*virgatus*), but Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handbook New Guinea Birds, pp. 358–359, leave *cyclopum, weylandi, wondiwoi,* and *idenburgi* in *beccarii;* Gilliard and LeCroy, 1970, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2420, p. 14, place *idenburgi* in *virgatus.* Since there is every degree of intermediacy between *virgatus* and *beccarii,* all these forms are placed for the time being in a single species. The fact that *randi* oc-

Arfak Mountains (800 to 1,400 meters), New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 11—Wondiwoi Mountains (Wandammen district), northwestern New Guinea.

Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen Peninsula, New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii weylandi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii weylandi Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 11—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains.

Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii cyclopum Hartert

Sericornis magnirostris cyclopum Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 83—Cyclops Mountains.

Cyclops Mountains, New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii idenburgi Rand

Sericornis beccarii idenburgi Rand, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1102, p. 11—6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp; altitude 1,200 meters.

Known from the slopes above the Idenburg River, north-central New Guinea, between 850 and 1,200 meters; also Gauttier Mountains and Lake Kutubu, south slope of Central Highlands (? subspecies).

Sericornis beccarii jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan

Sericornis magnirostris jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38,** p. 230—Japen Island.

Japen Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii boreonesioticus Diamond

Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2362, p. 21—Mt. Somoro, Sepik district, Torricelli Mountains, northern New Guinea; altitude 4,450 feet.

North Coastal Range, northern New Guinea.

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curs in the lowlands tells us nothing about its relationship, since several hill species descend to the lowlands in southern New Guinea (Mayr, 1942, Systematics Origin Species, p. 57). The tentative arrangement here presented is in need of further revision.—E. M.

Sericornis beccarii virgatus (Reichenow)

Crateroscelis virgata Reichenow, 1915, Journ. Ornith., **63,** p. 128—Maeanderberg, middle Sepik River, New Guinea; altitude 600 meters.

Known only from the type locality.

Sericornis beccarii pontifex Stresemann

Sericornis arfakiana pontifex Stresemann, 1921, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 34—Lordberg, Sepik Mountains.

Lordberg (1,000 meters) and Hunsteinspitze (1,500 meters), middle Sepik River, New Guinea.

SERICORNIS NOUHUYSI[1]

Sericornis nouhuysi cantans Mayr

Sericornis arfakiana Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 962—Arfak Mountains.

Sericornis magnirostris cantans Mayr, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., **38,** p. 177. New name for *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori, 1876, preoccupied by *Gerygone?* [=*Sericornis*] *arfakiana* Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 960.

Mountains of the Vogelkop (above 1,400 meters), New Guinea.

Sericornis nouhuysi nouhuysi van Oort

Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, **9,** p. 90—Hellwig Mountains, Oranje Range.

Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea; Gauttier Mountains (? subspecies).

Sericornis nouhuysi stresemanni Mayr

Sericornis arfakiana rufescens Stresemann, 1921, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 33—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Sericornis magnirostris stresemanni Mayr, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., **38,** p. 177. New name for *Sericornis arfakiana rufescens* Stresemann, 1921, preoccupied by *Gerygone?* [=*Sericornis*] *rufescens* Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 961.

Hindenburg Mountains to eastern Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg) and Central Highlands of New Guinea to about long. 145° E.

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[1] Perhaps forming a superspecies with *magnirostris.*—E. M.

Sericornis nouhuysi adelberti Pratt

Sericornis nouhuysi adelberti Pratt, 1983, Emu, **82** (1982), p. 120—Mt. Mengam, Adelbert Mountains, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.

Adelbert Mountains, northeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis nouhuysi oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis arfakiana oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 503—Bihagi, head of Mambare River, southeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis arfakiana keysseri Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., **33,** p. 59—Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (lower altitudes), west to long. 145° E.; Herzog Mountains and mountains of Huon Peninsula.

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola Mayr and Rand

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola Mayr and Rand, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21,** p. 246—Mt. Albert Edward; altitude 3,680 meters.

Highest altitudes in southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Albert Edward and mountains of the Kotoi district, above 10,000 feet).

SERICORNIS MAGNIROSTRIS

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 355—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland from Cedar Bay south to Mt. Spec, and inland to Helenvale and Atherton.

Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris (Gould)

Acanthiza magnirostra [sic] Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 60—Sydney, New South Wales.

Sericornis magnirostris howei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 355—Victoria = Gippsland, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 221.

Sericornis magnirostris bunya Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 106—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland.

Eastern Queensland from the Proserpine district south through coastal New South Wales and Victoria to the Melbourne area.

SERICORNIS KERI

Sericornis keri Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris keri Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 106—Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland.

Humid highlands of northeastern Queensland: Bellenden Ker and Walter Hill Ranges, Thornton Peak.

SERICORNIS SPILODERA

Sericornis spilodera spilodera (Gray)

Entomophila? spilodera G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.

Aethomyias nigrifrons Reichenow, 1915, Journ. Ornith., **63,** p. 124—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Gerygone stictilaema Reichenow, 1917, Journ. Ornith., **65,** p. 514—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Japen Island and western and northern New Guinea (Vogelkop, Weyland Mountains, Sepik Mountains) east to Astrolabe Bay.

Sericornis spilodera guttatus (Sharpe)

Aethomyias guttata Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** p. 432—Choqueri (= Sogeri) district, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, in the northwest to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Port Moresby district.

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 904, p. 15—Wuroi, Oriomo River, southern New Guinea (lowlands).

Fly River region, southern New Guinea.

Sericornis spilodera granti (Hartert)

Aethomyias spilodera granti Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 85—Snow Mountains (= Utakwa River), southwestern New Guinea.

Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

Sericornis spilodera batantae Mayr, nom. nov.

Sericornis spilodera intermedia Greenway, 1966, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2258, p. 15—Mt. Besar, Batanta. Preoccupied

by *Sericornis lathami intermedia* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 354.
Western Papuan Islands: Batanta.

Sericornis spilodera ferrugineus Stresemann and Paludan
Sericornis spilodera ferruginea Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., **40,** p. 16—Waigeo.
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Sericornis spilodera aruensis Ogilvie-Grant
Sericornis aruensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 29—Wokan, Aru Islands.
Aru Islands.

SERICORNIS PERSPICILLATUS[1]

Sericornis perspicillatus Salvadori
Sericornis perspicillata Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **36,** p. 99—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.
Sericornis nigroviridis Miller, 1964, Auk, **81,** p. 2—Edie Creek, Wau, Morobe district, eastern New Guinea. Melanistic specimen.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged Mountains, Central Highlands, Sepik, Oranje, Nassau, and Weyland Mountains.

SERICORNIS RUFESCENS

Sericornis rufescens (Salvadori)
Gerygone? rufescens Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 961—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.
Sericornis perspicillata goodsoni Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 84—Lehuma, Arfak Mountains.
Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Onin Peninsula (Kumawa), New Guinea.

SERICORNIS PAPUENSIS

Sericornis papuensis papuensis (De Vis)
Acanthiza papuensis De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 102—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

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[1] *S. perspicillatus* and *rufescens* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Gerygone brunnea De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 378—no locality = mountains of southeastern New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 121.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis papuensis buergersi Stresemann

Sericornis bürgersi Stresemann, 1921, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 34—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

From the Central Highlands and mountains of the Sepik region west to the Gauttier and Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Sericornis papuensis meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 503—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

Oranje Mountains (Mt. Goliath, Hellwig Mountains), New Guinea.

SERICORNIS ARFAKIANUS

Sericornis arfakianus (Salvadori)

Gerygone? arfakiana Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 960—Arfak Mountains.

Microlestes arfakianus A. B. Meyer, 1884, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **1,** p. 198—Arfak Mountains.

Sericornis olivacea Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **36,** p. 100—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis pusilla Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 228—Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of New Guinea: Vogelkop, Wandammen, central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to southeastern New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, and mountains of Huon Peninsula.

SERICORNIS MAGNUS

Sericornis magnus (Gould)

Acanthiza magna Gould, 1855, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 2, pl. 28—Tasmania.

Acanthornis gouldi Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61. New name for *Acanthiza magna* Gould, 1855 (in error).

Tasmania; King Island.

GENUS **PYRRHOLAEMUS** GOULD

Pyrrholaemus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 173. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould.

cf. Tarr, 1963, Austral. Bird Watcher, **2,** pp. 44–45.

PYRRHOLAEMUS BRUNNEUS

Pyrrholaemus brunneus Gould

Pyrrholaemus brunneus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 173—Belts of the Murray, South Australia.

Sericornis brunnea pallescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 353—Bore Well, East Murchison, midwestern Australia.

Pyrrholaemus brunneus centra Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 489—central Australia = Musgrave Ranges, central Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 611.

Pyrrholaemus brunneus kalgoorlie Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 489—Kalgoorlie, southwestern Australia.

Pyrrholaemus brunneus milligani Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 489—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Arid and semiarid country of western, southern, and central Australia: from midwestern Australia (Cunderdin and Moora north to the Hamersley Range) east to South Australia, the northwestern corner of Victoria, and western New South Wales (Ivanhoe and Balranald), north to west-central Queensland (Winton district); Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

GENUS **CHTHONICOLA** GOULD

Chthonicola Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 35. Type, by original designation, *Anthus minimus* Vigors and Horsfield = *Sylvia sagittata Latham.*

CHTHONICOLA SAGITTATA

Chthonicola sagittata (Latham)

Sylvia sagittata Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 54—Sydney, New South Wales.

Chthonicola sagittata inexpectata Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 346—Victoria = Mitcham, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 213.

Chthonicola sagittata queenslandica Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 119—Queensland = Tambo, Queensland, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 213.

From the Suttor River, mideastern Queensland, south through central and eastern New South Wales to the Grampian Mountains, western Victoria.

GENUS **CALAMANTHUS** GOULD[1]

Praticola Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, **2**, p. 243. Type, by monotypy, *Praticola anthoides* Swainson = *Anthus fuliginosus* Vigors and Horsfield.

Calamanthus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 4. New name for *Praticola* Swainson, 1837, preoccupied by *Praticola* Kaup, 1829.

Eremianthus Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9**, p. 295. Type, by original designation, *Calamanthus campestris wayensis* Mathews.

cf. Mees, 1962, Western Austral. Fisheries Dept., Fauna Bull. no. 2, pp. 107–109 (Western Australia).

Keast, 1978, Emu, **78**, pp. 20–24 (relationships of *fuliginosus*).

Parker and Eckert, 1983, South Austral. Ornith., **29**, pp. 65–71 (taxonomy).

CALAMANTHUS FULIGINOSUS

Calamanthus fuliginosus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Anthus fuliginosus Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 230—Tasmania = Derwent River district, mideastern Tasmania, *fide* Parker and Eckert, 1983, South Austral. Ornith., **29**, p. 71.

Praticola anthoides Swainson, 1838, Animals Menageries, p. 343—Tasmania.

Calamanthus albiloris North, 1902, Victorian Naturalist, **19**, p. 106—Victoria.

Calamanthus diemensis North, 1904, Austral. Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 354—Waratah, northeastern Tasmania.

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[1] *Chthonicola* and *Pyrrholaemus* seem to be the nearest relatives.—E. M.

Calamanthus fuliginosus obscurior Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 35—New South Wales.

Southeastern South Australia east through southern Victoria to southeastern New South Wales, north to the Clyde River; Tasmania.

CALAMANTHUS CAMPESTRIS[1]

Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus Campbell

Calamanthus rubiginosus A. J. Campbell, 1899, Victorian Naturalist, **16,** p. 3—Point Cloates, midwestern Australia.

Calamanthus campestris peroni Mathews, 1917, Ibis, p. 586—Peron Peninsula, midwestern Australia.

Coastal Western Australia from Point Maud to North West Cape and the west coast of Exmouth Gulf (Learmonth).

Calamanthus campestris isabellinus North

Calamanthus isabellinus North, 1896, in Spencer (ed.), Rep. Horn Sci. Exped. Australia, pt. 2, p. 85—Missionary Plain, central Australia.

Calamanthus campestris wayensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 338—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Widespread in the interior of Western and South Australia, from Talawana (western edge of the Gibson Desert) and Lake Way to Lake Eyre.

Calamanthus campestris campestris (Gould)

Praticola campestris Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 171—Port Augusta, South Australia.

Calamanthus howei Mathews, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 24—Kow Plains, Victoria.

Calamanthus campestris macgillivrayi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 8—Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Calamanthus fuliginosus suttoni Condon, 1951, South Austral. Ornith., **20,** p. 51—Whyalla, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

South Australia from Encounter Bay to Port Augusta and in the interior east to the adjacent parts of northwestern Victoria and western New South Wales.

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[1] *C. campestris rubiginosus, isabellinus,* and *campestris* constitute the *campestris* subspecies group, *winiam, ethelae, montanellus,* and *dorrie* the *montanellus* subspecies group, *fide* Parker and Eckert, 1983.—E. M.

Calamanthus campestris winiam Campbell and Campbell
Calamanthus winiam A. J. and A. G. Campbell, 1927, Emu, **27,** p. 80—near Winiam, south of Nhill, Victoria.
Calamanthus fuliginosus parsonsi Condon, 1951, South Austral. Ornith., **20,** p. 50—23 miles east of Meningie, South Australia.

Heath and mallee-heath associations of the Ninety Mile Desert, eastern South Australia, and the adjacent Big and Little Deserts, Victoria.

Calamanthus campestris ethelae Mathews
Calamanthus campestris ethelae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 337—Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, South Australia.

Calamanthus campestris montanellus Milligan
Calamanthus montanellus Milligan, 1903, Emu, **2,** p. 200—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.
Calamanthus fuliginosus carteri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 337—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.
Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 287—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.
Calamanthus montanellus leakei Mathews, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 13—Woolundra, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia north to the lower Murchison River and east to Israelite Bay (excluding the forested corner).

Calamanthus campestris dorrie Mathews
Calamanthus campestris dorrie Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 337—Dorrie (= Dorre) Island, midwestern Australia.
Calamanthus campestris hartogi Carter, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 6—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia.

Islands of Shark Bay (Dorre, Dirk Hartog), Western Australia.

Genus **HYLACOLA** Gould

Hylacola Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 135. Type, by original designation, *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Vigors and Horsfield.

HYLACOLA PYRRHOPYGIUS[1,2]

Hylacola pyrrhopygius (Vigors and Horsfield)

Acanthiza pyrrhopygia Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 227—New South Wales.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia belcheri Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 191—Anglesea, Victoria.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia magna Howe, 1918, Emu, **18,** p. 59—Cobbora, New South Wales.

From southernmost Queensland (Cunninghams Gap) and northeastern New South Wales south through New South Wales and Victoria to southeastern South Australia (Mt. Lofty and Flinders Ranges). In contact with *cautus* in the Bendigo district of Victoria, without interbreeding.

HYLACOLA CAUTUS

Hylacola cautus Gould

Hylacola cauta Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 135—Belts of the Murray, South Australia.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia brevicauda Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 332—Victoria = Underbool, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 200.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia halmaturina Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 333—Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia whitlocki Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 333—Western Australia = Stirling Range, Western Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 200.

Southwestern Australia (except the forested southwestern corner) north to the lower Murchison River and east to the western edge of the Nullarbor Plain; Eyre Peninsula; Kangaroo Island; mallee country of southeastern South Australia, northwestern Victoria, and southwestern New South Wales.

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[1] *H. pyrrhopygius* and *cautus* form a superspecies.—E. M.

[2] *Sericornis tyrannula* De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 42—Charleville, southern Queensland, has been considered unidentifiable. The specific name has therefore been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 774 by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opin. 684, 1963, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., **20,** p. 418. Subsequent identifications of *S. tyrannula* (e. g., 1984, Emu, **84,** p. 108) are nomenclaturally irrelevant.—E. M.

GENUS **ACANTHIZA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Acanthiza Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla pusilla* J. White.

Geobasileus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, *Saxicola chrysorrhoa* Quoy and Gaimard.

Milligania Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 112. Type, by original designation, *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan.

Subacanthiza Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 449. Type, by monotypy, *Acanthiza lineata* Gould.

cf. Mayr and Serventy, 1938, Emu, **38,** pp. 245–292 (revision).
Keast, 1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 7–10 (*katherina*).
Boles, 1983, Emu, **83,** pp. 51–58 (*pusilla*, revision).

ACANTHIZA MURINA

Acanthiza murina (De Vis)

Gerygone murina De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 377—Mt. Scratchley; altitude 12,200 feet.

From the mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range) to the Central Highlands and Snow Mountains.

ACANTHIZA INORNATA[1]

Acanthiza inornata inornata Gould

Acanthiza inornata Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 171—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Acanthiza inornata submastersi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 43—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.

Acanthiza inornata strellyi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 76—"Strelly River, Mid-West Australia"; error: probably Perth, *fide* Mayr and Serventy, 1938, Emu, **38,** p. 251.

Forested area of southwestern Australia, north to Mt. Lesueur, east to Moora and the Stirling Range (except range of *mastersi*).

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[1] *A. inornata* and *reguloides* apparently form a superspecies.—E. M.

Acanthiza inornata mastersi North

Acanthiza mastersi North, 1901, Agric. Gazette New South Wales, **12,** p. 1425—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Wettest portion of south coast of southwestern Australia, east to Albany.

ACANTHIZA REGULOIDES

Acanthiza reguloides squamata De Vis

Acanthiza squamata De Vis, 1890, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland (1889), **6,** p. 248—Herberton, northern Queensland.

Highlands of northeastern Queensland from the Atherton Tableland west to Almaden and south at least to the Burra Range (Torrens Creek district).

Acanthiza reguloides reguloides Vigors and Horsfield

Acanthiza reguloides Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 226—Parramatta, New South Wales.

Geobasileus australis North, 1904, Austral. Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 287—Woodside, near Adelaide.

Acanthiza reguloides connectens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 352—Victoria = Ringwood, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 219.

Geobasileus reguloides tarana Mathews, 1914, Emu, **14,** p. 60—Tarana, New South Wales.

Geobasileus reguloides cobbora Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 130—Cobbora, New South Wales.

Geobasileus reguloides nesa Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 106—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland.

Acanthiza reguloides grampianensis Ashby, 1927, Emu, **26,** p. 290—Hall's Gap, Grampian Range, western Victoria.

Eastern Australia from the Fitzroy River, Queensland, to Victoria; southeastern South Australia north to Pinnaroo and the Mt. Lofty area.

ACANTHIZA IREDALEI

Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi Mathews

Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 78—Meningie, South Australia.

Acanthiza winiamida Wilson, 1917, Emu, **16,** p. 169—Winiam, Victoria (12 miles southeast of Nhill).

From the Little Desert, Victoria, northwest through the Ninety Mile Desert to Lake Albert, South Australia.

Acanthiza iredalei rosinae Mathews

Acanthiza rosinae Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 9—about 20 miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

Samphire flats along the shores of Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia, from the vicinity of Price to the vicinity of Adelaide (intergrading with *iredalei* near Port Broughton).

Acanthiza iredalei iredalei Mathews

Acanthiza tenuirostris Zietz, 1900, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, **24,** p. 112—Leigh Creek, South Australia.

Acanthiza iredalei Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 97—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Acanthiza morgani Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 97. New name for *Acanthiza tenuirostris* Zietz, 1900, preoccupied by *Acanthiza tenuirostris* Lafresnaye, 1841.

Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 76—Carnarvon, midwestern Australia.

Geobasileus tenuirostris uranie A. G. Campbell, 1925, Emu, **25,** p. 62—Shark Bay, midwestern Australia.

South Australia from the Birdsville Track west to the Musgrave Ranges and Ooldea, north to southern Northern Territory, south to the Gawler Ranges, Eyre Peninsula, and coasts of Spencer Gulf; Western Australia from the west coast (between Carnarvon and Shark Bay) east to Wiluna, Lake Throssell, Laverton, and Coolgardie.

ACANTHIZA KATHERINA[1]

Acanthiza katherina De Vis

Acanthiza katherina De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 43—Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland.

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[1] The three species *A. katherina*, *pusilla*, and *apicalis* form a superspecies, with *ewingii* a doublet on Tasmania and King Island. *A. katherina* is in some ways intermediate between *murina* and *pusilla* (Keast, 1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 7–10). For the separation of *apicalis* from *pusilla* see Condon, 1966, Emu, **66,** pp. 117–120. According to Parker (*in litt.*) *apicalis* also differs from *pusilla* by the habit of cocking and spreading its tail and by its call notes, but see also Boles, 1983, Emu, **83,** p. 54.—E. M.

Highlands of northeastern Queensland (450–1,500 meters), north to Mt. Finnigan and south to Mt. Spec.

ACANTHIZA PUSILLA

Acanthiza pusilla mcgilli Boles

Acanthiza pusilla mcgilli Boles, 1983, Emu, **83,** p. 55—Massey Creek, Clarke Range, Queensland.

Clarke Range north to Proserpine, eastern Queensland.

Acanthiza pusilla bunya Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla bunya Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 105—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland.

Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 64—Rio Station, Dawson River, southeastern Queensland.

Eastern Queensland south from Broad Sound, and northeastern New South Wales, east of the Great Dividing Range, south to the Tweed River.

Acanthiza pusilla pusilla (White)

Motacilla Pusilla J. White, 1790, Journ. Voyage New South Wales, p. 257 and pl.—New South Wales.

Saxicola macularia Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 199, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 3—Western Port, Victoria.

Acanthiza pusilla samueli Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 76—Myponga, Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla cambrensis A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 64—Cape Jervis, South Australia.

Eastern New South Wales (south of *bunya*), extending west in the Murray River valley as far as Gulpa, and Victoria west to Gulf St. Vincent (Adelaide), South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla zietzi North[1]

Acanthiza zietzi North, 1904, Austral. Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 271—Kangaroo Island.

Acanthiza halmaturina A. J. Campbell, 1906, Emu, **5,** p. 141—Kangaroo Island.

Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

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[1] Possibly belonging in *apicalis*.—E. M.

Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis Gould

Acanthiza diemenensis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 59—Tasmania.

Tasmania.[1]

Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi Mathews.

Acanthiza magnirostris A. J. Campbell, 1903, Emu, **2,** p. 202—King Island.

Acanthira [sic] *archibaldi* Mathews, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** p. 501. New name for *Acanthiza magnirostris* A. J. Campbell, 1903, preoccupied by *Acanthiza magnirostra* Gould, 1838.

King Island.

ACANTHIZA APICALIS[2]

Acanthiza apicalis albiventris North

Acanthiza pyrrhopypgia Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 28 (1 September), pl. and text—Belts of the Murray, South Australia. Preoccupied by *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

Acanthiza albiventris North, 1904, Austral. Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 276—near Dubbo, New South Wales.

Acanthiza albiventris hamiltoni Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 97—New South Wales; error: Coonalpyn, South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, pp. 348–349.

Acanthiza pusilla arno Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 44—Arno Bay, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla venus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 348—Venus Bay, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla cobborensis Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 421, pl. 477—Cobbora, New South Wales.

Acanthiza pusilla lingerandi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 430—Lingerandi, mallee of Victoria.

From the interior of New South Wales and Queensland (mostly west of the Great Dividing Range) through the more arid parts of eastern Australia to southeastern South Australia (mallee), Yorke Peninsula, and southern Eyre Peninsula.[1]

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[1] Early records of *pusilla* from Flinders Island are considered by Green, 1969, Rec. Queen Victoria Mus., Launceston, no. 34, p. 16, to be of *ewingii*.—E. M.

[2] Geographic variation in this species is essentially clinal.—E. M.

Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki North

Acanthiza whitlocki North, 1909, Victorian Naturalist, **26,** p. 55—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla consobrina Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 78—Leigh Creek, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla jayi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 98—Jay Waterhole, Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla peroni Mathews, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **39,** p. 23—Peron Peninsula, midwestern Australia.

Acanthiza apicalis erema A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 64—Kychering Soak, East-West Railway, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla nullarborensis H. L. White, 1922, Emu, **21,** p. 164—Zanthus, Nullarbor Plain, southeastern Western Australia.

From northern Eyre Peninsula and western slope of the Flinders Range, South Australia, west through central Australia and the Nullarbor Plain to the Kalgoorlie area, Shark Bay, and East Murchison district (upper Ashburton River).

Acanthiza apicalis tanami Mathews

Acanthiza tanami Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 349—Tanami, Northern Territory.

Arid interior: Great Sandy Desert, Western Australia, Tanami district and Dalmore Downs, Northern Territory, east to Duchess, Queensland, in the south intergrading with *whitlocki.*

Acanthiza apicalis apicalis Gould

Acanthiza apicalis Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 26 (1 March), pl. and text—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla dundasi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 431—Lake Dundas, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, except the humid south coast. Perhaps all birds south of the mulga belt belong to this subspecies.

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[1] The populations of southeastern South Australia, east of Mt. Lofty, indicate introgression from *A. p. pusilla* (Boles, 1983, Emu, **83,** p. 57).—E. M.

Acanthiza apicalis leeuwinensis Campbell

Acanthiza pusilla leeuwinensis A. G. Campbell, 1922 (1 July), Emu, **22,** p. 63—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla northi Mathews, 1922 (3 August), Birds Australia, **9,** p. 431—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.

Humid coast of southwestern Australia.

ACANTHIZA EWINGII

Acanthiza ewingii Gould

Acanthiza ewingii Gould, 1844, Birds Australia, pt. 17, pl. and text—Tasmania.

A[*canthiza*]. *rufifrons* A. J. Campbell, 1903, Emu, **2,** p. 203—King Island.

Acanthiza dovei Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 415, pl. 451—Hogan's Track, Tasmania.

Tasmania, King Island, Flinders Island.

ACANTHIZA CHRYSORRHOA[1]

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni (Mathews)

Geobasileus chrysorrhous normantoni Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 76—Normanton, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland, inland from head of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa (Quoy and Gaimard)

Saxicola chrysorrhoa Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 189, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 2—New South Wales.

Acanthiza leighi Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 73—Lithgow, New South Wales.

Southern Queensland and New South Wales.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandi Mathews, 1912, Novit.

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[1] Much of the geographic variation in this species is clinal and some authors prefer to lump all subspecies into a single monotypic species.—E. M.

Zool., **18,** p. 351—Victoria = Blackburn, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 218.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa perksi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 351—South Australia = Mt. Lofty, South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 218.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 351—Tasmania.

Humid coastal parts of southeastern Australia, west to Spencer Gulf, South Australia; Tasmania.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 44—Port Augusta, South Australia.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous mallee A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 66—Kow Plains, northwestern Victoria.

Mallee areas of Victoria and South Australia, from the Murray River to the Eyre Peninsula, northern Flinders Range, and Gawler Ranges.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa ferdinandi (Mathews)

Geobasileus chrysorrhous ferdinandi Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Glen Ferdinand, Musgrave Ranges, central Australia.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous pallescens A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 65—Levi Range, central Australia.

Central Australia; also Great Victoria Desert.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa pallida Milligan

Acanthiza pallida Milligan, 1903, Emu, **3,** p. 112—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous alexanderi Mathews, 1921, Austral Avian Rec., **4,** p. 137—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia. New name for *Acanthiza pallida* Milligan, 1903, erroneously believed preoccupied by "*Acanthiza pallida* Temm.," Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20,** p. 134.[1]

Geobasileus chrysorrhous westernensis A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 65—Watheroo, near Moora, southwestern Australia.

Arid parts of Western Australia, north to the Murchison River and inland north to the Tropic of Capricorn.

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[1] Finsch's mention of Temminck's manuscript name *Acanthiza pallida* does not affect nomenclature (Int. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1964, Art. 11d).—E. M.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 351—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.

The more humid portions of southwestern Australia, east to a line from Perth to the Stirling Range.

ACANTHIZA UROPYGIALIS

Acanthiza uropygialis uropygialis Gould

Acanthiza uropygialis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 60—New South Wales.

Acanthiza uropygialis ruthergleni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 350—Rutherglen, Victoria.

Acanthiza uropygialis mellori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 350—"Eyre's Peninsula" = Blanchetown, Murray Flats, South Australia.

Acanthiza uropygialis nea Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 350—Burracoppin, southwestern Australia.

Geobasileus uropygialis moora A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 65—Watheroo, near Moora, southwestern Australia.

The interior part of eastern Australia (west of the Great Dividing Range) from southwestern Queensland (north to Winton, west to the Toko Range) through New South Wales and Victoria to the mallee country of South Australia (including Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas); also in southwestern Australia in a belt east of the more heavily forested country, from Moora to Southern Cross.

Acanthiza uropygialis augusta Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis augusta Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 350—Port Augusta, South Australia.

Acanthiza uropygialis murchisoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 350—East Murchison, midwestern Australia.

Acanthiza uropygialis condora Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 78—Leigh Creek, South Australia.

Geobasileus uropygialis erema A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 65—Kychering Soak, East-West Railway, South Australia.

Acanthiza uropygialis kycheringi Mathews, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 14. New name for *Geobasileus uropygialis erema* A. G. Campbell, 1922, preoccupied by

Acanthiza apicalis erema A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 64.

The more arid interior of southern Australia, from the Flinders Range, South Australia, to midwestern Australia from Geraldton north to the Fortescue River, and to Mt. Doreen and Tarlton Downs, Northern Territory.

ACANTHIZA ROBUSTIROSTRIS

Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan

Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan, 1903, Emu, **3,** p. 71—Day Dawn, midwestern Australia.

Acanthiza marianae S. A. White, 1915, South Austral. Ornith., **2,** p. 45—Moorilyanna, Everard Range, South Australia.

Milligania robustirostris liberia Mathews 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61—Liberia Soak, Western Australia.

Milligania robustirostris moorilyanna Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Moorilyanna Well, Everard Range, South Australia.

Western Australia west to Broad Arrow, Yalgoo, and the Ophthalmia Range, south to Thundelarra, Jeedamya, and Neale Junction (Great Victoria Desert), north to Kanana Well (No. 24, Canning Stock Route), Windy Corner, and Pollock Hills; southwestern Northern Territory north to Cockatoo Creek and east to the lower Todd River; northwestern South Australia southeast to Moorilyanna Soak. Isolated population near Eromanga, southwestern Queensland (Ford and Parker, 1973, Emu, **73,** p. 27).

ACANTHIZA NANA

Acanthiza nana flava White

Acanthiza nana flava H. L. White, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 97—Herberton, northern Queensland.

Subhumid highlands of northeastern Queensland, from Kaban south to Ravenshoe.

Acanthiza nana nana Vigors and Horsfield

Acanthiza nana Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 226—Sydney, New South Wales.

Acanthiza nana dorotheae Mathews, 1914, Emu, **14,** p. 60—Lithgow, New South Wales.

Acanthiza nana dawsoniana H. L. White, 1918, Emu, **18,** p. 122—Dawson River, southeastern Queensland.

Acanthiza nana burtoni Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40**, p. 121—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland.

Acanthiza nana clelandi Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 106—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland. Not *Acanthiza lineata clelandi* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 349.

Acanthiza nana belltrees A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, **22,** p. 64—Scone, New South Wales.

Midwestern and southeastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales.

Acanthiza nana modesta De Vis

Acanthiza modesta De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 43—Charleville, southern Queensland.

Acanthiza nana mathewsi Hartert, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 82—Spring Vale, Victoria.

Acanthiza pygmea Milligan, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 167—mallee, Victoria.

Acanthiza nana laetior Mayr and Serventy, 1938, Emu, **38,** p. 275—"Mt. Lofty," South Australia = Tuela farm, Saddleworth, South Australia, *fide* Condon, 1969, Handlist Birds South Australia, ed. 3, p. 77.

From the interior of Queensland through interior New South Wales and Victoria to the Flinders Range, South Australia.

ACANTHIZA LINEATA

Acanthiza lineata alberti Mathews

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 106—Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland.

Acanthiza lineata alberti Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 121. New name for *Acanthiza lineata whitei* Mathews, 1920, preoccupied by *Acanthiza lineata whitei* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 44.

Southeastern Queensland, north to Imbil and west to the Bunya Mountains.

Acanthiza lineata lineata Gould

Acanthiza lineata Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 59—Sydney, New South Wales.

Acanthiza lineata goulburni Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 93—New South Wales = Goulburn, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 216.

Eastern New South Wales.

Acanthiza lineata chandleri Mathews

Acanthiza lineata chandleri Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 349—Olinda, Victoria.

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 44—Kangaroo Island.

Victoria, coastal southeastern South Australia, and Kangaroo Island.[1]

Acanthiza lineata clelandi Mathews

Acanthiza lineata clelandi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 349—Mt. Lofty, South Australia.

Fleurieu Peninsula and Mt. Lofty Range, South Australia.

GENUS **SMICRORNIS** GOULD

Smicrornis Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 133. Type, by monotypy, *Smicrornis flavescens* Gould.

cf. Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Zool., **6,** pp. 152–161.

SMICRORNIS BREVIROSTRIS[2]

Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens Gould

Smicrornis flavescens Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 134—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Smicrornis brevirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 39—Melville Island.

Smicrornis brevirostris mungi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 307—Mungi, interior of northwestern Australia.

Smicrornis brevirostris rogersi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 307—northwestern Australia = Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 171.

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[1] Possibly not separable from nominate *lineata*.—E. M.

[2] Variation clinal and geographic range continuous. When stressing local variation one can recognize seven subspecies, but stress on continuity would lead to recognition of no subspecies at all, or one might recognize a brown (*brevirostris*), pallid (*mathewsi*), and yellow (*flavescens*) subspecies.—E. M.

Smicrornis brevirostris subflavescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 307—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Northern Australia from Kimberley to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria (Normanton); one record from southwestern Queensland.

Smicrornis brevirostris cairnsi Keast

Smicrornis brevirostris cairnsi Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Zool., **6,** p. 156—Wandecla, northern Queensland.

Subhumid highlands of northeastern Queensland.

Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 306—Inkerman, mid-Queensland, near the mouth of the Burdekin River.

Drier parts of Queensland from the Walsh River and Inkerman south to Rockhampton and inland to Cooper Creek.

Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris (Gould)

Psilopus brevirostris Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61—Sydney, New South Wales.

Smicrornis brevirostris viridescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 307—Tailem Bend, South Australia.

Southeastern Australia, from southern Queensland (Bunya Mountains) through New South Wales and coastal Victoria to South Australia (Adelaide, Eyre Peninsula).

Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 132—mallee, Victoria.

The mallee areas of southwestern New South Wales, Victoria, and adjacent South Australia.

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 39—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.

Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 307—Western Australia = Broome Hill, Western Australia, *fide* Mathews 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 171.

Smicrornis brevirostris bonapartei Mathews, 1922, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 5. New name for *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Mathews, 1912, preoccupied by *Smicrornis occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850.

Southwestern Australia.

Smicrornis brevirostris mathewsi White

Smicrornis brevirostris mathewsi S. A. White, 1915, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia, **39,** p. 749—Wantapella Swamp, central Australia.

Central Australia to midwestern Australia (Carnarvon to Roebourne).

GENUS **GERYGONE** GOULD

Psilopus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, p. 61. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 22), *Psilopus albogularis* Gould = *Psilopus olivaceus* Gould.

Gerygone Gould, 1841, in G. Grey, Journ. Two Exped. Discovery Northwest Western Australia, **2,** p. 417, note. New name for *Psilopus* Gould, 1838, preoccupied by *Psilopus* Meigen, 1824.

Pseudogerygone Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 29. Type, by original designation, *Gerygone personata* Gould.

Hapolorhynchus Reichenow, 1908, Journ. Ornith., **56,** p. 488. Type, by original designation, *Pseudogerygone albofrontata* G. R. Gray.

Ethelornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Gerygone magnirostris* Gould.

Royigerygone Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Gerygone modesta* Pelzeln.

Wilsonavis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Psilopus fuscus* Gould of 1846, not of 1838 = *Wilsonavis fusca richmondi* Mathews.

Maorigerygone Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 437. Type, by original designation, *Curruca igata* Quoy and Gaimard.

cf. Meise, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** pp. 317–379 (revision).
Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 160 (*inornata*).
Hall, 1974, Birds Harold Hall Austral. Exped., pp. 168–176.
Johnstone, 1975, Emu, **75,** pp. 185–188 (*tenebrosa*).
Ford, 1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 75–79 (*palpebrosa personata* and *p. flavida*).
Ford, 1978, Emu, **78,** pp. 90–92 (*olivacea*).
Ford, 1981, Emu, **81,** pp. 57–81 (*fusca*).

GERYGONE CINEREA

Gerygone cinerea Salvadori

Gerygone? cinerea Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 958—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Mountains of New Guinea: Tamrau, Arfak, and Wandammen Mountains, and central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to southeastern New Guinea.

GERYGONE CHLORONOTA

Gerygone chloronota aruensis Büttikofer

Gerygone aruensis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 259—Aru Islands.

Gerygone chloronota meisei Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., **40,** p. 16—Waigeo.

Aru Islands and Waigeo.

Gerygone chloronota cinereiceps (Sharpe)

Pseudogerygone cinereiceps Sharpe, 1886, Nature, **34,** p. 340—Sogere district, Astrolabe Mountains, southwestern New Guinea.

Gerygone placida Madarász, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 3—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Locally throughout New Guinea: southern New Guinea (Wuroi), southeastern New Guinea, Watut Valley (Biolowat), Huon Peninsula, and Vogelkop.

Gerygone chloronota chloronota Gould

Gerygone chloronotus Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 133—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Gerygone chloronotus apsleyi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 40—Melville Island.

Gerygone chloronotus darwini Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 40—Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

Coastal region of northwestern and northern Australia from Kimberley to Arnhem Land (Mt. Roper); Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

GERYGONE PALPEBROSA

Gerygone palpebrosa palpebrosa Wallace

Gerygone palpebrosa Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 475—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands, Western Papuan Islands (Misool and Waigeo), and northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula), intergrading with *inconspicua* on the southern slopes of the Snow Mountains.

Gerygone palpebrosa wahnesi (Meyer)

Pseudogerygone wahnesi A. B. Meyer, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., **7,** p. 144—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

Japen Island and all northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mountains) east to the Hydrographer Mountains, where it intergrades with *inconspicua.*

Gerygone palpebrosa inconspicua Ramsay

Gerygone inconspicua Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 116—Laloki River, southeastern New Guinea.

Southeastern New Guinea west to the upper Fly River.

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara Rand

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara Rand, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1102, p. 11—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River.

Southern New Guinea between the Morehead River and the mouth of the Fly River.

Gerygone palpebrosa personata Gould

Gerygone personata Gould, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 217—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Pseudogerygone personata watsoni Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 71—Watson River, Cape York.

Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, south to the Staaten River and Cairns district (Mareeba); Albany Island.

Gerygone palpebrosa flavida Ramsay

Gerygone flavida Ramsay, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2,** p. 53—Herbert River district, northern Queensland.

Pseudogerygone personata johnstoni Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 59—Johnstone River, northern Queensland.

Queensland from the Cairns district (Kuranda) south to the Burnett River; coastal islands (Hinchinbrook and Palm).

GERYGONE OLIVACEA

Gerygone olivacea olivacea (Gould)

Psilopus olivaceus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61—New South Wales.

Psilopus albogularis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61—New South Wales.

Acanthiza flavigasta Diggles, 1876, Trans. Philos. Soc. Queensland, p. 11—Normanton, northern Queensland.

Gerygone albigularis queenslandica Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 308—Inkerman, mid-Queensland, near the mouth of the Burdekin River.

Southeastern South Australia, Victoria, eastern New South Wales, northern and eastern Queensland including the Cape York Peninsula, west to the lower Leichhardt River, where hybridizing with *rogersi.* Southern populations partly migratory.

Gerygone olivacea rogersi Mathews

Gerygone albigularis rogersi Mathews, 1911, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 23—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Kimberley, northern portion of Northern Territory, and far northwestern Queensland east to the lower Leichhardt River, where hybridizing with *olivacea.*

Gerygone olivacea cinerascens Sharpe

Gerygone cinerascens Sharpe, 1868, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **13,** p. 494—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

Southern coast of southeastern New Guinea (Port Moresby and lower Aroa River).

GERYGONE DORSALIS

Gerygone dorsalis senex Meise

Gerygone inornata senex Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 450—Kalao tua (= Kalaotoa).

Kalaotoa and Madu Islands, Flores Sea.

Gerygone dorsalis kuehni Hartert

Gerygone kühni Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., **7,** p. 15—Dammer (= Damar) Island.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Damar.

Gerygone dorsalis fulvescens Meyer

Gerygone fulvescens A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1 (1884), p. 27—Babar Island.

Gerygone kisserensis Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20,** p. 133—Kisser (= Kisar) Island.

Gerygone kisserensis sequens Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11,** p. 204—Roma (= Romang) Island.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Kisar, Leti, Moa, Sermata, Babar.

Gerygone dorsalis keyensis Büttikofer

Gerygone keyensis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 258—Little Key (= Kai) Island.

Kai Islands: Little Kai.

Gerygone dorsalis dorsalis Sclater

Gerygone dorsalis P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 199—Larat Island.

Tanimbar Archipelago.

GERYGONE CHRYSOGASTER

Gerygone chrysogaster neglecta Wallace

Gerygone neglecta Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 475—Waigeo and Misool; restricted to Waigeo by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 123.

Cryptolopha waigiuensis Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **13,** p. 70—Waigeo Island.

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Gerygone chrysogaster notata Salvadori

Gerygone notata Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 344—Wa Samson River, New Guinea.

Misool and Batanta Islands, and Vogelkop, New Guinea, as far east as Siwi and Mt. Moari, Arfak Mountains.

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1091, p. 2—Wanggar, Geelvink Bay.

Head of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Gerygone chrysogaster dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone neglecta dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 473—Kapaur, Onin Peninsula.

Southwestern New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula to Triton Bay.

Gerygone chrysogaster chrysogaster Gray

Gerygone chrysogaster G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 174—Aru Islands.

Gerygone chrysogaster guineensis Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 91—Mimika River.

Aru Islands; southern and eastern New Guinea, west along the south coast to the Mimika River, along the north coast to the Kumusi River; northern New Guinea between the Mamberano and Sepik Rivers; Japen Island.

GERYGONE RUFICAUDA[1]

Gerygone ruficauda Ford and Johnstone

Gerygone ruficauda Ford and Johnstone, 1983, Western Austral. Naturalist, **15,** p. 134—Thirteen Mile River, Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

Eastern Queensland, probably from Rockingham Bay south to Wide Bay.

GERYGONE MAGNIROSTRIS

Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris Gould

Gerygone magnirostris Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 133—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Gerygone magnirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 39—Melville Island.

Coast of Gulf of Carpentaria, from the Nicholson River west through Northern Territory to the Daly River; Groote Eylandt and Melville Island; Kimberley coast from Cambridge Gulf and Napier Broome Bay south to the Yampi Peninsula, including offshore islands.

Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis Mathews

Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 309—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Ethelornis cairnsensis robini Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 151—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Queensland from Mackay to the tip of Cape York Peninsula and on the west coast to the Edward River; Torres Strait islands (Banks and Thursday).

Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus (Sharpe)

Pseudogerygone brunneipectus Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 221—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Gerygone magnirostris occasa Ripley

Gerygone magnirostris occasa Ripley, 1957, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 31, p. 3—Kofiau.

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[1] According to Emu, **85** (1985), pp. 49–50, apparently = *G. chrysogaster.*—E. M.

Western Papuan Islands: Kofiau.

Gerygone magnirostris cobana (Mathews)

Zosterops [= *Gerygone*] *fusca* Bernstein, 1864, Journ. Ornith., **12,** p. 406—Waigeo Island.

Ethelornis magnirostris cobana Mathews, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 40. New name for *Zosterops* [= *Gerygone*] *fusca* Bernstein, 1864, preoccupied by *Psilopus* [= *Gerygone*] *fuscus* Gould, 1838.

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Batanta, Salawati.

Gerygone magnirostris conspicillata (Gray)

Microeca conspicillata G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.

Northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop); Wandammen district (? subspecies).

Gerygone magnirostris mimikae (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pseudogerygone conspicillata mimikae Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., no. 2, p. 168—Mimika River, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula (Kapaur) east at least to the Port Moresby district.

Gerygone magnirostris hypoxantha Salvadori

Gerygone hypoxantha Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 345—Misori (= Biak) Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Gerygone magnirostris affinis Meyer

Gerygone affinis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **70,** pt. 1, p. 116—Passim, Rubi, Geelvink Bay, and Ansus, Jobi (= Japen) Island; restricted to Japen Island by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 124.

Gerygone ramuensis Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 26—Ramu River, northern New Guinea.

Japen, Manam, and Karkar Islands; northern New Guinea from Passim, Geelvink Bay, east to Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

Gerygone magnirostris proxima Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone magnirostris proxima Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25,** p. 319—Fergusson Island.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

Gerygone magnirostris onerosa Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana onerosa Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6,** p. 209—St. Aignan Island.

Louisiade Archipelago: Misima (= St. Aignan) Island.

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25,** p. 318—Sudest Island.

Louisiade Archipelago: Tagula (= Sudest) Island.

Gerygone magnirostris rosseliana Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6,** p. 79—Rossel Island.

Louisiade Archipelago: Rossel Island.

GERYGONE SULPHUREA

Gerygone sulphurea flaveola Cabanis

Gerygone flaveola Cabanis, 1873, Journ. Ornith., **21,** p. 157—southern Celebes.

Gerygone fusca saleyerensis Meise, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 374—Saleyer (= Salajar) Island.

Gerygone fusca intercedens Neumann, 1941, Zool. Mededelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **23,** p. 111—Peleng.

Celebes, and Salajar and Peleng Islands.

Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea Wallace

Gerygone sulphurea Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 490—Solor Island, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Gerygone modesta Cabanis, 1866, Journ. Ornith., **14,** p. 10—Luzon, Philippines.

Gerygone simplex Cabanis, 1872, Journ. Ornith., **20,** p. 316. New name for *Gerygone modesta* Cabanis, 1866, preoccupied by *Gerygone modesta* Pelzeln, 1860.

Acanthiza tenkatei Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **14,** p. 195—Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Gerygone pectoralis Davison, 1892, Ibis, p. 99—near mouth of Pahang River, east coast, Malay Peninsula.

Gerygone modiglianii Salvadori, 1892, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **32,** p. 52—northern Sumatra.

Gerygone salvadorii Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 175—southern Borneo.

Gerygone rhizophorae Mearns, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 7—Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippines.

Gerygone modiglianii jacobsoni van Oort, 1909, Notes Leyden Mus., **31,** p. 207—Moeara Karang (= Muarakarang), near Batavia (= Jakarta), Java.

Gerygone modiglianii muscicapa Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **60,** no. 7, p. 11—Enggano, off Sumatra.

Gerygone griseus Gyldenstolpe, 1916, Ornith. Monatsber., **24,** p. 27—Koh Lak, Siamese Malacca = Prachuap Khiri Khan, lat. 11° 50′ N., long. 99° 45′ E., Prachuap Kiri Khan Province, Thailand, *fide* Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 226, p. 171.

Gerygone sulphurea plesseni Stresemann, 1926, Ornith. Monatsber., **34,** p. 22—northwestern Bali.

From the Malay Peninsula, coast of Indochina, and the Philippines through the Greater Sunda Islands to the Lesser Sunda Islands, east to Alor.

GERYGONE INORNATA

Gerygone inornata Wallace

Gerygone inornata Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 490—Timor.

Gerygone everetti Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., **4,** p. 267—Savu (= Sawu) and Timor; restricted to Sawu by Hartert, 1920, Novit. Zool., **27,** p. 494.

Gerygone wetterensis Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20,** p. 132—Wetter (= Wetar) Island.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sawu, Roti, Timor, Wetar.

GERYGONE RUFICOLLIS

Gerygone ruficollis ruficollis Salvadori

Gerygone? ruficollis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 959—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Gerygone bimaculata A. B. Meyer, 1884, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **1,** p. 198—Hatam and Sanuibu, Arfak Mountains.

Arfak Mountains, western New Guinea; Onin Peninsula (? subspecies).

Gerygone ruficollis insperata De Vis

Gerygone insperata De Vis, 1892, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1890–91), p. 94—Mt. Suckling, southeastern New Guinea.

Central ranges of New Guinea (Nassau and Oranje Mountains, Central Highlands, and southeastern New Guinea) and mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

GERYGONE FUSCA

Gerygone fusca fusca (Gould)

Psilopus fuscus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61—Australia = Swan River, southwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 170.

Psilopus culicivorus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 174—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Gerygone culicivora dendyi Mathews, 1912 (January), Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 309—Mungi, interior of northwestern Australia.

Gerygone culicivora exsul Mathews, 1912 (January), Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 309—Rutherglen, Victoria.

Gerygone culicivora wayensis Mathews, 1912 (January), Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 308—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Pseudogerygone jacksoni A. J. Campbell, 1912 (April), Emu, **11,** p. 247—Mogil Mogil, New South Wales.

Gerygone culicivora berneyi Mathews, 1912 (December), Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 119—Queensland = Tambo, Queensland, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 174.

Western Australia from the southwestern coast north to southwestern Kimberley and east to the edge of the Little Sandy Desert and Nullarbor Plain; this population breeds only in the lower southwest and in the southern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (once in the Mt. Lofty Range). Also inland eastern Australia, mainly west of the Great Dividing Range, from about Melbourne, Victoria, to central Queensland, extending toward the coast along the Hunter River valley, New South Wales, and in central Queensland.

Gerygone fusca mungi Mathews

Gerygone laevigaster mungi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 310—Mungi, interior of northwestern Australia.

Ethelornis culicivora musgravi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 130—Musgrave Ranges, central Australia.

Northwestern South Australia, the western half of Northern Territory north to about Daly Waters, and inland Western

Australia north to southern Kimberley, west to the Pilbara district, and south to the Wiluna district; the Gulf of Carpentaria lowlands of northern Queensland, excluding Cape York Peninsula.

GERYGONE TENEBROSA

Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa (Hall)

Pseudogerygone tenebrosa Hall, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, **18,** p. 79—Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.

Kimberley coast, Western Australia, between Kunmunya and Whistle Creek.

Gerygone tenebrosa whitlocki (Mathews)

Ethelornis magnirostris whitlocki Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 24—Port Hedland, midwestern Australia.

Coast of Western Australia between Cape Kerauden and Exmouth Gulf, extending to islands of the Dampier Archipelago.

Gerygone tenebrosa christophori Mathews

Gerygone tenebrosa christophori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 311—Carnarvon, midwestern Australia.

Shark Bay, Western Australia.

GERYGONE LAEVIGASTER

Gerygone laevigaster laevigaster Gould

Gerygone levigaster [sic] Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 133—Port Essington, Northern Territory. Corrected to *laevigaster* by Gould himself (1848, Birds Australia, pt. 34) and by most subsequent authors.

Gerygone simplex Masters, 1876, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1,** p. 52—Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

Pseudogerygone mastersi Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 224, note. New name for *Gerygone simplex* Masters, 1876, preoccupied by *Gerygone simplex* Cabanis, 1872.

Gerygone laevigaster broomei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 89—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.[1]

Ethelornis levigaster intermissus Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 160—Buchanan's Islet, Melville Island, Northern Territory.

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[1] Some authors recognize *G. mastersi* and *broomei*.—E. M.

Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 161—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Ethelornis normantoni Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 169. New name for *Pseudogerygone mastersi* Sharpe, 1879.

Mangrove belt of northern Australia from Nita Downs in the west to Northern Territory including Melville Island, and from the Gulf of Carpentaria east to the Staaten River, Cape York Peninsula.

Gerygone laevigaster pallida Finsch

Gerygone pallida Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., **20,** p. 134—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea: Triton Bay, mouth of Mimika River, Daru Island, and mouth of the Oriomo River.[1]

Gerygone laevigaster cantatrix[2] (Weatherill)

Pseudogerygone cantator Weatherill, 1908, Queensland Naturalist, **1,** p. 74—Moreton Bay, southeastern Queensland.

Ethelornis cantator weatherilli Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 164—Brisbane, Queensland.

East coast of Australia, from Townsville, Queensland, to the Hunter River, New South Wales.

GERYGONE FLAVOLATERALIS

Gerygone flavolateralis flavolateralis (Gray)

Acanthiza flavolateralis G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 161—New Caledonia (island of Nu).

Petroica Forsteri G. R. Gray, 1860, Cat. Birds Tropical Islands Pacific (1859), p. 15—Isle of Pines.

New Caledonia; Maré, Loyalty Islands.

Gerygone flavolateralis lifuensis (Sarasin)

Pseudogerygone flavolateralis lifuensis Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., **1,** Lief. 1, p. 21, pl. 2, fig. 16—Quépénné, Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Loyalty Islands: Lifou.

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[1] Distinct from *laevigaster* ?—E. M.

[2] The feminine ending of *cantator*.—E. M.

Gerygone flavolateralis rouxi (Sarasin)

Pseudogerygone rouxi Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., **1,** Lief. 1, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 4—Fayaoué, Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands.

Loyalty Islands: Ouvéa.

Gerygone flavolateralis correiae Mayr

Gerygone flavolateralis correiae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 23—Epi Island.

Northern New Hebrides (from Mai and Epi to Malekula and Aoba) and Banks Islands (Gaua, Vanua Lava).

Gerygone flavolateralis citrina Mayr

Gerygone flavolateralis citrina Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 22—Rennell Island.

Solomon Islands: Rennell.

GERYGONE INSULARIS

Gerygone insularis Ramsay[1]

Gerygone insularius [sic] Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 117—Lord Howe Island.

Formerly Lord Howe Island. Extinct.

GERYGONE MOUKI

Gerygone mouki mouki Mathews

Gerygone pallida North, 1903, Austral Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 196—Boar Pocket, Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland. Preoccupied by *Gerygone pallida* Finsch, 1898.

Gerygone laevigaster mouki Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 310—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Ethelornis mouki keri Mathews, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 41. New name for *Gerygone pallida* North, 1903.

Known only from northeastern Queensland, mainly above 250 meters, north to Mt. Amos and south to Paluma in the Mt. Spec district.

Gerygone mouki amalia Meise

Gerygone igata amalia Meise, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 353—

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[1] According to J. Ford (*in litt.*) possibly a subspecies of *G. laevigaster*.—E. M.

"Bowen"; perhaps more correctly Clarke Range, 60–70 kilometers inland from Bowen, Queensland.

Clarke Range, east-central Queensland.

Gerygone mouki richmondi (Mathews)

Gerygone fusca Gould, 1846, Birds Australia, pt. 25, plate and text—New South Wales. Not *Psilopus fuscus* Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61.

Wilsonavis fusca richmondi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 129—Richmond River, New South Wales.

Wilsonavis richmondi gouldiana Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 143—Gosford, New South Wales.

From southern Queensland (Wide Bay, Bunya Mountains, McPherson Range) through the rain forests and contiguous scrubs of eastern New South Wales to extreme eastern Victoria.

GERYGONE MODESTA[1]

Gerygone modesta modesta Pelzeln

Gerygone modesta Pelzeln, 1860, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **41,** p. 320—Norfolk Island.

Gerygone mathewsae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 449. New name for *Gerygone modesta* Pelzeln, 1860.

Norfolk Island.

GERYGONE IGATA

Gerygone igata (Quoy and Gaimard)[2]

Curruca igata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 201, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2—Tasman Bay, Cook Strait, New Zealand.

Gerygone flaviventris G. R. Gray, 1844, in Richardson and J. E. Gray (eds.), Zool. Voyage Erebus Terror, **1,** Birds, p. 5, pl. 4, fig. 1—Bay of Islands, North Island.

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[1] We are still far from understanding the relationship of species in the notoriously difficult genus *Gerygone*. It is possible, however, that the species *dorsalis, sulphurea, inornata, ruficollis, laevigaster, modesta,* and *igata* form a single superspecies.—E. M.

[2] Validation of the various described subspecies awaits a thorough revision.—E. M.

Gerygone sylvestris Potts, 1873, Trans. N. Z. Inst., **5,** p. 177—near Lake Mapourika, South Island.

Pseudogerygone macleani Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Ibis, p. 545—Mt. Maungahaumi, northwest of Poverty Bay, North Island; altitude 2,000 feet.

New Zealand: North and South Islands and adjacent smaller islands; Stewart Island.

GERYGONE ALBOFRONTATA

Gerygone albofrontata Gray

Gerygone? albofrontata G. R. Gray, 1844, in Richardson and J. E. Gray (eds.), Zool. Voyage Erebus Terror, **1,** Birds, p. 5, pl. 4, fig. 2—Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands, near New Zealand.

GENUS APHELOCEPHALA OBERHOLSER

Xerophila Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 175. Type, by monotypy, *Xerophila leucopsis* Gould.

Aphelocephala Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 214. New name for *Xerophila* Gould, 1841, preoccupied by *Xerophila* Held, 1837.

cf. Keast, 1957, Proc. Roy. Zool. Soc. New South Wales (1955–56), pp. 38–42.

APHELOCEPHALA LEUCOPSIS

Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis (Gould)

Xerophila leucopsis Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 175—Adelaide, South Australia.

Aphelocephala leucopsis pallida Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 62—Leigh Creek, South Australia.

Aphelocephala leucopsis missa Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 377—New South Wales = Narrandera, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 246.

Eastern and southeastern Australia from southern interior of Queensland (south from Birdsville, Quilpie, and Chinchilla) through interior New South Wales (west of the Great Dividing Range), northern Victoria, and South Australia to the Eyre Peninsula (Port Lincoln) and Gawler Ranges.

Aphelocephala leucopsis whitei Mathews

Aphelocephala castaneiventris whitei Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 100—Jay Waterhole, Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia.

Central Australia from Oodnadatta and the Everard and Musgrave Ranges, South Australia, north to the Tropic of Capricorn, and west to the Warburton Range and Nullarbor Plain, Western Australia.

Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris (Milligan)

Xerophila castaneiventris Milligan, 1903, Emu, **3,** p. 70—Day Dawn, midwestern Australia.

Aphelocephala castaneiventris minilya Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 75—Minilya River, midwestern Australia.

Western Australia, north to the Tropic of Capricorn, south and east to Southern Cross, Kalgoorlie, and the western Gibson Desert, but excluding the wooded southwest.

APHELOCEPHALA PECTORALIS

Aphelocephala pectoralis (Gould)

Xerophila pectoralis Gould, 1871, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **8,** p. 192—Port Augusta, South Australia; Pimba-Woomera area suggested by Ragless, 1969, South Austral. Ornith., **25,** p. 99.

Aphelocephala pectoralis todmordeni Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 35—Todmorden, South Australia.

Interior of South Australia from west of the Flinders Range to the Stuart Range and west of Oodnadatta.

APHELOCEPHALA NIGRICINCTA[1]

Aphelocephala nigricincta (North)

Xerophila nigricincta North, 1895, Ibis, p. 340—Missionary Plain, central Australia.

Aphelocephala nigricincta tanami Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 378—Tanami, Northern Territory.

Interior of Australia from Cooper Creek and the Birdsville district in the east through the southern half of Northern Territory and northern South Australia to southeastern Kimberley (Bililuna), the Canning Stock Route, and the upper Gascoyne and Murchison Rivers (Meekatharra district), Western Australia.

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[1] Apparently a superspecies with *A. pectoralis,* although ranges now overlap in the Lake Eyre region (cf. Ford, 1974, Emu, **74,** p. 164).—E. M.

SUBFAMILY **MOHOUINAE**[1]

cf. Ornith. Soc. N. Z., 1970, Annot. Checklist Birds N. Z., pp. 66–67.

Keast, 1977, Notornis, **24,** pp. 50–52.

GENUS **MOHOUA** LESSON

Mohoua Lesson, 1835, Compléments Oeuvres Buffon, **9,** p. 139. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia heteroclites* Quoy and Gaimard = *Muscicapa ochrocephala* Gmelin.

Certhiparus Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool., Paris, **5,** p. 69. Type, by original designation, *Parus senilis* Du Bus de Gisignies = *Fringilla albicilla* Lesson.

MOHOUA OCHROCEPHALA

Mohoua ochrocephala albicilla (Lesson)

Fringilla albicilla Lesson, 1830, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., **1,** livr. 15, p. 662—Bay of Islands, North Island, New Zealand.

North Island of New Zealand: Northland (formerly), persisting on Little Barrier, Great Barrier, and Arid (Rakitu) Islands, and locally on the mainland from Pirongia, Te Aroha, and East Cape southward; Kapiti Island.

Mohoua ochrocephala ochrocephala (Gmelin)

Muscicapa ochrocephala Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 944; based on "Yellow-headed Fly-catcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 342—Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand, *ex* Latham.

South Island of New Zealand: formerly widespread, now local in Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Otago, and Southland.

GENUS **FINSCHIA** HUTTON

Finschia Hutton, 1903, Ibis, p. 319. Type, by original designation, *Parus novaeseelandiae* Gmelin.

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[1] According to Charles G. Sibley MS *Mohoua* and *Finschia* are very close to each other and are Pachycephalines.—E. M.

FINSCHIA NOVAESEELANDIAE

Finschia novaeseelandiae (Gmelin)

Parus novaeseelandiae Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.,* **1,** p. 1013; based on "New-Zealand Titmouse" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 558—Dusky Bay (= Dusky Sound), South Island, New Zealand, *ex* Latham.

South Island of New Zealand; Stewart Island and outlying islands.

GENERA **INCERTAE SEDIS**[1]

cf. Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Zool., **6,** pp. 53–68.

GENUS **EPHTHIANURA** GOULD

Epthianura [sic] Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 3. *Epthianura* corrected to *Ephthianura* by Gould, p. 4. Type, by original designation, *Acanthiza albifrons* Jardine and Selby.

Aurepthianura Mathews, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 205. Type, by subsequent designation (Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 207), *Ephthianura aurifrons* Gould.

Parepthianura Mathews, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 205. Type, by monotypy, *Ephthianura tricolor* Gould.

Leachena Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 60. Type, by original designation, *Ephthianura crocea* Gould.

Keartlandia Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 78. Type, by original designation, *Acanthiza flaviventris* Ashby = *Ephthianura aurifrons* Gould.

EPHTHIANURA ALBIFRONS

Ephthianura albifrons albifrons (Jardine and Selby)

Acanthiza albifrons Jardine and Selby, 1828, Illustr. Ornith., pt. 4, pl. 56 and text—New South Wales.

Epthianura albifrons westralensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 341—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.

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[1] Recent research (Parker, 1973, Emu, **73,** pp. 19–20; Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, **82,** p. 255) suggests that the two genera are members of the Meliphagidae, and not related to the Acanthizidae, as formerly believed.—E. M.

Southern Australia, north to Shark Bay in the west, to southeastern Queensland (Darling Downs, Moreton Bay) in the east; only a narrow connection along southern Nullarbor Plain between populations in South Australia and Western Australia.

Ephthianura albifrons tasmanica Mathews[1]

Epthianura albifrons tasmanica Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 340—Tasmania.

Tasmania.

EPHTHIANURA TRICOLOR

Ephthianura tricolor Gould

Ephthianura tricolor Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 159—South Australia.

Epthianura tricolor assimilis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 341—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Epthianura tricolor distincta Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 341—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Nomadic breeder over much of the interior of Australia; more regular in the south. Occurs north to Kimberley and the southern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, east in Queensland to Normanton, Hughenden, and Blackall, and to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range; northwestern Victoria; South Australia, where casual in the south; Western Australia, except the extreme southwest.

EPHTHIANURA AURIFRONS

Ephthianura aurifrons Gould

Ephthianura aurifrons Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 4—interior New South Wales.

Acanthiza (Geobasileus) flaviventris Ashby, 1910, *Emu,* **9,** p. 137—Lake Frome, South Australia.

Epthianura aurifrons flavescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 341—Lake Way, midwestern Australia.

Epthianura aurifrons obsoleta Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 341—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Geobasileus ashbyi Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 61. New name for *Acanthiza (Geobasileus) flaviventris* Ashby, 1910.

Shark Bay area, Western Australia, east through South Australia to northeastern Victoria, interior of New South Wales, and interior Queensland (Mt. Isa and Cloncurry). Occasionally north to Kimberley (Derby) and hinterland of the Gulf of Carpentaria (Alexandria).

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[1] It is doubtful whether the slightly larger bill justifies recognition.—E. M.

EPHTHIANURA CROCEA[1]

Ephthianura crocea boweri (Mathews)

Leachena crocea boweri Mathews, 1922, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 8—Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.

King Sound and Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia; also near Broome and Wyndham.

Ephthianura crocea tunneyi Mathews

Epthianura crocea tunneyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 342—Arnhem Land, Northern Territory = Alligator River, Northern Territory, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 208 = lower South Alligator River, *fide* Storr, 1966, Emu, **66,** p. 64.

South and East Alligator Rivers, Arnhem Land, and (? subspecies) Victoria River, western Northern Territory.

Ephthianura crocea crocea Castelnau and Ramsay

Epthianura crocea Castelnau and Ramsay, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1,** p. 380—Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Lower Norman River, Queensland.

Ephthianura crocea macgregori Keast

E[phthianura]. c[rocea]. macgregori Keast, 1958, Austral. Journ. Zool., **6,** p. 60—Fitzroy Vale, central eastern Queensland.

Rockhampton district (Fitzroy Vale, Torilla), Queensland. Also (? subspecies) Sedan, central western Queensland, and swamps adjacent to bores in southwestern Queensland (Coorabulka) and northeastern South Australia (Pandiburra Bore).

GENUS **ASHBYIA** NORTH

Ashbyia North, 1911, Agric. Gazette New South Wales, **22,** p. 211. Type, by original designation, *Ephthianura lovensis* Ashby.

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[1] Ford and Parker, 1974, Emu, **74,** p. 190, propose non-recognition of subspecies until the distribution and movements of the populations are better understood.—E. M.

cf. Parker, 1976, Reader's Digest Complete Book Austral. Birds, p. 513.

ASHBYIA LOVENSIS[1]

Ashbyia lovensis (Ashby)

Ephthianura lovensis Ashby, 1911, Emu, **10,** p. 251—Leigh Creek, South Australia.

Ashbyia lovensis whitei Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Todmorden, South Australia.

Arid gibber deserts in the eastern interior of South Australia, extending east to the sparsely grassed plains of the Ivanhoe district in New South Wales, and north in western Queensland to the Tropic of Capricorn.

FAMILY **MONARCHIDAE**[2,3,4]

SUBFAMILY **MONARCHINAE**

GEORGE E. WATSON (Palaearctic and Oriental), MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR. (African), and ERNST MAYR (Australasian)

cf. general African references under Musicapidae (pp. 295–296 above).

Rensch, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** pp. 554–560 (Lesser Sunda Islands).

Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith., **88,** pp. 84–90 (Celebes).

Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** pp. 136, 142–143, 162–163 (Timor chain).

van Bemmel, 1948, Treubia, **19,** pp. 342–345, 347–348 (Moluccas).

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[1] The pipit-like habits of this species are evidently due purely to convergence.—E. M.

[2] According to Article 23 (d) (ii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, this name, universally used in recent years, is not to be disturbed.—E. M.

[3] According to Sibley and Ahlquist, MS, the Dicruridae, Check-list Birds World, 1962, **15,** pp. 137–157, and the Grallinidae, Check-list, 1962, **15,** p. 159, are Monarchines.—E. M.

[4] The African genera *Hyliota* and *Stenostira,* previously considered flycatchers and included in the Monarchidae, are now placed in the Sylviidae, where they seem better fitted both by structure and behavior; cf. Traylor, 1970, Ibis, **112,** p. 395.—M. A. T., Jr.

Baker, 1951, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., **3,** pp. 261–282 (Micronesia).

Keast, 1958, Rec. Austral. Mus., **24,** pp. 79–92 (Australia).

Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handb. New Guinea Birds, pp. 378–404.

Officer, 1969, Austral. Flycatchers, pp. 13–40.

Wolters, 1979, Vogelarten Erde, 4. Lief., pp. 246–253.

GENUS **ERYTHROCERCUS** HARTLAUB

Erythrocercus Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 97. Type, by monotypy, *Pycnosphrys mcCallii* Cassin.

Chloropetella Roberts, 1917, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **6,** p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Chloropetella suahelica* Roberts.

cf. Irwin, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** pp. 118–119 (*livingstonei*).

Meise, 1960, Proc. XII Int. Ornith. Congr., Helsinki (1958), **2,** pp. 499–500.

ERYTHROCERCUS MCCALLII[1]

Erythrocercus mccallii nigeriae Bannerman

Erythrocercus maccalli [sic] *nigeriae* Bannerman, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 5—Iju waterworks, near Lagos, southern Nigeria.

Forests, from southern Sierra Leone and Guinea to southwestern Nigeria.

Erythrocercus mccallii mccallii (Cassin)

Pycnosphrys McCallii Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7,** p. 326—Moonda (= Mondah) River, Western Africa = Gabon.

Southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon, south to the Mayombe Forest, Zaire.

Erythrocercus mccallii congicus Ogilvie-Grant

Erythrocercus congicus Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 41—forest, eastern Congo Free State; altitude 3,000 feet. Type from Irumu, Ituri Forest, *fide*

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[1] *E. mccallii, holochlorus*, and *livingstonei* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **19,** p. 403.
Forest, eastern Zaire and western Uganda; Kasai, southern Zaire.

ERYTHROCERCUS HOLOCHLORUS

Erythrocercus holochlorus Erlanger

Erythrocercus holochlorus Erlanger, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., **9,** p. 181—Salole, Juba River, Italian Somaliland.

Chloropetella suahelica Roberts, 1917, Ann. Transvaal. Mus., **6,** p. 1—Myiai, 40 miles southwest of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Coastal lowlands of Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania, from the Juba River to Dar es Salaam, and inland to the Usambara and Nguru Mountains, Tanzania.

ERYTHROCERCUS LIVINGSTONEI

Erythrocercus livingstonei thomsoni Shelley

Erythrocercus thomsoni Shelley, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 303, pl. 16, fig. 2—Ruvuma River, Tanzania/Mozambique.

Erythrocercus nyasae Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 115—near Lake Pamalombe (= Malombe), Nyasaland.

Southeastern Tanzania south to the Lurio River, Mozambique; Malawi from Kotakota and Fort Maguire to Fort Johnston. Intergrades with *francisi* at Liwonde, Malawi.

Erythrocercus livingstonei livingstonei Gray

Erythrocercus Livingstonei G. R. Gray, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, 4), p. 303—Zambezi; restricted to Zumbo, Zambia-Mozambique border, by Irwin, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **77,** p. 119.

The Zambezi valley from below Victoria Falls to Tete, Mozambique, and the lower Luangwa valley, Zambia.

Erythrocercus livingstonei francisi Sclater

Erythrocercus francisi W. L. Sclater, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 60—Inhambane, Mozambique.

Erythrocercus livingstonei monapo Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 137—Iamorrimo, Mozambique, lat. 14° 55′ S., long. 40° 25′ E.; altitude 400 feet.

Southern Malawi north to Liwonde, and Mozambique from Tete east to Netia and south to the Limpopo River. Intergrades with *thomsoni* at Liwonde.

GENUS **ELMINIA** BONAPARTE[1]

Elminia Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 652 (*nomen nudum* on p. 388). Type, by original designation, *Myiagra longicauda* Swainson.

Erannornis Oberholser, 1920, Auk, **37,** p. 302. New name for *Elminia* Bonaparte, 1854, believed preoccupied by *Elminius* King, 1831.

ELMINIA LONGICAUDA[2]

Elminia longicauda longicauda (Swainson)

Myiagra longicauda Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 210, pl. 25—New Holland; error: Senegal, *fide* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 93.

Savannas and forest edge, from Senegal to Nigeria.

Elminia longicauda teresita Antinori

Elminia Teresita Antinori 1864, Cat. Descr. Collezione Uccelli Interno Affrica Centrale Nord, p. 50—Djur (= Jur), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Elminia Schwebischi Oustalet, 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, sér. 3, **4,** p. 216—Franceville, Gabon.

Elminia longicauda loandae W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 712—Ndala-Tando (= Vila Salazar), northern Angola.

Savannas and forest clearings from Cameroon south to northwestern Angola, and east to southern Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, and eastern Zaire south to Lake Edward.

ELMINIA ALBICAUDA

Elminia albicauda Barbosa du Bocage

Elminia albicauda Barbosa du Bocage, 1877, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, **6,** p. 159—Caconda, Angola.

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[1] Wolters, 1979, Vogelarten Erde, 4. Lief., p. 246, treats *Elminia* as a subgenus of *Trochocercus*.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *E. longicauda* and *albicauda* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Elminia albicauda kivuensis Grote, 1922, Journ. Ornith., **70,** p. 485—Kwidschwi (= Idjwi) Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

The plateau of western Angola, east through southern Zaire and northern Zambia to the Tete district of Mozambique, Malawi, Matengo and Mt. Oldeani, Tanzania, and north to Burundi, Lake Edward, and southern Uganda.

GENUS **TROCHOCERCUS** CABANIS[1]

Trochocercus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa cyanomelas* Vieillot.

cf. Lawson, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit., **6,** pp. 225–230 (*cyanomelas*).

Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., **7,** pp. 153–155 (*albonotatus*).

TROCHOCERCUS NIGROMITRATUS[2]

Trochocercus nigromitratus (Reichenow)

Terpsiphone nigromitrata Reichenow, 1874, Journ. Ornith., **22,** p. 110—Cameroon.

Trochocercus kibaliensis Alexander, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 88—Kibali River, Belgian Congo = Surungu (Suronga), Kibali or upper Uele River, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 432.

Trochocercus nigromitratus intensus Gyldenstolpe, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 35—Kartushi, Semliki valley, Kivu district, Belgian Congo.

Locally from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to Cameroon and Gabon, and east through the Congo forest to Uganda and adjoining Central African Republic, Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania.

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[1] This may prove to be a composite genus, with *nigromitratus, albiventris,* and *albonotatus* more closely related to *Elminia,* and *cyanomelas* and *nitens* belonging to *Terpsiphone.* Dowsett and Stjernstedt, 1973, Puku, **7,** p. 119, transfer *albonotatus* to *Elminia* on the basis of form, behavior, nest, and eggs, but I maintain the traditional classification until the other species receive the same thorough study.—M. A. T., Jr.

[2] *T. nigromitratus, albiventris,* and *albonotatus* form a superspecies; *albiventris* is allopatric altitudinally rather than geographically.—M. A. T., Jr.

TROCHOCERCUS ALBIVENTRIS

Trochocercus albiventris albiventris Sjöstedt

Trochocercus albiventris Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 43—Mann's Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.

Fernando Po, Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, Nigeria.

Trochocercus albiventris toroensis Jackson

Trochocercus toroensis Jackson, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 20—Kibiran, Toro, Uganda.

Highlands of eastern Zaire from west of Lake Albert to the Itombwe Mountains, and Toro, Uganda.

TROCHOCERCUS ALBONOTATUS

Trochocercus albonotatus albonotatus Sharpe

Trochocercus albonotatus Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 121—Mt. Elgon.

Montane forest, highlands of western Kenya; western Uganda and eastern Zaire from Ruwenzori and Lake Edward to Mt. Kabobo; Burundi; northeastern Zambia and Ufipa Plateau, Tanzania, and northern Malawi.

Trochocercus albonotatus subcaeruleus Grote

Trochocercus albonotatus subcaeruleus Grote, 1923, Ornith. Monatsber., **31,** p. 19—Mlalo, Usambara, Tanganyika.

Highlands from southeastern Kenya to southwestern Tanzania, central and southern Malawi, and adjoining Mozambique.

Trochocercus albonotatus swynnertoni Neumann

Trochocercus albonotatus swynnertoni Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **23,** p. 46—Chirinda Forest, Gazaland (= Mt. Selinda, Southern Rhodesia = Zimbabwe); altitude 3,800–4,000 feet. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Chipete, Melsetter district, Southern Rhodesia (= Zimbabwe), *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 431.

Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique, and Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

TROCHOCERCUS CYANOMELAS

Trochocercus cyanomelas bivittatus Reichenow

Trochocercus bivittatus Reichenow, 1879, Ornith. Centralblatt, **4,** p. 108—Muniuni, lower Tana River, Kenya.

Trochocercus cyanomelas somalicus Grote, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., **36,** p. 153—Fanole, lower Juba River, Italian Somaliland.

Trochocercus bivittatus kikuyuensis van Someren, 1931, Journ. East Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37 (1930), p. 194—Kyambu (= Kiambu) Forest, Kenya.

Coastal and highland forest, from Jubaland, Somalia, and Kenya east of the Rift south through eastern Tanzania; Zanzibar.

Trochocercus cyanomelas vivax Neave

Trochocercus vivax Neave, 1909, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, **4,** p. 129—Katanga. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Bunkeya, Katanga, Belgian Congo, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 431.

Uganda south through western Tanzania to southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern and western Zambia.

Trochocercus cyanomelas megalolophus Swynnerton

Trochocercus megalolophus Swynnerton, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 109—Jihu district, Gazaland; altitude 2,000 feet.

Malawi and northern Mozambique south to eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and eastern Zululand, Natal.

Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus Clancey

Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus Clancey, 1975, Durban Mus. Novit., **10,** p. 172—Entabeni Forest Reserve, Zoutpansberg, northern Transvaal.

Highlands of eastern Transvaal south to Natal. Intergrades with *cyanomelas* to the southwest of its range.

Trochocercus cyanomelas cyanomelas (Vieillot)

Muscicapa cyanomelas Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 473; based on "Le Gobe-Mouches Mantelé" of Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **4,** p. 5, pl. 151, figs. 1–2—Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.

Coastal forests from southwestern Cape Province to the Transkei, where it intergrades with *segregus*.

TROCHOCERCUS NITENS

Trochocercus nitens reichenowi Sharpe

Trochocercus reichenowi Sharpe, 1904, Ibis, p. 630—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.

Trochocercus nitens nitens Cassin

Trochocercus nitens Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 50—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Southern Nigeria and Cameroon, south to northwestern Angola and east through the Congo forest to Uganda and southwestern Sudan.

GENUS **PHILENTOMA** EYTON

Drymophila Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 56; also 1826, livr. 70. Type, by original designation, *Drymophila velata* Temminck. Preoccupied by *Drymophila* Swainson 1824 (Formicariidae; Peters, 1951, Check-list Birds World, **7,** p. 209).

Philentoma Eyton, 1845, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **16,** p. 229. Type, by monotypy, *Philentoma castaneum* Eyton.

PHILENTOMA PYRHOPTERUM

Philentoma pyrhopterum pyrhopterum (Temminck)

Muscicapa pyrhoptera Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 596, fig. 2 and text—Borneo and Sumatra; restricted to Borneo by Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 553.

Muscipeta plumosa Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 791—Malacca.

Philentoma castaneum Eyton, 1845, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **16,** p. 229—Malacca, Malay Peninsula.

Philentoma intermedius Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers, **9,** p. 113—foot of Gunong Pulai, Johor.

Philentoma Maxwelli Bartlett, 1895, Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc., Straits Branch, **28,** p. 96—"not far from Kuching," Sarawak.

Philentoma saravancensis [sic] Bartlett, 1896, Sarawak Gazette, **26,** p. 113—"first Stage on the Penrissen road," Sarawak.

Southern Burma, peninsular provinces of Thailand and Malaya south of Isthmus of Kra, southern Vietnam, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Philentoma pyrhopterum dubium Hartert

Philentoma dubium Hartert, 1894, Novit. Zool., **1,** p. 477—Bunguran, Natuna Islands.

Natuna Islands.

PHILENTOMA VELATUM

Philentoma velatum caesium (Lesson)

Monacha [sic] *coesia* [sic] Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris, **2,** p. 167—Sumatra.

Muscicapa pectoralis Hay, 1845, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13,** p. 161—Malacca.

Philentoma unicolor Blyth, 1865, Ibis, p. 46—Borneo.

Southern Burma (Tenasserim as far south as Mulayit), peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Philentoma velatum velatum (Temminck)

Drymophila velata Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 56, pl. 334 and text—Timor and Java; restricted to Java by Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 553.

Java.

GENUS **HYPOTHYMIS** BOIE

Hypothymis Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa caerulea* Gmelin = *Muscicapa azurea* Boddaert.

Muscylva Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 385. Type, by subsequent designation (Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 203), *Muscicapa caerulea* Gmelin.

Cyanomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 278. Type, by original designation, *Cyanomyias coelestis* Tweeddale.

Camiguinia McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 346. Type, by original designation, *Camiguinia personata* McGregor.

Haplornis Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 201. New name for *Muscylva* Lesson, ? 1830.

cf. Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** pp. 585–615 (*azurea*).

Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** pp. 293–297 (*azurea*).

Hoogerwerf, 1964, Oiseau, **34,** pp. 210–219 (*azurea* subspecies in Indonesia).

Rand, 1970, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **23,** pp. 353–365 (species formation).

HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA

Hypothymis azurea styani (Hartlaub)

Muscicapa coeruleocephala Sykes, 1832, Proc. Com. Sci.

Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 85—Dukhun = Deccan, India. Preoccupied by *Muscicapa coeruleocephala* Scopoli, 1786 (indeterminable, *fide* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 149).

Siphia Styani Hartlaub, 1898, Abh. Naturwissen. Verein Bremen, **16,** p. 248—"Hummocks," near Hoihow (= Hai-k'ou), and "Nodouha," interior Hainan.

Hypothymis azurea sykesi Stuart Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 8. New name for *Muscicapa coeruleocephala* Sykes, 1832, preoccupied by *Muscicapa caeruleocephala* Scopoli, 1786.

Hypothymis azurea similis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 68—Londa, Bombay Presidency, India.

From Nepal (occasional) and northern India south throughout the peninsula and east through Burma, southernmost China (Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and southern Fukien), Hainan, and Indochina.

Hypothymis azurea oberholseri Stresemann

Hypothymis azurea oberholseri Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 295—Sharaikisha, Formosa.

Taiwan.

Hypothymis azurea ceylonensis Sharpe

Hypothymis ceylonensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 277—Kandy hills, Ceylon = Cotta (Kotte), *fide* Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylandica, **23,** p. 156.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Hypothymis azurea tytleri (Beavan)

Myiagra tytleri Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 324—Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

Andaman Islands, including Great and Little Coco Islands.

Hypothymis azurea idiochroa Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea idiochroa Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 604—Car Nicobar Island, Nicobar Islands.

Nicobar Islands: Car Nicobar.

Hypothymis azurea nicobarica Bianchi

Hypothymis azurea nicobarica Bianchi, 1907, Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, **12,** p. 76—Nicobars = Nancowry, *fide* Ripley, 1982, Synop. Birds India Pakistan, ed. 2, p. 401.

Hypothymis azurea calocara Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 610—Nankauri (= Nancowry) Island, Nicobar Islands.

Nicobar Islands, except Car Nicobar.

Hypothymis azurea montana Riley

Hypothymis azurea montana Riley, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 165—Chiengmai, Siam = Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Northern and central Thailand.

Hypothymis azurea forrestia Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea forrestia Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 601—Loughborough Island, Mergui Archipelago, Tenasserim.

Mergui Archipelago, southern Burma.

Hypothymis azurea galerita (Deignan)

Monarcha azurea galerita Deignan, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69,** p. 210—Ko Kut, lat. 11° 40′ N., long. 102° 35′ E., Trat Province, Thailand.

Coastal regions of the southeastern provinces, of the central plains, and of the northern peninsular provinces of Thailand.

Hypothymis azurea prophata Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea prophata Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 597—Great Karimun Island, east coast of Sumatra.

Hypothymis azurea amelis Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 608—Lafau, Nias Island, western Sumatra.

Hypothymis azurea isocara Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 606—Bangkaru Island, Banjak Islands, western Sumatra.

Hypothymis azurea ponera Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 604—Tanahmasa Island, Batu Islands, western Sumatra.

Southern Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra (including Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka, Belitung, and western Sumatra islands in the Banjak, Nias, and Batu Groups) and Borneo.

Hypothymis azurea consobrina Richmond

Hypothymis consobrina Richmond, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **15,** p. 189—Simalur (= Simeulue) Island, west coast of Sumatra.

Western Sumatra: Simeulue Island.

Hypothymis azurea abbotti Richmond
Hypothymis abbotti Richmond, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **15,** p. 189—Babi Island, west coast of Sumatra.
Western Sumatra: islands of Babi and Lasia.

Hypothymis azurea leucophila Oberholser
Hypothymis azurea leucophila Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 607—North Pagai Island, western Sumatra.
Hypothymis azurea sipora Chasen and Kloss, 1926, Ibis, p. 287—Sipura Island, western Sumatra.
Western Sumatra: Siberut, Sipura, and Pagai Islands, Mentawai Group.

Hypothymis azurea richmondi Oberholser
Hypothymis azurea richmondi Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 613—Enggano Island, western Sumatra.
Western Sumatra: Enggano Island.

Hypothymis azurea javana Chasen and Kloss
Hypothymis azurea javana Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 2, p. 22—Badjoelmati = Badjulmati, east coast of Java.
Java, Karimundjawa, and Bali.

Hypothymis azurea penidae Meise
Hypothymis azurea penidae Meise, 1941, Journ. Ornith., **89,** p. 361—southern Noesa Penida; altitude 300 meters.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Penida Island, southeast of Bali.

Hypothymis azurea symmixta Stresemann
Hypothymis azurea symmixta Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 294—Alor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor.

Hypothymis azurea karimatensis Chasen and Kloss
Hypothymis azurea karimatensis Chasen and Kloss, 1932, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 7, p. 8—Serutu Island, Karimata Islands, southwestern Borneo.
Karimata Islands, west coast of Borneo.

Hypothymis azurea gigantoptera Oberholser
Hypothymis azurea gigantoptera Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 600—Bunguran (Natuna Besar) Island, Natuna Islands.
Natuna Islands, South China Sea.

Hypothymis azurea opisthocyanea Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea opisthocyanea Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 602—Pulo Piling, Anambas Islands.

Anambas and Tambelan Islands, South China Sea.

Hypothymis azurea azurea (Boddaert)

Muscicapa azurea Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 41; based on "Le Petit Azur" of Buffon, 1779, Hist. Nat., Oiseaux, **8,** p. 329, and "Gobe-mouche bleu, des Philippines" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 666, fig. 1—Philippines; restricted to Manila, Luzon, by J. L. Peters, 1939, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **86,** p. 112.

Muscicapa caerulea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 943; based on "Azure Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 339—Philippine Islands.

Muscicapa occipitalis Vigors, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 97—Manila, Philippines.

Hypothymis azurea compilator J. L. Peters, 1939, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **86,** p. 111—15 kilometers northeast of Maluso, Basilan, Philippine Islands.

Throughout the Philippines, except Camiguin South.

Hypothymis azurea catarmanensis Rand and Rabor[1]

Hypothymis azurae [sic] *catarmanensis* Rand and Rabor, 1969, Fieldiana, Zool., **51,** p. 161—Catarman Mountain, Catarman, Camiguin South, Philippine Islands; altitude 4,950 feet.

Philippines: Camiguin South.

Hypothymis azurea aeria Bangs and Peters

Hypothymis aeria Bangs and J. L. Peters, 1927, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5,** p. 237—Maratua Island.

Maratua Island, east coast of Borneo.

Hypothymis azurea puella (Wallace)

Myiagra puella Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1862),

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[1] The subspecies *catarmanensis, aeria, puella,* and *blasii,* which lack the black head spot and breast band, form the well-marked *puella* group that some authors treat as a distinct species. Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith., **88,** p. 89, suggests that the similar appearance of *abbotti* on islands off the west coast of Sumatra and of *aeria* off the east coast of Borneo is the result of convergence.—G. E. W.

p. 340—Sula Islands and Celebes. Type from Menado (= Manado), northern Celebes, *fide* Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 591.

Celebes, Butung, Togian, and Peleng Islands.

Hypothymis azurea blasii Hartert

Hypothymis puella blasii Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 131—Sula Besi (= Sanana) and Sula Mangoli (= Mangole). Type from Sula Besi (= Sanana), *fide* Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 591.

Sula Islands and possibly Banggai Islands, east of Celebes.

HYPOTHYMIS HELENAE

Hypothymis helenae personata (McGregor)

Camiguinia personata McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 346—Camiguin Island, Cagayan Province.

Philippines: Camiguin North.

Hypothymis helenae helenae (Steere)

Cyanomyas [sic] *Helenae* Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 16—Samar.

Philippines: northern Luzon (Ilocos Norte and Cagayan Provinces), Polillo, Samar.

Hypothymis helenae agusanae Rand

Hypothymis helenae agusanae Rand, 1970, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **23,** p. 362—Balangbalang, Cabadbara, Mt. Hilonghilong, Agusan, Mindanao.

Philippines: Agusan Province, northeastern Mindanao.

HYPOTHYMIS COELESTIS

Hypothymis coelestis Tweeddale

Hypothymis coelestis Tweeddale, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **20,** p. 536—Dinagat Island, Philippines.

Hypothymis coelestis rabori Rand, 1970, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., **23,** p. 363—Besay, Bayawan, Negros Oriental, Negros Island.

Philippines: Luzon, Sibuyan (probably), Samar, Negros, Dinagat, Mindanao, Basilan.

GENUS **EUTRICHOMYIAS** MEISE[1]

Eutrichomyias Meise, 1939, Ornith. Monatsber., **47,** p. 134. Type, by original designation, *Zeocephus rowleyi* A. B. Meyer.

cf. Sharpe, 1882, in Gould, Birds New Guinea, pt. 13, text to pl. of *Hypothymis rowleyi.*
Stresemann, 1939, Ornith. Monatsber., **47,** p. 136.

EUTRICHOMYIAS ROWLEYI

Eutrichomyias rowleyi (Meyer)

Zeocephus rowleyi A. B. Meyer, 1878, in Rowley, ed., Ornith. Miscellany, **3,** p. 163—Tabukan, Great Sangi (= Sangihe), north of Celebes.

Known from only one specimen, formerly in the Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, but destroyed in 1945.

GENUS **TERPSIPHONE** GLOGER[2,3]

Muscipeta Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal, **1,** p. 344. Type, by subsequent designation (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 252), *Muscicapa paradisi* Linnaeus = *Corvus paradisi* Linnaeus.

Terpsiphone Gloger, 1827, in Froriep, Notizen, **16,** col. 278.

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[1] The lost unique specimen of *Eutrichomyias rowleyi* (Meyer) differed from *Terpsiphone cinnamomea* and *cyanescens* in its much shorter bill, longer nasal bristles, and much longer tarsus. Presumably the species is a well differentiated geographic representative of *Terpsiphone.*—G. E. W.

[2] The treatment of African species is based on Meise's careful review (1968, Zool. Beitr., N. F., **14,** pp. 1–44), except for the treatment of *bedfordi,* where Prigogine, 1976, 1980 (see references) is followed. The three African species all hybridize in some parts of their ranges, and three stable races are actually of hybrid origin. However, all three species occur together in the lower Guinea forest without interbreeding and are best considered distinct.—M. A. T., Jr.

[3] *Tchitrea melampyra* J. Verreaux, 1857, in Hartlaub, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 90—Gabon, is indeterminable; cf. J. P. Chapin, 1961, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **81,** pp. 144–145. *Terpsiphone erythroptera* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 357—River Gambia, is a synonym of *T. paradisi;* Salomonsen (*in litt.*) has examined the type specimen in the British Museum (Natural History).—M. A. T., Jr.

New name for *Muscipeta* Cuvier, 1817, preoccupied by *Muscipeta* Koch, 1816 = *Acrocephalus* Naumann, 1811.

Tchitrea Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 386 (pl. 42, fig. 2 [numbers with birds reversed], listed, in Planches, p. ix, as *Muscicapa paradisi*, is actually *Terpsiphone viridis*). Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List. Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 42), *Muscicapa paradisi* Linnaeus = *Corvus paradisi* Linnaeus.

Xeocephus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 652. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa rufa* G. R. Gray = *Terpsiphone cinnamomea* (Sharpe). *Xeocephus* unjustifiably emended to *Zeocephus* by Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 342.

Callaeops Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 18. Type, by original designation, *Callaeops periophthalmica* Ogilvie-Grant.

Neoxeocephus McGregor, 1921, Philippine Journ. Sci., **18,** p. 79. Type, by original designation, *Zeocephus cyanescens* Sharpe.

cf. Hartert, 1916, Novit. Zool., **23,** pp. 335–336 (*periophthalmica*).

Richmond, 1917, Auk, **34,** pp. 215–217 (*periophthalmica*).

McGregor, 1921, Philippine Journ. Sci., **18,** pp. 79–82 (*periophthalmica*).

Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, pp. 730–745 (eastern forms of *paradisi*).

Chapin, J. P., 1948, Evolution, **2,** pp. 111–126 (African species).

Kovshar, 1962, Ornitologiia, **4,** pp. 234–236 (*paradisi*, biology).

Lawson, 1962, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **82,** pp. 26–30 (southern *viridis*).

Chapin, J. P., 1963, Ibis, **105,** pp. 198–202 (gray mutants).

Owen, 1963, Ardea, **51,** pp. 230–236 (*paradisi*, color phases).

Alcasid, 1965, Auk, **82,** p. 644 (*periophthalmica*).

Meise, 1968, Zool. Beitr., N. F., **14,** pp. 1–44 (African species).

Taranenko, 1974, Ornitologiia, **11,** pp. 268–273 (*paradisi*, biology).

Prigogine, 1976, Gerfaut, **66,** pp. 171–205 (*bedfordi*).

Prigogine, 1980, Proc. IV Pan-Afr. Ornith. Congr., Mahé, Seychelles (1976), pp. 17–21 (*rufiventer* × *bedfordi*).

TERPSIPHONE RUFIVENTER

Terpsiphone rufiventer rufiventer (Swainson)

Muscipeta rufiventer Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa, **2** (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **19,** Ornith., **8**), p. 53, pl. 4—west coast of Africa; restricted to Senegal by Meise, 1968, Zool. Beitr., N. F., **14,** p. 14.

Gambia to Guinea-Bissau. Of hybrid origin: *T. r. nigriceps* × *T. v. viridis.*

Terpsiphone rufiventer nigriceps (Hartlaub)

Muscipeta nigriceps Hartlaub, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 355—Guinea.

Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.

Terpsiphone rufiventer fagani (Bannerman)

Tchitrea fagani Bannerman, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **42,** p. 28—Iju waterworks, near Lagos, southern Nigeria.

Lower Benin (Dahomey) and southwestern Nigeria.

Terpsiphone rufiventer tricolor (Fraser)

Muscipeta (Tchitrea) tricolor Fraser, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **12,** p. 441—Clarence (= Malabo), Fernando Po.

Fernando Po.

Terpsiphone rufiventer neumanni Stresemann

Muscipeta flaviventris J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, Journ. Ornith., **3,** p. 103—Gabon. Preoccupied by *Muscipeta flaviventris* Wied, 1831.

Terpsiphone tricolor neumanni Stresemann, 1924, Journ. Ornith., **72,** p. 259, note 3—Attogondama, southern Cameroon.

The Niger delta east to southern Cameroon and south to Gabon and Cabinda; an aberrant specimen from Ankpa, south-central Nigeria, probably belongs here. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. rufocinerea batesi* in Cameroon and with *T. viridis speciosa* in Gabon.

Terpsiphone rufiventer smithii (Fraser)

Muscipeta Smithii Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 34—Western Africa.

Terpsiphone Newtoni Barbosa du Bocage, 1893, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, sér. 2, **3,** p. 17—Annobon Island.

Annobon, Gulf of Guinea.

Terpsiphone rufiventer mayombe (Chapin)

Tchitrea smithii mayombe J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 12—Ganda Sundi, Mayombe district, Belgian Congo.

Mayombe Forest of the lower Congo River, Zaire, the interior of Cabinda, and southern Congo, up to Lukolela and Eala on the middle Congo, Zaire. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. r. rufocinerea* in Mayombe.

Terpsiphone rufiventer schubotzi (Reichenow)

Tchitrea schubotzi Reichenow, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 82—Bangui, lower Ubangi River, Ubangi-Shari = Central African Republic.

Southeastern Cameroon east to the Ubangi River.

Terpsiphone rufiventer ignea (Reichenow)

Tchitrea ignea Reichenow, 1901, Journ. Ornith., **49,** p. 285—Angola; restricted to eastern Lunda district by Meise, 1968, Zool. Beitr., N. F., **14,** p. 11.

Kasai and Kwango districts, Zaire, northeastern Angola, and northwestern Zambia, east through Zaire to Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika, and north to the Uele River and adjoining Central African Republic. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. bedfordi.*

Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni Chapin

Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni J. P. Chapin, 1948, Evolution, **2,** p. 114—Budongo Forest, Uganda.

Forests of western Uganda, from Mabira to Budongo and Bugoma.

Terpsiphone rufiventer emini Reichenow

Terpsiphone emini Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., **1,** p. 31—Bukoba, Tanganyika.

Tchitrea poliothorax Reichenow, 1916, Journ. Ornith., **64,** p. 161—Bukoba, western Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika.

Tchitrea albiventris Stoneham, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 76—Bombo, 23 miles from Lake Victoria, Uganda.

The northwestern shore of Lake Victoria south to Bukoba, east to Kakamega and Kaimosi, Kenya. Of hybrid origin, *T. r. somereni* × *T. viridis ferreti,* and still hybridizes extensively with *ferreti*. The names *poliothorax* and *albiventris* apply to such hybrids. At Kakamega, *emini* occurs in the interior of the forest, hybrids along the border, and *ferreti* outside the forest.

TERPSIPHONE BEDFORDI

Terpsiphone bedfordi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Trochocercus bedfordi Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 40—Mawambi, eastern Congo Free State; altitude 3,000 feet.

Tchitrea camburni Neumann, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 43—Ituri Forest, Congo Free State.

Northeastern Ituri district, Zaire, occasionally hybridizing with *T. rufiventer ignea* to the south; forest of the Itombwe Mountains, Zaire, hybridizing with *ignea* to the west along a narrow band in the adjacent lowlands. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. viridis speciosa.*

TERPSIPHONE RUFOCINEREA

Terpsiphone rufocinerea batesi Chapin[1]

Terpsiphone batesi J. P. Chapin, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 7, p. 6, fig. 3—Medje, northern Ituri district, Belgian Congo.

Forests from western and southern Cameroon and northeastern Gabon east to Ituri and Kivu and south to Kasai, Zaire, intergrading with *rufocinerea* near the coast of Cameroon, along the middle Congo River, and in Kasai. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. rufiventer neumanni* in Cameroon.

Terpsiphone rufocinerea rufocinerea Cabanis

Terpsiphone rufocinerea Cabanis, 1875, Journ. Ornith., **23,** p. 236—Tschintschoscho (= Chinchoxo), Portuguese Congo (= Cabinda).

Coastal southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon to northern Gabon; the lower Congo region, south to northern Cuanza Norte, Angola, and inland to Kwamouth on the middle Congo River, Zaire, and probably northern Lunda, Angola, intergrading with *batesi* near the coast of Cameroon, along the middle Congo River, and in Kasai, and with *bannermani* in northern Cuanza Norte. Hybridizes with *T. rufiventer mayombe* in Mayombe, Zaire, with *T. viridis speciosa* in Gabon and along the lower Congo River, and with *T. v. plumbeiceps* in Lunda.

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[1] Sometimes considered a separate species: cf. Rand, Friedmann, and Traylor, 1959, Fieldiana, Zool., **41,** pp. 359–361; Brosset and Érard, 1977, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **97,** p. 130.—M. A. T., Jr.

Terpsiphone rufocinerea bannermani Chapin

Terpsiphone rufocinerea bannermani J. P. Chapin, 1948, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **31,** p. 3—Ngara, Cuanza Sul, Angola.

Angola from Cuanza Norte south along the escarpment to Gabela, intergrading with *rufocinerea* in northern Cuanza Norte. Of hybrid origin: *T. r. rufocinerea* × *T. viridis plumbeiceps.*

TERPSIPHONE VIRIDIS[1]

Terpsiphone viridis viridis (Müller)

Muscicapa viridis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Linné Natursyst. Suppl., p. 171—Senegal.

Muscicapa cristata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 938; based on "Le Gobe-mouche hupé du Sénégal" of Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **2,** p. 422, pl. 39, fig. 2—Senegal.

Senegal and Gambia to Sierra Leone.

Terpsiphone viridis ferreti (Guérin-Méneville)

Tchitrea Ferreti Guérin-Méneville, 1843, Rev. Zool., Paris, **6,** p. 162—Abyssinia.

Tchitrea perspicillata ruwenzoriae Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1940, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 93—southwestern Ruwenzori; altitude 3,400 feet.

North of the forest from Mali and Ivory Coast east to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and south in East Africa to northeastern Zaire, northern Uganda, and Kenya. In western Kenya, where intergrading with *suahelica,* extends down east coast of Lake Victoria, where intergrading with *restricta,* to northwestern Tanzania, and in the east extends south to Mombasa, Taita, and adjoining Tanzania. Hybridizes extensively with *T. rufiventer emini.* Birds from Ruwenzori and western Uganda intergrade extensively with *speciosa* and *kivuensis.*

Terpsiphone viridis harterti (Meinertzhagen)

Tchitrea viridis harterti Meinertzhagen, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **43,** p. 158—Wasil, Yemen; altitude 4,000 ft.

Southwestern Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and South Yemen east to Mukalla.

Terpsiphone viridis suahelica Reichenow

Terpsiphone perspicillata suahelica Reichenow, 1898, in

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[1] *Terpsiphone viridis, paradisi,* and *atrocaudata* form a superspecies. Some authors even suggest that *paradisi* and *atrocaudata* are conspecific.—G. E. W.

Werther, Mittler. Hochländer Nördl. Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, p. 275—Mpondi (= Mponde) River, German East Africa. Type in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.[1]

Highlands, from Mts. Elgon and western Kenya, where it intergrades with *ferreti,* south to the Usandawe region, Tanzania.

Terpsiphone viridis speciosa (Cassin)

Muscipeta speciosa Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 48—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Muscipeta Duchaillui Cassin, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 48—Camma River, Western Africa = Sette Cama, Gabon.

Tchitrea melanura Reichenow, 1901, Journ. Ornith., **49,** p. 285—Duki (= Shari) River, Congo Free State.

Forests from western and southern Cameroon east to southern Sudan and eastern Zaire, and south to Gabon, northeastern Angola, and Kasai and Manyema, Zaire. Intergrades with *ferreti* along the northern edge of its range and in the Semliki valley. Hybridizes with *T. r. rufocinerea* in Gabon and along the lower Congo River. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. rufiventer neumanni* in Gabon and with *T. bedfordi.*

Terpsiphone viridis kivuensis Salomonsen

Terpsiphone viridis kivuensis Salomonsen, 1949, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, **43,** p. 86—Kibati, Kivu, Belgian Congo; altitude 1,900 meters.

Southwestern Uganda, Kivu, Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi to northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with *ferreti* in Ruwenzori and western Uganda and with *plumbeiceps* in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Terpsiphone viridis restricta (Salomonsen)

Tchitrea viridis restricta Salomonsen, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **54,** p. 48—Nkose Island, Lake Victoria.

Nkose, Sese Islands, northern Lake Victoria, Uganda, intergrading with *ferreti* on the adjacent mainland.

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[1] W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 433, stated that the type of *suahelica* came from Kiboscho, south of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, and used the name for the coastal race. However, I have examined the type and it is from the "Mpondi Fluss," as originally stated by Reichenow.—M. A. T., Jr.

Terpsiphone viridis ungujaensis (Grant and Mackworth-Praed)

Tchitrea perspicillata ungujaensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67,** p. 42—Zanzibar.

Eastern Tanzania from Amani to Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Njombe, and probably the Ruvuma River; Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia. At Amani occurs in forest, while the surrounding woodland is occupied by *ferreti.*

Terpsiphone viridis plumbeiceps Reichenow

Terpsiphone plumbeiceps Reichenow, 1898, in Werther, Mittler. Hochländer Nördl. Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, p. 275—no locality; type, in Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, from Malanje, Angola, *fide* W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 434.

Tchitrea plumbeiceps violacea Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1940, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **60,** p. 93—Fort Hill (= Chitipa), northern Nyasa district, Nyasaland.

Terpsiphone viridis subrufa Salomonsen, 1949, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, **43,** p. 84—Kapulo, Tanganyika-Mweru districts, southeastern Belgian Congo.

Central and southern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia) east to southeastern Zaire, western Tanzania, and Mozambique, and south to northern Botswana, northern and western Transvaal and adjoining northern Cape Province, and northeastern Zululand, Natal. Migratory, wintering north to Cameroon and Kenya. Hybridizes with *T. r. rufocinerea* in Lunda, Angola, and intergrades with *T v. kivuensis* in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Terpsiphone viridis granti (Roberts)

Muscipeta perspicillata Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa, **2** (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **19,** Ornith., **8**), pp. 57, 60; based on "Le Tchitrec" of Levaillant, 1802, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, **3,** p. 126, pl. 142, figs. 1–2, labeled "Le Gobe Mouche Tchitrec"—Duiwehoks River, Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.

Tchitrea suahelica smithi Roberts, 1936, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **18,** p. 304. New name for *Muscipeta perspicillata* Swainson, 1837, preoccupied by *Muscipeta perspicillata* Stephens, 1826.

Tchitrea granti Roberts, 1948, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **68,**

p. 129. New name for *Tchitrea suahelica smithi* Roberts, 1936, preoccupied by *Muscipeta smithii* Fraser, 1843.

Southwestern Cape Province east to Natal, including most of Zululand. Migratory, wintering north to Zambia, Malawi, and southern Tanzania.

TERPSIPHONE PARADISI

Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster (Swainson)

Muscipeta leucogaster Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 205, pl. 24—India = Simla, *fide* Kinnear, 1929, Ibis, p. 131.

Tchitrea paradisi turkestanica Zarudny and Härms, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., **19,** p. 85—Russian Turkestan and Chanats Buchara.

Mountains of western Russian Turkistan, eastern Afghanistan, and Kashmir east through the Himalayas to Nepal; migrates into peninsular India from Kutch and Bengal south to Kerala.

Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi (Linnaeus)

Corvus paradisi Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 107—India.

India from Kutch to Bengal and southern Bangladesh, south throughout the peninsula; migrates to Ceylon.

Terpsiphone paradisi ceylonensis (Zarudny and Härms)

Tchitrea paradisi ceylonensis Zarudny and Härms, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., **20,** p. 60—Colombo, Ceylon.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Terpsiphone paradisi saturatior (Salomonsen)

Tchitrea affinis saturatior Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, p. 732—Buxa Duars, Bhutan.

Eastern Himalayas in Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and northern Bangladesh to the hills of northern Burma; migrates to Tenasserim, peninsular Thailand, and Malay Peninsula (south to Perak).

Terpsiphone paradisi incei (Gould)

Muscipeta Incei Gould, 1852, Birds Asia, pt. 4, pl. and text—Shanghai.[1]

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[1] Although Gould refers to publication of *Muscipeta Incei* in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1852, apparently his paper never appeared. Some authors, e. g., Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 350, erroneously emended the name to *incii.*—G. E. W.

Southern Ussuriland, central Manchuria, Korea, and northern China south through eastern China to Szechwan, Kwangsi, and southern Yunnan; migrates through Thailand and Indochina to Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and neighboring islands.

Terpsiphone paradisi burmae (Salomonsen)
Tchitrea affinis burmae Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, p. 736—Kani, Lower Chindwin.
Central and southern Burma, except Tenasserim.

Terpsiphone paradisi indochinensis (Salomonsen)
Tchitrea affinis indochinensis Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, p. 734—Angkor, Cambodia.
Northern and eastern plateaus of Thailand south to Tenasserim and the southern Thai peninsula; throughout Indochina.

Terpsiphone paradisi affinis (Blyth)
Tch[*itrea*]. *affinis* Blyth (*ex* Hay MS), 1846, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **15**, p. 292—Malay Peninsula.
Malaya, eastern Sumatra, Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka, and Belitung Islands.

Terpsiphone paradisi madzoedi Chasen
Terpsiphone paradisi madzoedi Chasen, 1939, Treubia, **17**, p. 206—Lesten, Atjeh (Aceh), northern Sumatra; altitude 700 meters.
Northern Sumatra.

Terpsiphone paradisi australis Chasen
Terpsiphone paradisi australis Chasen, 1935, Ornith. Monatsber., **43**, p. 147—southern Lampung, southern Sumatra.
Southern Sumatra and Java.

Terpsiphone paradisi borneensis (Hartert)
Tchitrea paradisi borneensis Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36**, p. 75—Bejalong, Sarawak.
Borneo.

Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica Oates
Terpsiphone nicobarica Oates, 1890, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **2**, p. 48—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman (rare, possibly only a winter visitor) and Nicobar Islands.

Terpsiphone paradisi procera (Richmond)
Tchitrea procera Richmond, 1903, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **26**,

p. 510— Simalur (= Simeulue) Island, west coast of Sumatra.

Western Sumatra: Simeulue Island.

Terpsiphone paradisi insularis Salvadori

Terpsiphone insularis Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **24,** p. 539—Nias.

Western Sumatra: Nias Island.

Terpsiphone paradisi sumbaensis Meyer

Terpsiphone sumbaensis A. B. Meyer, 1894, Journ. Ornith., **42,** p. 90—Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

Terpsiphone paradisi floris Büttikofer

Terpsiphone floris Büttikofer, 1894, in M. Weber, Zool. Ergebnisse Reise Niederländisch Ost-Indien, **3,** p. 293, pl. 18, figs. 1–3—Reo, Flores.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa, Flores, Lomblen, Alor.

TERPSIPHONE ATROCAUDATA

Terpsiphone atrocaudata atrocaudata (Eyton)

Muscipeta princeps Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 99, pl. 584 and text—northern parts of Japan and Korea.

Muscipeta atrocaudata Eyton, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 102—Malaya (erroneously said to be error for Japan, Ornith. Soc. Japan, 1974, Check-list Japanese Birds, ed. 5, p. 277). New name for *Muscipeta princeps* Temminck, 1835, preoccupied by *Muscipeta princeps* Vigors, 1831 = *Pericrocotus speciosus* Oates, 1889.

Terpsiphone owstoni Stejneger (*ex* Jouy MS), 1910, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **37,** p. 654—"Fuji Yama, Hondo" = Fujiyama, Honshu.

Tchitrea atrocaudata sidai Momiyama, 1932, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, **2,** p. 317—Dyokori, Yu-men, Quelpart Island (= Cheju-do).

Terpsiphone sababensis Riley, 1934, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **47,** p. 155—Kao Sabab, southeastern Thailand. Melanistic individual.

Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima); Cheju-do (Quelpart Island). Migrates to Malaya and Sumatra. Status in Korea and Taiwan needs clarification; possibly only migrant.

Terpsiphone atrocaudata illex Bangs

Terpsiphone illex Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **36,** p. 264—Ishigaki Island, southern Ryukyus.

Ryukyu Islands.

Terpsiphone atrocaudata periophthalmica (Ogilvie-Grant)

Callaeops periophthalmica Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 18—Luzon = Malabon near Manila, *fide* McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 342 = Batan, *fide* Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, **2,** p. 326.

Terpsiphone nigra McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A, **2,** p. 340, pls. 1–3—Batan Island, Batanes Group, north of Luzon.

Terpsiphone atrocaudata tadai Momiyama, 1931, Amoeba, **3,** nos. 1–2, p. 67—Botel Tobago (= Hung-t'ou Hsü).

Huo-Shao Tao (= Lü Tao) and Botel Tobago (= Hung-t'ou Hsü), southeast of Taiwan; Batan, north of Luzon, and Mindoro, Philippines.

TERPSIPHONE CYANESCENS[1]

Terpsiphone cyanescens (Sharpe)

Zeocephus cyanescens Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 328, pl. 48, fig. 2—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Southern Philippines: Calamian Group, Palawan, Balabac.

TERPSIPHONE CINNAMOMEA

Terpsiphone cinnamomea unirufa Salomonsen

Tchitrea rufa G. R. Gray, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **11,** p. 371—Philippine Islands = Cataguan, Luzon, *fide* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 343.

Terpsiphone unirufa Salomonsen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 15. New name for *Tchitrea rufa* G. R. Gray, 1843, preoccupied by *Muscipeta rufa* Swainson, 1837 = *Muscicapa mutata* Linnaeus, 1766.

Terpsiphone unirufa ramosi Manuel, 1957, Philippine Journ. Sci., **86,** p. 4—Anibawan, Polillo Island.

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[1] *T. cyanescens* and *cinnamomea* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Northern Philippines from Luzon and Mindoro south to Negros.

Terpsiphone cinnamomea cinnamomea (Sharpe)

Zeocephus cinnamomeus Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 328, pl. 48, fig. 1—Isabela de Basilan, Philippines.

Southern Philippines: Samar, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu Archipelago, and probably Leyte and Cebu.

Terpsiphone cinnamomea talautensis (Meyer and Wiglesworth)

Zeocephus talautensis A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1894, Journ. Ornith., **42,** p. 243—Kaburuang and Salebabu Islands, Talaud Archipelago.

Talaud Archipelago (south of Philippines): Karakelong, Salebabu, Kaburuang.

TERPSIPHONE ATROCHALYBEIA

Terpsiphone atrochalybeia (Thomson)

Tchitrea atrochalybeia Thomson, 1842, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **10,** p. 204—Fernando Po; error: São Tomé.

Confined to São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

TERPSIPHONE MUTATA

Terpsiphone mutata mutata (Linnaeus)

Muscicapa mutata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 325; based on "Le Gobe-mouche a longue queue de Madagascar" of Brisson, 1760, Ornith., **2,** p. 424, pl. 40, figs. 1–3—Madagascar.

Eastern Madagascar. Intergrades with *singetra* in extreme north.

Terpsiphone mutata singetra (Salomonsen)

Tchitrea mutata singetra Salomonsen, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 124—Soalala, western Madagascar.

Western Madagascar. Intergrades with *mutata* in extreme north.

Terpsiphone mutata pretiosa (Lesson)

Tchitrea pretiosa Lesson, 1847, Descr. Mammifères Oiseaux Récemment Découverts, p. 324—Mayotte Island.

Terpsiphone lindsayi Nicoll, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,

16, p. 104—Mayotte Island.
Comoro Islands: Mayotte.

Terpsiphone mutata vulpina (Newton)
Tchitrea vulpina E. Newton, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 298, pl. 33, fig. 2—Anjuan Island, Comoro Group.
Comoro Islands: Anjouan.

Terpsiphone mutata voeltzkowiana Stresemann
Terpsiphone mutata voeltzkowiana Stresemann, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., **32,** p. 18—Moheli, Comoro Islands.
Comoro Islands: Moheli.

Terpsiphone mutata comoroensis Milne-Edwards and Oustalet
Terpsiphone comoroensis Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **101,** p. 222—Grand Comoro.
Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

TERPSIPHONE CORVINA

Terpsiphone corvina (Newton)
Tchitrea corvina E. Newton, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 345—Praslin Island, Seychelles.
Seychelles Islands. Now confined to La Digue, where greatly reduced in numbers.

TERPSIPHONE BOURBONNENSIS

Terpsiphone bourbonnensis bourbonnensis (Müller)
Muscicapa bourbonnensis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Linné Natursyst. Suppl., p. 171—Bourbon Island.
Mascarene Islands: Réunion (Bourbon).

Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata (Salomonsen)
Tchitrea desolata Salomonsen, 1933, Oiseau, **3,** p. 613, fig. 3—Mauritius.
Mascarene Islands: Mauritius.

Genus **CHASIEMPIS** Cabanis

Chasiempis Cabanis, 1847, Archiv. Naturgeschichte, **13,** pt. 1, p. 207. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin.

cf. Conant, 1977, Wilson Bull., **89,** pp. 193–210.
Pratt, 1979, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **99,** pp. 105–108.
Pratt, 1981, Condor, **82,** pp. 449–458.

CHASIEMPIS SANDWICHENSIS

Chasiempsis sandwichensis sclateri Ridgway

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **4** (1881), p. 337—Kauai.

Chasiempis dolei Stejneger, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10** (1887), p. 90—Kauai.

Hawaiian Islands: Kauai.

Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi Wilson

Chasiempis gayi Wilson, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 165—Oahu.

Hawaiian Islands: Oahu.

Chasiempis sandwichensis sandwichensis (Gmelin)

Muscicapa sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 945; based on "Sandwich Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 344—Sandwich Islands; Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, suggested by Henshaw, 1902, Auk, **19,** p. 230.

Hawaiian Islands: drier areas of Hawaii.

Chasiempis sandwichensis ridgwayi Stejneger

Chasiempis ridgwayi Stejneger, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10** (1887), p. 87; based on P. L. Sclater, 1885, Ibis, pl. 1, fig. 1 (opposite p. 18)—no locality; drawn from specimen from Hawaii, *fide* Rothschild, 1893, Avifauna Laysan, p. 71.

Chasiempis ibidis Stejneger, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10** (1887), p. 87; based on P. L. Sclater, 1885, Ibis, p. 1, fig. 2 (opposite p. 18)—no locality; drawn from juvenile specimen from Hawaii, *fide* Rothschild, 1893, Avifauna Laysan, p. 71.

Hawaiian Islands: wet slopes of Hilo district, Hawaii.

Chasiempis sandwichensis bryani Pratt

Chasiempis sandwichensis bryani Pratt, 1979, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **99,** p. 106—Puu Laau, Hamakua district, Hawaii; altitude ca. 1,950 meters.

Hawaiian Islands: mamane-naio forest of leeward Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

GENUS **POMAREA** BONAPARTE[1]

Pomarea Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 650. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa nigra* Sparrman.

Rorotonga [sic] Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 93 (*Rarotonga* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 469). Type, by original designation, *Monarches dimidiatus* Hartlaub and Finsch.

cf. Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, pp. 1–9.

Holyoak, 1974, Oiseau, **44,** pp. 171–172 (Society Islands).

POMAREA DIMIDIATA[2]

Pomarea dimidiata (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Monarches dimidiatus Hartlaub and Finsch, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 28—Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Cook Islands: Rarotonga.

POMAREA NIGRA

Pomarea nigra nigra (Sparrman)

Muscicapa nigra Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 1, no. 23, pl. 23—Society Islands = Tahiti, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 525.

Society Islands: Tahiti.

Pomarea nigra pomarea (Garnot)

Muscicapa Pomarea Garnot, 1828, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** livr. 7, pl. 17, figs. A, B, C (21 June); *Musicapa Maupitiensis* Garnot, 1829, **1,** livr. 13, p. 592 (21 November)—Maupiti Island.

Society Islands: Maupiti.

POMAREA MENDOZAE

Pomarea mendozae mendozae (Hartlaub)

Monarcha Mendozae Hartlaub, 1854, Journ. Ornith., **2,** p.

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[1] The genera *Pomarea, Mayornis,* and *Neolalage* are near to each other and to *Monarcha*. Further study may show that some are synonyms.—E. M.

[2] All species of *Pomarea* form a single superspecies.—E. M.

170; based on *Muscicapa atra* J. R. Forster, 1844, Descr. Animal. Itinere Maris Australis Terras, p. 172 (nec *Muscicapa atra* Forster, 1844, pp. 170, 171)—St. Christina (= Tahuata) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Tahuata, Hiva Oa.

Pomarea mendozae motanensis Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea mendozae motanensis Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 4—Motane Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Motane.

Pomarea mendoza mira Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea mendozae mira Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 4—Huapu (= Ua Pu) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Ua Pu.

Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 5—Nuku Hiva Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Nuku Hiva.

POMAREA IPHIS

Pomarea iphis iphis Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea iphis iphis Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 6—Huahuna (= Ua Huka) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Ua Huka.

Pomarea iphis fluxa Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea iphis fluxa Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 7—Eiao Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Eiao.

POMAREA WHITNEYI

Pomarea whitneyi Murphy and Mathews
Pomarea whitneyi Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 8—Fatu Hiva Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas: Fatu Hiva.

GENUS **MAYRORNIS** WETMORE

Mayrornis Wetmore, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45,** p. 104. Type, by original designation, *Rhipidura lessoni* G. R. Gray.

Muscylva auctorum *nec* Lesson, ? 1830.

Haplornis auctorum, *nec* Wetmore, 1919.

cf. Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, pp. 17–20.

MAYRORNIS VERSICOLOR

Mayrornis versicolor Mayr

Mayrornis versicolor Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 19—Ongea Levu, eastern Fiji Islands.

Eastern Fiji Islands: Ongea Levu.

MAYRORNIS LESSONI

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis Mayr

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 18—Yangasa Cluster, eastern Fiji Islands.

Eastern Fiji Islands: Ongea Levu, Marambo, Kambara, Yangasa Cluster, Namuka-i-Lau, Mothe, Moala, Vanua Vatu, Oneata, Aiwa, Thithia, Vatu Vara, Mango, Exploring Islands (Vanua Mbalavu, Avea, Munia, Sovu Rocks, Thikombia-i-Lau), Naitamba.

Mayrornis lessoni lessoni (Gray)

R[*hipidura*]. *Lessoni* G. R. Gray, 1846, Gen. Birds, **1,** p. [258]; based on "Muscylva de Lesson," in Dumont d'Urville, 1844, Voyage Pole Sud, Zool., Atlas, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2, text by Pucheran, 1853, Zool., **3,** Mammifères Oiseaux, p. 75—"îles Viti (Balaou)" = Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, *fide* Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 203.

Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, Ono, Vurolevu, Mbuliya, Yaukuvelevu, Vanuakula, Yanutha, Mbengga, Viti Levu, Malake, Ovalau, Yangganga, Vanua Levu, Rambi, Kiva, Taveuni, Nggamea.

MAYRORNIS SCHISTACEUS

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no.

651, p. 19—Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands.
Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

Genus **NEOLALAGE** Mathews

Pseudolalage Mathews, 1928 (31 July), Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 372. Type, by original designation, *Lalage banksiana* G. R. Gray.

Neolalage Mathews, 1928 (30 October), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **49,** p. 19. New name for *Pseudolalage* Mathews, 1928, preoccupied by *Pseudolalage* Blyth, 1861.

cf. Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 665, 5 pp.; no. 666, 10 pp.

NEOLALAGE BANKSIANA

Neolalage banksiana (Gray)

Lalage banksiana G. R. Gray, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5,** p. 329—Vanua Levu (= Vanua Lava), Banks Islands.

Piezorhynchus sericeus Ramsay, 1888, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 2, **3,** p. 1293—Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Lalage flavotincta Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 28—Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.

New Hebrides: Efate, Epi, Malekula, Ambrym, Pentecost, Malo, Espíritu Santo, Aoba (Oba), and Maewo (Aurora); Banks Islands: Vanua Lava.

Genus **CLYTORHYNCHUS** Elliot

Clytorhynchus Elliot, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 242. Type, by monotypy, *Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides* Elliot.

Pinarolestes Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3,** p. 293. Type, by original designation, *Myiolestes vitiensis* Hartlaub.

cf. Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, pp. 2–21 (revision).

CLYTORHYNCHUS PACHYCEPHALOIDES[1]

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides pachycephaloides Elliot

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides Elliot, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 242, pl. 19—New Caledonia.

New Caledonia.

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides grisescens Sharpe

Clytorhynchus grisescens Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 29—Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Clytorhynchus vatensis Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 29—"Vate" = Efate.

New Hebrides: Efate, Emae (Mai), Epi, Paama, Lopevi, Malekula, Pentecost, Malo, Espíritu Santo, Aoba (Oba), and Maewo (Aurora); Banks Islands: Meralab (Mera Lava), Lakon (Gaua, Santa Maria), Vanua Lava, Motlav (Saddle, Valua), and Parapara (Bligh); Torres Islands: Hiw.

CLYTORHYNCHUS VITIENSIS

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vitiensis (Hartlaub)

Myiolestes vitiensis Hartlaub, 1866, Ibis, p. 173—Ovalau.

Western Fiji Islands: Mbengga, Viti Levu, Ngau, Ovalau, Wakaya, Makongai, Koro, and Namenalala.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis compressirostris (Layard)

Myiolestes compressirostris Layard, 1876, Ibis, pp. 153, 392—Kandavu Island.

Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, Ono, Vanuakula.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis buensis (Layard)

M[*yiolestes*]. *buensis* Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 145—Bua (= Mbua), Vanua Levu, Fiji.

Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu and Kioa.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 11—Ngamia (= Nggamea) Island, Fiji Islands.

Western Fiji Islands: Rambi and Nggamea.

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[1] *C. pachycephaloides* and *vitiensis* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 9—Taveuni Island, Fiji Islands.

?*Pachycephala macrorhyncha* Layard, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 150—Taveuni. Preoccupied by *Pachycephala macrorhyncha* Strickland, 1849.

?*Myiolestes macrorhynchus* Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 145. New combination.

Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 12—Tuvutha Island, Fiji Islands.

Eastern Fiji Islands, northern Lau Archipelago: Yathata, Vatu Vara, Tuvutha.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis nesiotes (Wetmore)

Pinarolestes nesiotes Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63**, p. 216—Kambara, Lau Archipelago, Fiji Islands.

Eastern Fiji Islands, southern Lau Archipelago: Aiwa, Oneata, Vuanggava, Kambara, Namuka-i-Lau, Yangasa Cluster, Fulanga, Ongea Levu.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis heinei (Finsch and Hartlaub)

Myiolestes heinei Finsch and Hartlaub, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1869), p. 546—Tonga Islands.

Central Tonga groups: Nomuka Group (Kelefesia, Tonumeia, Telekitonga, Lalona = Telekiha'apai, Mango, Nomuka Iki), Hunga Ha'apai and Hunga Tonga, Ha'apai Group (Tungua, Teaupa, Uanukuhihifu, Uanukuhahaki, Tofanga, Ooleva, Fotuna'a, Ofolanga), Tofua, Kao.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 14—Rotuma Island.

Rotuma (northwest of the Fiji Islands).

Clytorhynchus vitiensis fortunae (Layard)

M[*yiolestes*]. *fortunae* Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 145—Fortuna (= Futuna) Island.

Horn Islands: Futuna and Alofi (northeast of the Fiji Islands).

Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 16—Keppel Island.

Niuatoputapu (Keppel Island) and Tafahi (Boscawen Island), between Tonga and Samoa.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis powelli (Salvin)
Pinarolestes powelli Salvin, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 128—"Tutuila"; error: Manua Islands, Samoa.
American Samoa, Manua Islands: Ofu, Olosega, Tau.

CLYTORHYNCHUS NIGROGULARIS

Clytorhynchus nigrogularis nigrogularis (Layard)
Lalage nigrogularis Layard, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 149—Levuka, Ovalau Island.
Myiolestes maximus Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 498—Kandavu Island.
Larger islands of the Fiji group: Kandavu, Viti Levu, Ovalau, Vanua Levu, Taveuni.

Clytorhynchus nigrogularis sanctaecrucis Mayr
Clytorhynchus nigrogularis sanctaecrucis Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 20—Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands.
Santa Cruz Islands: Santa Cruz.

CLYTORHYNCHUS HAMLINI

Clytorhynchus hamlini (Mayr)
Pinarolestes hamlini Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 23—Rennell Island.
Solomon Islands: Rennell.

Genus **METABOLUS** Bonaparte

Metabolus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 650. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa rugensis* Hombron and Jacquinot.

METABOLUS RUGENSIS

Metabolus rugensis (Hombron and Jacquinot)
Muscicapa Rugensis Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **16,** p. 312—Roug = Truk.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Truk.

Genus MONARCHA Vigors and Horsfield

Monarcha Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 254. Type, by monotypy, *Muscipeta carinata* Swainson, 1823 = *Muscicapa melanopsis* Vieillot, 1818.

Symposiachrus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, **38,** p. 650. Type, by original designation, *Drymophila trivirgata* Temminck.

Monarches Hartlaub and Finsch, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 28. Emendation of *Monarcha.*

Heteranax Sharpe, 1884, in Gould, Birds New Guinea, pt. 16, pl. and text. Type, by monotypy, *Monarcha mundus* P. L. Sclater.

Bathmisyrma Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 161. Type, by original designation, *Bathmisyrma rufum* Reichenow.

Carterornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 111. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha leucotis* Gould.

Monarchanax Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 93. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa chrysomela* Garnot.

Penemonarcha Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 93. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha axillaris* Salvadori.

Chloromonarcha Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa chrysomela* Lesson.

Lorimonarcha Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha loricata* Wallace.

Monarchalba Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha menckei* Heinroth.

Monarcharses Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha godeffroyi* Hartlaub.

Neopomarea Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 94. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha castaneiventris* J. Verreaux.

Piezormona Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 87. Type, by original designation, *Monarcha everetti* Hartert.

cf. Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** pp. 455–459 *(cinerascens, trivirgatus).*

Mayr, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1133, pp. 3–4 *(alecto).*

Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, pp. 22–32 (Bismarck Archipelago).

Mees, 1965, Nova Guinea, no. 31, pp. 184–186 *(cinerascens).*

MONARCHA AXILLARIS[1]

Monarcha axillaris axillaris Salvadori

Monarcha axillaris Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 192 (i. e., 921)—Profi, Arfak Mountains; altitude 3,400 feet.

Monarcha axillaris ernesti Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 264—Gebroeders Mountains, Weyland Mountains.

Arfak, Wandammen, and Weyland Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Monarcha axillaris fallax (Ramsay)

Rhipidura fallax Ramsay, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1884), p. 580—Astrolabe Mountains.

Piezorhynchus reichenowi Madarász, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 2—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Sepik, Oranje, and Nassau Mountains.

MONARCHA RUBIENSIS

Monarcha rubiensis (Meyer)

Tchitrea rubiensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 494—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Bathmisyrma rufum Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 161—Gogol (= upper Ramu) River, northeastern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea from Geelvink Bay (Andai, Momi, Windesi, and Rubi) to the Sepik and Ramu valleys; southwestern

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[1] *Monarcha divaga* De Vis, 1897 = *Chaetorhynchus papuensis* A. B. Meyer, 1874 (Dicruridae, Check-list Birds World, 1962, **15,** p. 137).—E. M.

New Guinea (Triton Bay and Setekwa River); Baliem valley, Central Highlands.

MONARCHA CINERASCENS

Monarcha cinerascens commutatus Brüggemann

Monarcha commutata Brüggemann, 1876, Abh. Naturwissen. Vereine Bremen, **5,** p. 68—Celebes.

Monarcha cinerascens pulaudua Jany, 1955, Journ. Ornith., **96,** p. 103—Majau (= Maju) Island.

Sangihe and Siau Islands, north of Celebes; Maju and Tifore Islands, between Celebes and Ternate.

Monarcha cinerascens jacobii Neumann[1]

Monarcha inornatus A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1898, Birds Celebes, **1,** p. 384—Talaut = Talaud.

Monarcha cinerascens jacobii Neumann, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., **32,** p. 38—Karkellang (= Karakelong), Talaut (= Talaud) Islands.

Monarcha cinerascens nova Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 86. New name for *Monarcha inornatus* A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1898, preoccupied by *Muscicapa inornata* Garnot, 1892.

Talaud Archipelago (south of Philippines).

Monarcha cinerascens disjunctus Meise

Monarcha cinerascens disjuncta Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 455—Kalaotoa.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa (north coast), Paloe off Flores; islands in Flores Sea: Tanahdjampea, Kalao, Bonerate, Kalaotoa, Madu.

Monarcha cinerascens intercedens Meise

Monarcha cinerascens intercedens Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 456—Tukangbesi Islands.

Celebes; Tukangbesi, Peleng, Banggai, and Sula Islands.

Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens (Temminck)

Drymophila cinerascens Temminck, 1827, Planches Color.,

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[1] Mees, 1965, Nova Guinea, no. 31, pp. 184–186, suggests combining *jacobii, disjunctus, intercedens, kisserensis, harterti, brunneus,* and *inornatus* with *cinerascens* owing to the strong variability of the populations. This may well be the best solution, but all the available material will have to be studied before a final decision is made.—E. M.

livr. 72, pl. 430, fig. 2, and text—Timor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor, Wetar, Romang.

Monarcha cinerascens kisserensis Meyer
Monarcha inornatus kisserensis A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1 (1884), p. 22—Kisser (= Kisar) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Kisar, Damar; Tanimbar Archipelago; Kai Islands.

Monarcha cinerascens harterti Meise
Monarcha cinerascens harterti Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 457—Ternate.
Northern and southern Moluccas.

Monarcha cinerascens brunneus Mayr
Monarcha cinerascens brunneus Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 163—Great Banda.
Southern Moluccas: Great Banda.

Monarcha cinerascens inornatus (Garnot)
Muscicapa inornata Garnot, 1829, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** livr. 9, pl. 16, fig. 1 (28 February); 1829, **1,** livr. 13, p. 591 (21 November)—New Guinea = Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 522.
Aru Islands (? subspecies); Misool, Waigeo, and the northern coast of the Vogelkop, New Guinea, from Sorong to Manokwari.

Monarcha cinerascens steini Stresemann and Paludan
Monarcha cinerascens steini Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38,** p. 196—Numfoor.
Numfoor Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Monarcha cinerascens geelvinkianus Meyer
Monarcha geelvinkianus A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1 (1884), p. 23—Ansus, Jobi (= Japen) and Kordo, Misori (= Biak); restricted to Japen by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 133.
Japen, Biak, and Mios Bepondi (Meos Korwar), Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Monarcha cinerascens fuscescens Meyer
Monarcha fuscescens A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh.

Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1 (1884), p. 23—Jamna Island.

Islands off the coast of northern New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Humboldt Bay.

Monarcha cinerascens nigrirostris Neumann

Monarcha cinerascens nigrirostris Neumann, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 197—"Sattelberg" = coast of Huon Gulf.

Tarawai, Manam, and Karkar Islands, off northeastern New Guinea; coast of northeastern New Guinea from about Dagua east to Huon Gulf.

Monarcha cinerascens fulviventris Hartlaub

Monarcha fulviventris Hartlaub, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1867), p. 830—Echiquier (= Ninigo) Group, north of New Guinea.

Bismarck Archipelago: Ninigo, Hermit, Kaniet (Anchorite), and Admiralty Islands.

Monarcha cinerascens perpallidus Neumann

Monarcha cinerascens perpallidus Neumann, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., **32,** p. 39—Nusa Island, New Ireland.

Monarcha cinerascens tenchi Sibley, 1946, Condor, **48,** p. 281—Tench Island, St. Matthias Group.

Bismarck Archipelago: St. Matthias Group, New Hanover, New Ireland, Lihir, Tabar; ? Talele (off New Britain).

Monarcha cinerascens impediens Hartert

Monarcha cinerascens impediens Hartert, 1926, Novit. Zool., **33,** p. 40—Feni Island.

From islands east of New Ireland (Malie, Sinabiet, Tanga, Feni, and Nissan) to the Solomon Islands (Bougainville, Shortland, Choiseul, Ysabel, Murray = Buraku, Ramos, Gower = Ndai), and to Ontong Java and Sikaiana.

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert, 1916, Novit. Zool., **23,** p. 297—Rossel Island.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough and Fergusson Islands), Amphlett Group, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Island, Bonvouloir Group, and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Renard, Tagula, and Rossel Islands).

MONARCHA MELANOPSIS[1]

Monarcha melanopsis (Vieillot)

Muscicapa melanopsis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 450—New South Wales = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 521.

Monarcha melanopsis pallida Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 60—Cape York, Queensland.

Northern and eastern Australia, from Cape York to Victoria. On migration and in winter in southeastern New Guinea, west on the south coast as far as the Fly River and Merauke, on the north coast to the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen); Goodenough, Fergusson, Trobriand, and Tagula Islands.

MONARCHA FRATER

Monarcha frater frater Sclater

Monarcha frater P. L. Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 691—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Mountains of the Vogelkop and north slope of the Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 45—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains.

Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Monarcha frater periophthalmicus Sharpe

Monarcha Periophthalmicus Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** pp. 318, 420—Moroka district, Astrolabe Mountains.

Mountains of eastern and central New Guinea west as far as the Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Monarcha frater canescens Salvadori

Monarcha canescens Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 991—near Somerset, Cape York, northern Queensland.

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[1] *M. melanopsis, frater, erythrostictus, castaneiventris,* and *richardsii* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Monarcha kurandi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 130—Cape York, northern Queensland.
Monarcha canescens claudia Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 71—Claudie River, northern Queensland.
Cape York to Claudie River, northern Queensland.

MONARCHA ERYTHROSTICTUS

Monarcha erythrostictus (Sharpe)
Pomarea erythrosticta Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 185—Fauro, Shortland Islands.
Solomon Islands: Shortland Islands, Bougainville.

MONARCHA CASTANEIVENTRIS

Monarcha castaneiventris castaneiventris Verreaux
Monarcha castaneiventris J. Verreaux, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **10,** p. 304—Guadalcanal.
Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel, Florida, Guadalcanal, Malaita.

Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior Mayr
Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Pavuvu Island.
Solomon Islands: Pavuvu = Russell Islands.

Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus Rothschild and Hartert
Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus Rothschild and Hartert, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 363—Yanuta, San Cristobal.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Monarcha castaneiventris ugiensis Ramsay
Pomarea (Monarcha) ugiensis Ramsay, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** p. 128—Ugi.
Solomon Islands: Ugi.

MONARCHA RICHARDSII

Monarcha richardsii (Ramsay)
Piezorhynchus Richardsii Ramsay, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **6,** p. 177—Ugi (by error) = Rendova.
Solomon Islands: New Georgia Group: Vella Lavella, Gan-

ongga, Gizo, Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Gatukai, Rendova, Tetipari.

MONARCHA LEUCOTIS

Monarcha leucotis castus Sclater

Monarcha castus P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 51, 53, pl. 12, fig. 1—Loetoe (= Lutu) Island, Timor Laut (= Tanimbar).

Tanimbar Archipelago.

Monarcha leucotis buruensis Meyer

Monarcha buruensis A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1 (1884), p. 24—Buru Island.

Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Monarcha leucotis pileatus Salvadori

Monarcha pileatus Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 322—Halmahera, near Weda.

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera.

Monarcha leucotis leucotis Gould

Monarcha leucotis Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1850), p. 201—Cape York.

Carterornis leucotis gracemeri Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 130—Gracemere, Queensland.

Forested coastal regions of Queensland from Cape York to Brisbane.

MONARCHA GUTTULUS[1]

Monarcha guttulus (Garnot)

Muscicapa guttula Garnot, 1829, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** livr. 9, pl. 16, fig. 2 (28 February); 1829, **1,** livr. 13, p. 591 (21 November)—New Guinea = Dorey (Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 515.

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[1] The relationship of *M. guttulus, mundus, sacerdotum,* and *trivirgatus* to the superspecies *M. manadensis* is still somewhat uncertain (cf. Meise, 1929, Journn. Ornith., **77,** p. 459; Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **83,** p. 162; van Bemmel, 1948, Treubia, **19,** p. 344). This group represents an interesting case of recent active speciation.—E. M.

Rhipidura nigrifrons De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 374—no locality; probably Boirave, Orangerie Bay, southeastern New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 135.
All New Guinea, Aru Islands, Western Papuan Islands, Mios Num, Japen, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagos.

MONARCHA MUNDUS

Monarcha mundus Sclater
Monarcha mundus P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 54, pl. 12, fig. 2—Tenimber (= Tanimbar) Islands.
Tanimbar Archipelago.

MONARCHA SACERDOTUM

Monarcha sacerdotum Mees
Monarcha sacerdotum Mees, 1973, Zool. Mededelingen Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **46,** p. 179—Sesok, Flores; altitude 1,000 meters.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

MONARCHA TRIVIRGATUS

Monarcha trivirgatus boanensis van Bemmel[1]
Monarcha trivirgata boanensis van Bemmel, 1939, Ornith. Monatsber., **47,** p. 152—Boano.
Southern Moluccas: Boano.

Monarcha trivirgatus morotensis (Sharpe)
Piezorhynchus morotensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 414, 423—Morty (= Morotai) Island, Moluccas.
Northern Moluccas: Morotai.

Monarcha trivirgatus bimaculatus Gray
Monarcha bimaculata G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352—Batjan.
Northern Moluccas: Batjan, Halmahera.

Monarcha trivirgatus diadematus Salvadori
Monarcha diadematus Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 321—Obi.
Northern Moluccas: Obi.

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[1] Perhaps a subspecies of *M. leucurus.*—E. M.

Monarcha trivirgatus nigrimentum Gray

Monarcha nigrimentum G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352—Amboyna = Ambon.

Southern Moluccas: Ambon, Ceram.

Monarcha trivirgatus wellsi (Ogilvie-Grant)[1]

Piezorhynchus wellsi Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27**, p. 105—Goram = Gorong.

Southern Moluccas: Gorong, Kasiui.

Monarcha trivirgatus bernsteini Salvadori

Monarcha bernsteini Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12**, p. 322—Salawati.

Western Papuan Islands: Salawati.

Monarcha trivirgatus trivirgatus (Temminck)

Drymophila trivirgata Temminck, 1826, Planches Color, livr. 70, pl. 418, fig. 1—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba, Flores, Lomblen, Alor, Semau, Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Romang, Damar.

Monarcha trivirgatus albiventris Gould

Monarcha albiventris Gould, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 217—Cape York.

Northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, and (? subspecies) Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, southern New Guinea (cf. Rand, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 991, p. 8).

Monarcha trivirgatus gouldii Gray

Monarcha gouldii G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352—Australia = New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 324.

Symposiachrus trivirgatus stalkeri Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3**, p. 59—Inkerman, Queensland.

From northern Queensland (Cooktown) south to east-central New South Wales (Gosford). Southern populations migrate northward.

Monarcha trivirgatus melanopterus Gray

Monarcha melanoptera G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178—Round Island (near Tagula), Louisiade Archipelago.

Louisiade Archipelago: Rossel, Tagula, Misima, East, Hastings; Woodlark Group: Alcester.

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[1] Very close to *nigrimentum*.—E. M.

MONARCHA LEUCURUS[1]

Monarcha leucurus everetti Hartert
Monarcha everetti Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 173—Djampea (= Tanahdjampea) Island.
Tanahdjampea Island, Flores Sea.

Monarcha leucurus loricatus Wallace
Monarcha loricata Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29, pl. 6—Buru.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Monarcha leucurus leucurus Gray
Monarcha leucura G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178—Ké (= Kai) Island.
Kai Islands.

MONARCHA JULIANAE

Monarcha julianae Ripley
Monarcha julianae Ripley, 1959, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 38, p. 9—Kofiau, Western Papuan Islands.
Western Papuan Islands: Kofiau.

MONARCHA MANADENSIS

Monarcha manadensis (Quoy and Gaimard)
Muscicapa manadensis Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 174, pl. 3, fig. 3—Manado, Celebes; error: Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 134.
Monarcha dichroa G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.
All New Guinea.

MONARCHA BREHMII

Monarcha brehmii Schlegel
Monarcha Brehmii Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift

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[1] *M. leucurus, julianae, manadensis, brehmii, infelix, menckei, verticalis, barbatus, browni,* and *viduus* form a *manadensis* superspecies.—E. M.

Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **4,** p. 14—"l'île de Soëk" = Biak Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea.

MONARCHA INFELIX

Monarcha infelix infelix Sclater

Monarcha infelix P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 552—Admiralty Islands.

Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Manus.

Monarcha infelix coultasi Mayr

Monarcha infelix coultasi Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 28—Rambutyo.

Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Rambutyo.

MONARCHA MENCKEI

Monarcha menckei Heinroth

Monarcha menckei Heinroth, 1902, Journ. Ornith., **2,** p. 451, pl. 9, fig. 1—St. Matthias (Mussau) Island.

Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

MONARCHA VERTICALIS

Monarcha verticalis ateralbus Salomonsen

Monarcha ateralba Salomonsen, 1964, Biol. Skrifter K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, **14,** p. 9—Sumuna, Dyaul Island.

Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaul Island.

Monarcha verticalis verticalis Sclater

Monarcha verticalis P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 99, pl. 14, fig. 1—Duke of York Island.

Bismarck Archipelago: Umboi (Rooke) Island, New Britain, Duke of York Island, New Ireland, New Hanover.

MONARCHA BARBATUS

Monarcha barbatus barbatus Ramsay

Monarcha barbata Ramsay, 1879 (5 June), Nature, **20,** p. 125—Guadalcanal.

Monarcha brodiei Ramsay, 1879 (16 June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4,** p. 80—Guadalcanal.

Monarcha brodiei floridana Rothschild and Hartert, 1901,

Novit. Zool., **8,** p. 182—Florida Island, Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, Florida, Guadalcanal.

Monarcha barbatus malaitae Mayr
Monarcha barbata malaitae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 504, p. 23—Malaita.
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

MONARCHA BROWNI

Monarcha browni nigrotectus Hartert
Monarcha brodiei nigrotectus Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **21,** p. 107—Vella Lavella Island.
Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Bagga.

Monarcha browni ganongae Mayr
Monarcha barbata ganongae Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 6—Ganonga = Ganongga.
Solomon Islands: Ganongga.

Monarcha browni browni Ramsay
Monarcha (Piezorhynchus) browni Ramsay, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1882), p. 711—Marrabo = New Georgia.
Solomon Islands: Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Gatukai.

Monarcha browni meeki Rothschild and Hartert
Monarcha kulambangrae meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12,** p 262—Rendova.
Solomon Islands: Rendova, Tetipari.

MONARCHA VIDUUS

Monarcha viduus viduus (Tristram)
Piezorhynchus vidua Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 439—Makira Harbor, San Cristobal.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Monarcha viduus squamulatus (Tristram)
Piezorhynchus squamulatus Tristram, 1882, Ibis, p. 136—Ugi.
Solomon Islands: Ugi.

MONARCHA GODEFFROYI

Monarcha godeffroyi Hartlaub
Monarcha godeffroyi Hartlaub, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon-

don (1867), p. 829, pl. 38—Yap.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Yap.

MONARCHA TAKATSUKASAE

Monarcha takatsukasae (Yamashina)
Monarcharses takatsukasae Yamashina, 1931, in Takatsukasa and Yamashina, Dôbutsu. Zasshi, **43,** p. 485—Tinian.
Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Tinian.

MONARCHA CHRYSOMELA

Monarcha chrysomela aruensis Salvadori
Monarcha aruensis Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 309—Aru Islands.
Aru Islands; southern New Guinea, between Mimika and Lorentz (Noord) Rivers.

Monarcha chrysomela nitida (De Vis)
Poecilodryas nitida De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 376—Boirave, Orangerie Bay, New Guinea.
Monarcha chrysomela praerepta White, 1935, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **56,** p. 38—Fergusson Island.
Goodenough, Fergusson, and Normanby Islands; eastern and southern New Guinea, west in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Fly River.

Monarcha chrysomela aurantiacus Meyer
Monarcha melanonotus aurantiacus A. B. Meyer, 1891, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **3,** no. 4, p. 9—Kafu and Stephansort (Astrolabe Bay), northeastern New Guinea.
Northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay east to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

Monarcha chrysomela melanonotus Sclater
Monarcha melanonotus P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 100—New Guinea; restricted to the Arfak Mountains by Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 73.
Misool, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo, and northwestern New Guinea, east on the south coast to Etna Bay, on the north coast as far as Wandammen.

Monarcha chrysomela kordensis Meyer
Monarcha kordensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 202—

Kordo, Misori (= Biak) Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrimus Salomonsen

Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrima Salomonsen, 1964, Biol. Skrifter K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, **14,** p. 7—Sumuna, Dyaul Island.

Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaul Island.

Monarcha chrysomela chrysomela (Garnot)

Muscicapa chrysomela Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** pl. 18, fig. 2 (17 October)—New Ireland; 1828, **1,** livr. 8, p. 344 (29 November); 1829; **1,** livr. 13, p. 594 (21 November)—New Zealand (error).

Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland, New Hanover.

Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum Mayr

Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 31—Lihir.

Bismarck Archipelago, Lihir Group: Lihir.

Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis Mayr

Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 31—Tabar Island.

Bismarck Archipelago, Tabar Islands: Tabar.

GENUS **ARSES** LESSON[1]

Arses Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 387. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 31), *Arses telescophthalma* Lesson = *Muscicapa telescophthalmus* Garnot.

Ophryzone Ramsay, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 383–384. Type, by monotypy, *Arses kaupi* Gould.

Proseisura Mathews, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41,** p. 35. Type, by original designation, *Arses lorealis* De Vis.

ARSES TELESCOPHTHALMUS

Arses telescophthalmus insularis (Meyer)

Monarcha insularis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 395—Ansus, Jobi (= Japen).

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[1] Separation of *Arses* generically from *Monarcha* is questionable. *A. telescophthalmus* and *kaupi* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Arses fenicheli Madarász, 1894, Aquila, **1**, p. 92—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

Japen; northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

Arses telescophthalmus telescophthalmus (Garnot)

Muscicapa telescopthalmus [sic] Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1**, livr. 5, pl. 18, fig. 1 (17 October); 1829, **1**, livr. 13, p. 593 (21 November)—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.

Misool, Salawati, and northwestern New Guinea, east along the south coast to Etna Bay, along the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay.

Arses telescophthalmus batantae Sharpe

Arses batantae Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1**, p. 21—Batanta Island.

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Batanta.

Arses telescophthalmus harterti van Oort

Arses telescophthalmus harterti van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, **9**, p. 86—Noord River, southern New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from the Mimika to the Purari River.

Arses telescophthalmus henkei Meyer

Arses Henkei A. B. Meyer, 1886, Zeitschr. Gesammte Ornith., **3**, p. 16, pl. 3, figs. 1 and 2—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Arses orientalis Salvadori, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **29**, p. 566—Rigo district, southeastern New Guinea.

South coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Hall Sound east probably to Orangerie Bay.

Arses telescophthalmus lauterbachi Reichenow

Arses lauterbachi Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5**, p. 161—Finschhafen.

North coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Milne Bay to the Huon Peninsula.

Arses telescophthalmus aruensis Sharpe

Arses aruensis Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1**, p. 22—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Arses telescophthalmus lorealis De Vis

Arses lorealis De Vis, 1895, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 2, **10**, p. 171—Cape York.

Cape York, northern Queensland, from Coen north.

ARSES KAUPI

Arses kaupi Gould

Arses kaupi Gould, 1851, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 1, pl. and text—north coast of Australia = Cairns, Queensland, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 323.

Cairns-Cardwell district, northern Queensland, from Mt. Amos south to Paluma; South Barnard, Dunk, and Hichinbrook Islands.

GENUS **MYIAGRA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Myiagra Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 250. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 32), *Myiagra rubeculoides* Vigors and Horsfield = *Todus rubecula* Latham.

Seisura Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 249. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus inquietus* Latham.

Piezorhynchus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 171.[1] Type, by monotypy, *Piezorhynchus nitidus* Gould.

Platygnathus Hartlaub, 1852, Archiv Naturgeschichte, **18,** pt. 1, p. 132. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 371), *Myiagra rufiventris* Elliot.

Submyiagra Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 61. New name for *Platygnathus* Hartlaub, 1852, preoccupied by *Platygnathus* Audinet-Serville, 1832. Type, by original designation, *Platyrhynchos vanikorensis* Quoy and Gaimard.

Mastersornis Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 78. New name for *Myiagra* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, believed preoccupied by *Myagrus* Boie, 1826.

Lophomyiagra Mathews, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 372. Type, by original designation, *Myiagra azureocapilla* Layard.

cf. Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, pp. 1–16 (Polynesia, Melanesia).

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[1] For relationship with *Myiagra* see Keast, 1958, Rec. Austral Mus., **24,** pp. 74–75, and Schodde and Hitchcock, 1968, CSIRO Div. Wildlife Res., Tech. Paper no. 13, p. 50.

Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, pp. 32–33 (northern Melanesia).

Mayr, 1963, Emu, **63,** pp. 3–4 *(Seisura-Myiagra).*

MYIAGRA OCEANICA[1]

Myiagra oceanica erythrops Hartlaub and Finsch

Myiagra erythrops Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 6—Pelew (= Palau) Islands.

Micronesia, Palau Islands: Babelthuap, Koror, Garakayo, Peleliu, Ngabad.

Myiagra oceanica freycineti Oustalet

Myiagra Freycineti Oustalet, 1881, Bull. Soc. Philomath. Paris, sér. 7, **5,** p. 73—Mariannes = Guam.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam.

Myiagra oceanica oceanica Pucheran

Myiagra oceanica Pucheran, 1853, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Pole Sud, Zool., **3,** Mammifères Oiseaux, p. 77—Hogoleu = Truk.

Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Truk.

Myiagra oceanica pluto Finsch

Myiagra pluto Finsch, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 644–Ponape.

Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Ponape.

MYIAGRA GALEATA

Myiagra galeata galeata Gray

Myiagra galeata G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352—Batjan.

Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Ternate, Halmahera, Morotai.

Myiagra galeata buruensis Hartert

Myiagra galeata buruensis Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 9—Buru.

Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Myiagra galeata seranensis Stresemann

Myiagra galeata seranensis Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21,** p. 127—Ceram.

Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

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[1] The four Micronesia taxa may represent allospecies.—E. M.

Myiagra galeata goramensis Sharpe

Myiagra goramensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 386—Goram = Gorong.

Southern Moluccas: Ceram Laut, Gorong; Kai Islands: Little Kai.

MYIAGRA ATRA

Myiagra atra Meyer

Myiagra atra A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 498—Mafoor (= Numfoor) and Mysore (= Biak) Islands.

Numfoor and Biak Islands, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

MYIAGRA RUBECULA[1,2]

Myiagra rubecula rubecula (Latham)

Todus rubecula Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 32—"Nova Hollandia" = Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 500.

Myiagra rubecula ringwoodi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 321—Victoria = Ringwood, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 187.

Southern Queensland to New South Wales and Victoria (Glenelg River); occasionally to Tasmania and South Australia. On migration to northern Australia and southern New Guinea (Daru, Fly River).

Myiagra rubecula yorki Mathews

Myiagra rubecula yorki Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 321—Cape York.

Queensland from Cape York south to about the Burnett River and Fraser Island.

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[1] *M. rubecula, ferrocyanea, cervinicauda, caledonica, vanikorensis,* and *albiventris* form a superspecies, with the possible additions of *M. oceanica, galeata,* and *atra.*—E. M.

[2] *Myiagra modesta* G. R. Gray, 1860, Cat. Birds Tropical Islands Pacific (1859), p. 18—"New Ireland," clearly belongs with this species, but is certainly mislabeled as to locality (cf. Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, pp. 32–33).—E. M.

Myiagra rubecula concinna Gould

Myiagra concinna Gould, 1848 (29 March), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1847), p. 221; Gould, 1848 (1 June), Birds Australia, pt. 31, pl. and text—"North-West Australia"; error: Port Essington, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 500.

Myiagra rubecula broomei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 90—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Myiagra rubecula melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 41—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Northern Australia, from Kimberley (Derby) east to northwestern Queensland (Leichhardt River); Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, and Sir Edward Pellew Group, Northern Territory.

Myiagra rubecula papuana Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra rubecula papuana Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25,** p. 317—Kumusi River, northeastern British New Guinea.

Eastern and southern New Guinea, west on the south coast to Triton Bay, on the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25,** p. 318—Rossel Island.

Louisiade Archipelago (Rossel, Tagula, and Misima Islands), Conflict Group, and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Dobu Islands), off eastern New Guinea.

MYIAGRA FERROCYANEA

Myiagra ferrocyanea cinerea (Mathews)

Submyiagra ferrocyanea cinerea Mathews, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 373—Bougainville Island.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

Myiagra ferrocyanea ferrocyanea Ramsay

Myiagra ferrocyanea Ramsay, 1879 (5 June), Nature, **20,** p. 125; 1879 (16 June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4,** p. 78—Guadalcanal.

Myiagra pallida Ramsay, 1879 (5 June), Nature, **20,** p. 125; 1879 (16 June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4,** p. 79—Lango, Guadalcanal.

Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel, Guadalcanal.

Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae Mayr

Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 504, p. 24—Malaita.

Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Myiagra ferrocyanea feminina Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra feminina Rothschild and Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 183–Kulambangra (= Kolombangara) Island, Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands: New Georgia Group.

MYIAGRA CERVINICAUDA

Myiagra cervinicauda Tristram

Myiagra cervinicauda Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 439—Makira Harbor, San Cristobal.

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

MYIAGRA CALEDONICA

Myiagra caledonica caledonica Bonaparte

Myiagra caledonica Bonaparte, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **9**, p. 55—New Caledonia.

Myiagra perspicillata G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 162—Nu Island, New Caledonia.

New Caledonia.

Myiagra caledonica viridinitens Gray

Myiagra viridinitens G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 162—Loyalty Islands.

Myiagra intermedia Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 189—Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Myiagra luguieri Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 188—Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Myiagra caledonica uveaensis Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., **1**, Lief. 1, p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 12—Fayaoné, Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands.

Loyalty Islands: Lifou, Ouvéa.

Myiagra caledonica melanura Gray

Myiagra melanura G. R. Gray, 1860, Cat. Birds Tropical Islands Pacific (1859), p. 18—New Hebrides (Erromango, Aneiteum).

Myiagra tannaensis Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 192—Tanna, New Hebrides.

Myiagra caledonica mareensis Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., **1**, Lief. 1, p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 14—Netché, Maré, Loyalty Islands.

Loyalty Islands: Maré; southern New Hebrides: Aneityum, Tana, Eromanga.

Myiagra caledonica marinae Salomonsen

Myiagra caledonica marinae Salomonsen, 1934, Journ. Ornith., **82**, p. 437—Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.

New Hebrides, from Efate north; Banks and Torres Islands.

Myiagra caledonica occidentalis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis occidentalis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 24—Rennell Island.

Solomon Islands: Rennell.

MYIAGRA VANIKORENSIS

Myiagra vanikorensis vanikorensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Platyrhynchos vanikorensis Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 183, pl. 5, fig. 1—Vanikoro.

Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

Myiagra vanikorensis rufiventris Elliot

Myiagra rufiventris Elliot, 1859, Ibis, p. 393—"Samoan or Navigator's Islands"; error: restricted to Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, by Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 5.

Western Fiji Islands: Yasawa, Viti Levu, Ovalau, Ngau, Koro, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, and other islands.

Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 9—Kandavu, Fiji Islands.

Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, small islands of Kandavu Group, Mbengga, Vatulele.

Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 9—Matuku Island, Fiji Islands.

South-central Fiji Islands: Matuku, Totoya, Moala; eastern Fiji Islands, northern Lau Archipelago: Wailangilala, Naitamba, Yathata, Vatu Vara, Avea, Sovu Rocks, Vanua Mbalavu, Munia, Mango, Thithia.

Myiagra vanikorensis townsendi Wetmore

Myiagra townsendi Wetmore, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.,

63, p. 205—Kambara Island, Lau Archipelago, Fiji Islands.

Eastern Fiji Islands, southern Lau Archipelago: Ongea Levu, Fulanga, Kambara, Vuanggava, Yangasa Cluster, Namuka-i-Lau, Komo, Mothe, Vanua Vatu, Oneata, Aiwa, Lakemba.

MYIAGRA ALBIVENTRIS

Myiagra albiventris (Peale)

Platyrhynchus albiventris Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped., **8,** p. 102—Upolu, Samoa.

Western Samoa: Upolu, Savaii.

MYIAGRA AZUREOCAPILLA[1]

Myiagra azureocapilla azureocapilla Layard

Myiagra azureocapilla Layard, 1875, Ibis, p. 434—Taveuni, Fiji Islands.

Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Myiagra azureocapilla castaneigularis Layard

Myiagra castaneigularis Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 389—Kandi = Mbua, Vanua Levu, Fiji Islands.

Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi Mayr

Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 16—Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

Western Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS

Myiagra ruficollis ruficollis (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos ruficollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 13—"Nouvelle Hollande"; error: Timor, *fide* Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 54.

Myiagra rufigula Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 491—Timor.

Myiagra fulviventris P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 54—Larat, Tenimber (= Tanimbar) Islands.

Flores Sea: Tanahdjampea, Kalao; Lesser Sunda Islands:

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[1] Sometimes placed in a distinct subgenus, *Lophomyiagra* Mathews, but actually closely related to *M. albiventris*.—E. M.

Sumba, Sawu, Roti, Semau, Timor, Alor, Wetar, Romang, Damar; Tanimbar Archipelago.

Myiagra ruficollis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant

Myiagra mimikae Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 26—mouth of the Mimika River, New Guinea.

Myiagra latirostris cooperi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 42—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Myiagra latirostris kempi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 322—Cape York.

Myiagra latirostris tormenti Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 91—Point Torment, northwestern Australia.

Mastersornis ruficollis gouldi Mathews, 1924, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 41. New name for *Myiagra latirostris* Gould, 1841 (*nec* Swainson, 1838).

Coastal and near-coastal northern Australia, from Point Torment, Western Australia, to Cape Grenville, northern Queensland; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, islands in Torres Strait, Aru Islands, Daru Island, and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Laloki River. Chiefly mangroves.

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA

Myiagra cyanoleuca (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos cyanoleucus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 11—Timor; error: Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 502.

Myiagra nitida Gould, 1838 (April), Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 1—Sydney, New South Wales.

Myiagra nupta Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 526—Sudest (= Tagula) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Myiagra novaepomeraniae Reichenow, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., **7,** p. 8—Ralum, New Britain.

Myiagra nitida robinsoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 322—Cooktown, northern Queensland.

Breeds in Tasmania and in eastern Australia from southeastern South Australia to Queensland. As migrant and in winter: Louisiade Archipelago (Tagula and Misima Islands), D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands), Woodlark Island, Karkar Island, Manam Island, New Britain, and southern New Guinea from the Noord River east at least to the Port Moresby district.

MYIAGRA ALECTO

Myiagra alecto longirostris (Mathews)

Piezorhynchus alecto longirostris Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 93—Larat, Timorlaut = Tanimbar.

Tanimbar Archipelago.

Myiagra alecto tormenti (Mathews)

Monarcha alicto [sic] *tormenti* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 91—Point Torment, northwestern Australia.

Derby district, northwestern Australia.

Myiagra alecto rufolateralis (Gray)

Piezorhynchus nitidus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 171—"north-west coast of Australia" = Port Essington, Northern Territory, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 190. Preoccupied by *Myiagra nitida* Gould, 1838 = *Platyrhynchos cyanoleucus* Vieillot.

Piezorhynchus rufolateralis G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Aru Islands.

Monarcha alecto melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 42—Melville Island, Northern Territory. Nec *Myiagra rubecula melvillensis* Mathews, 1912.

Northern Australia, from Napier Broome Bay to Arnhem Land; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt.

Myiagra alecto wardelli (Mathews)

Piezorhynchus nitidus wardelli Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 99—Cooktown, Queensland.

Monarcha alecto campbelli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 126—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland, from Cape York to Hinchinbrook Island; islands of Torres Strait; Fly River area of southern New Guinea.

Myiagra alecto alecto (Temminck)

Drymophila alecto Temminck, 1827, Planches Color., livr. 72, pl. 430, fig. 1, and text—"Celebes"; error: Ternate, Moluccas, *fide* Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25,** pp. 315–316.

Myiagra nitens G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 352—Batjan and Ternate.

Northern Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Tidore, Ternate, Halmahera, Morotai.

Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala (Garnot)

Muscicapa chalybeocephalus Garnot, 1828, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** livr. 8, pl. 15, fig. 1 (29 November); 1829, **1,** livr. 13, p. 589 (21 November)—Port Praslin, New Ireland.

Piezorhynchus alecto novae-guineensis Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 93—Mimika River, southern New Guinea.

Western Papuan Islands (Misool, Kofiau, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo), all New Guinea (except Fly River area), islands of Geelvink Bay (Kurudu, Japen, Biak, Numfoor), Karkar Island, Bismarck Archipelago (except St. Matthias and Lihir Groups).

Myiagra alecto manumudari (Rothschild and Hartert)

Monarcha chalybeocephalus manumudari Rothschild and Hartert, 1915, Novit. Zool., **22,** p. 43—Vulcan or Manumudar (= Manam) Island.

Manam Island, off northeastern New Guinea.

Myiagra alecto lucida Gray

Myiagra lucida G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Sudest (= Tagula) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Piezorhynchus alecto woodlarkensis Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 93—Woodlark Island.

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough, Fergusson, Normanby, and Dobu), Amphlett Group, Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Joannet = Pana Tinani, and Tagula).

MYIAGRA HEBETIOR

Myiagra hebetior hebetior (Hartert)

Monarcha hebetior Hartert, 1924, Novit. Zool., **31,** p. 270—St. Matthias (= Mussau) Island.

Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

Myiagra hebetior eichhorni (Hartert)

Monarcha hebetior eichhorni Hartert, 1924, Novit. Zool., **31,** p. 271—New Hanover.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Hanover, New Ireland, Watom, New Britain.

Myiagra hebetior cervinicolor (Salomonsen)
Monarcha hebetior cervinicolor Salomonsen, 1964, Biol. Skrifter K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, **14,** p. 14—Sumuna, Dyaul Island.
Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaul Island.

MYIAGRA INQUIETA

Myiagra inquieta nana (Gould)
Seïsura nana Gould, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **6,** p. 224—northern Australia.
Seisura inquieta rogersi Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9,** p. 68—Derby, northwestern Australia.
Northern Australia from Kimberley (Derby district) to head of Gulf of Carpentaria (Normanton) and southwestern Cape York Peninsula; Groote Eylandt; southern New Guinea (Merauke district).

Myiagra inquieta inquieta (Latham)
Turdus inquietus Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 40—New South Wales = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 511.
Seisura inquieta nea Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 323—Queensland = Dawson River, Queensland, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 189.
Seisura inquieta westralensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 323—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.
Queensland (north to Atherton Tableland), New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and southwestern Australia.

GENERA INCERTAE SEDIS

ERNST MAYR

GENUS LAMPROLIA FINSCH

Lamprolia Finsch, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 733. Type, by monotypy, *Lamprolia victoriae* Finsch.

cf. Cottrell, 1967, Emu, **66,** pp. 253–266.
Heather, 1977, Notornis, **24,** pp. 94–128.
Holyoak, 1979, Emu, **79,** p. 12.
Olson, 1980, Notornis, **27,** pp. 7–10.

LAMPROLIA VICTORIAE

Lamprolia victoriae victoriae Finsch

Lamprolia victoriae Finsch, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 735, pl. 62—Taveuni, Fiji.

Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Lamprolia victoriae kleinschmidti Ramsay

Lamprolia klinesmithi [sic] Ramsay, 1876 (February), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1**, p. 68—Vanua Levu, Fiji.[1]

Lamprolia minor Layard (*ex* Kleinschmidt MS), 1876 (April), Ibis, p. 155—near Savusavu Bay, Vanua Levu, Fiji.

Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

GENUS **MACHAERIRHYNCHUS** GOULD[2]

Machaerirhynchus Gould, 1851, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 1, pl. and text. Type, by monotypy, *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer* Gould.

MACHAERIRHYNCHUS FLAVIVENTER

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albifrons Gray

Machaerirhynchus albifrons G. R. Gray, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1861), p. 429, pl. 43, fig. 1—Waigeo and Misool; restricted to Waigeo by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 138.

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91**, p. 128—Siwi, Arfak Mountains.

Misool, Salawati, and western New Guinea, east along the south coast to Triton Bay, along the north coast at least to Humboldt Bay, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

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[1] Discovered by Theodor Kleinschmidt. Ramsay's anglicization of the name has subsequently been corrected.—E. M.

[2] This genus seems to be quite unrelated to other Papuan genera. Storr, 1958, Emu, **58**, p. 282, suggests that it might be related to *Ficedula*, but this is improbable zoogeographically and is contradicted by structure of syrinx (Ames, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., **26**, pp. 114–115).—E. M.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus Rothschild and Hartert, 1912, Novit. Zool., **19,** p. 200—Kumusi River.

North coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Huon Peninsula (Heldsbach Coast) and the Watut Valley to Collingwood Bay.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer xanthogenys Gray

Machaerirhynchus xanthogenys G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River east to Milne Bay.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer Gould

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer Gould, 1851, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 1, pl. and text—Cape York.

Cape York district, northern Queensland.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus Mathews

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 322—Bartle Frere, northern Queensland.

Cairns-Atherton area, northern Queensland.

MACHAERIRHYNCHUS NIGRIPECTUS

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus nigripectus Schlegel

Macheirhynchus [sic] *nigripectus* Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **4,** p. 43—interior of Vogelkop = Arfak Mountains, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 138.

Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 498—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

Weyland, Gauttier, Nassau, Oranje, and Sepik Mountains, and Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus harterti van Oort

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus harterti van Oort, 1909, Notes Leyden Mus., **30,** p. 235—Owen Stanley Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula and of southeastern New Guinea.

GENUS **PELTOPS** WAGLER[1]

Peltops Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 656. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Eurylaimus blainvillii* Garnot.

PELTOPS BLAINVILLII

Peltops blainvillii (Garnot)

Eurylaimus Blainvillii Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1,** livr. 3, pl. 19, fig. 2 (18 April); 1829, **1,** livr. 13, p. 595 (21 November)—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.

P[*eltops*]. *minor* De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 100—southeastern New Guinea.

Misool, Salawati, Waigeo, and all New Guinea (possibly absent in some regions, as, for example, at the Huon Gulf).

PELTOPS MONTANUS

Peltops montanus Stresemann

Peltops blainvillii montanus Stresemann, 1921, Anzeiger Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **1,** p. 35—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, central chain from the Weyland Mountains to southeastern New Guinea; mountains of Huon Peninsula.

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[1] This genus, according to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1984, Emu, **84,** pp. 181–183, belongs to the Cracticidae (Check-list Birds World, 1962, **15,** p. 166).—E. M.

SUBFAMILY **RHIPIDURINAE**

GEORGE E. WATSON (Palaearctic and Oriental) and ERNST MAYR (Australasian)

GENUS **RHIPIDURA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Rhipidura Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 246. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 32), *Muscicapa flabellifera* Gmelin.

Ripidicala Boie, 1832, Neues Staatsbürgerliches Magazin (Schleswig), **1,** p. 489. Type, by subsequent designation (Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 184), *Muscicapa flabellifera* Gmelin.

Leucocirca Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers (Jardine, ed., Naturalist's Library, **21,** Ornith., **10**), p. 126, pl. 11. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 32), *Leucocirca javanica* (Sparrman).

Chelidorhynx Blyth, 1843 (*ex* Hodgson MS), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** pp. 930, 936 (where spelled *Chelidorynx*). Type, by monotypy, *Rhipidura hypoxantha* Blyth.

Sauloprocta Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 57. Type, by monotypy, *Rhipidura motacilloides* Vigors and Horsfield.

Neomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 342. Type, by monotypy, *Rhipidura euryura* S. Müller.

Cyanonympha Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **39,** p. 587. Type, by original designation, *Hypothymis superciliaris* Sharpe.

Howeavis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 111. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa rufifrons* Latham.

Setosura Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 58. Type, by original designation, *Rhipidura setosa melvillensis* Mathews.

cf. Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** pp. 65–98, 113–115.

Stresemann, 1923, Journ. Ornith., **71,** pp. 515–516 (*fuliginosa*).

Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, 21 pp. (Polynesia, Melanesia).

Mayr and Moynihan, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1321, 21 pp. (*rufifrons* group).

Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, pp. 20–22 (Bismarck Archipelago).

Ripley, 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **68,** pp. 41–46 (*albicollis, euryura*).

Parkes, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1891, 5 pp. (*cyaniceps*).

Johnson, R. A., 1963, Condor, **65,** pp. 70–71 (*javanica,* breeding biology).

Dennison, T. C. and M. O., and Robertson, 1978, Notornis, **25,** pp. 254–255; 1979, Notornis, **26,** pp. 392–395 (*fuliginosa penitus*).

Ford, 1981, Emu, **81,** pp. 128–144 (*fuliginosa,* Australia).

SUBGENUS **CHELIDORHYNX** BLYTH

RHIPIDURA HYPOXANTHA

Rhipidura hypoxantha Blyth

Rhipidura hypoxantha Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 935—Darjeeling.

Chelidorhynx hypoxantha noa Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 68—Naggar (= Nagar) Kulu, Punjab.

The Himalayas from southern Kashmir east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, southeastern Tibet, northwestern Yunnan, and southwestern Szechwan south to the hills of northern Bangladesh, northern Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Vietnam.

SUBGENUS **CYANONYMPHA** OBERHOLSER

RHIPIDURA SUPERCILIARIS

Rhipidura superciliaris samarensis (Steere)

Setaria Samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 16—Samar, Leyte; type from Catbalogan, Samar, *fide* Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, **2,** p. 316.

Philippines: Samar, Leyte, Bohol.

Rhipidura superciliaris superciliaris (Sharpe)

Hypothymis superciliaris Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 326—Isabela de Basilan.

Philippines: western Mindanao, Basilan.

Rhipidura superciliaris apo Hachisuka

Rhipidura superciliaris apo Hachisuka, 1930, Contrib. Birds Philippines, p. 184—Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Philippines: Mt. Apo and southeastern Mindanao.

RHIPIDURA CYANICEPS

Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola Parkes

Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola Parkes, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1891, p. 2—Mt. Benguet, northern Luzon; altitude 6,000 feet.

Philippines: western Luzon from Ilocos Norte to Bataan.

Rhipidura cyaniceps cyaniceps (Cassin)

Muscipeta cyaniceps Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 438—Philippine Islands; restricted to Mt. Makiling (Maquiling), Laguna Province, Luzon, by Parkes, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1891, p. 2.

Philippines: eastern Luzon from Cagayan Province in the northeast south to Sorsogon Province.

Rhipidura cyaniceps sauli Bourns and Worcester

Rhipidura sauli Bourns and Worcester, 1894, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, p. 26—Tablas.

Philippines: Tablas.

Rhipidura cyaniceps albiventris (Sharpe)

Philentoma albiventris Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1**, p. 325—Guimaras.

Philippines: Ticao, Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, Negros.

Subgenus **RHIPIDURA** Vigors and Horsfield

RHIPIDURA PHOENICURA

Rhipidura phoenicura Müller

Rhipidura phoenicura S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Java.

Java.

RHIPIDURA NIGROCINNAMOMEA

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea hutchinsoni Mearns

Rhipidura hutchinsoni Mearns, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., Sect. A., **2**, p. 357—Mt. Bliss, Malindang group, northwestern Mindanao; altitude 5,750 feet.

Philippines: northern and western Mindanao.

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea nigrocinnamomea Hartert

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea Hartert, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14,** p. 12—Apo Volcano, Mindanao; altitude 8,000 feet.

Philippines: Mt. Apo and Mt. McKinley, southeastern Mindanao.

RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS

Rhipidura albicollis canescens (Koelz)

Leucocirca albicollis canescens Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 68—Bhadwar, Punjab.

Himalayan foothills from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir to western Nepal, where intergrading with *albicollis.*

Rhipidura albicollis albicollis (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos albicollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 13—Bengal.

Himalayas in western Nepal and Sikkim, where intergrading with *stanleyi,* and from the plains of Bangladesh to lower West Bengal. Mountain birds move to the lowlands in winter.

Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi Stuart Baker

Rhipidura albicollis kempi Stuart Baker, 1913 (September), Rec. Indian Mus., **8,** p. 275—Abor Hills, northeastern India.

Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi Stuart Baker, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 81. New name for *Rhipidura albicollis kempi* Stuart Baker, preoccupied by *Rhipidura flabellifera kempi* Mathews and Iredale, 1913 (July), Ibis, p. 441.

Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, hills of northeastern Bangladesh south to Chittagong, and northern Burma.

Rhipidura albicollis orissae Ripley

Rhipidura albicollis orissae Ripley, 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **68,** p. 42—Toda, Bonai, Orissa.

Southern Bihar, Orissa, and eastern Madhya Pradesh, intergrading with *vernayi* in southern Orissa.[1]

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[1] Prior to Fleming and Traylor's (1964, Fieldiana, Zool., **35,** pp. 538–540) demonstration of hybridization between *vernayi* and *orissae* at Mahendra, southern Orissa, and the intermediacy of those two subspecies, *albogularis,* with *vernayi* as subspecies, was treated as a full species separate from *albicollis.*—G. E. W.

Rhipidura albicollis vernayi (Whistler)

Leucocirca pectoralis vernayi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 40—Jeypore Agency, upper Eastern Ghats; altitude 3,000 feet.

Upper Eastern Ghats from southern Orissa, where intergrading with *orissae,* to the Godavari River.

Rhipidura albicollis albogularis (Lesson)

Muscicapa (Muscylva) albogularis Lesson, 1832, in Bélanger, Voyage Indes-Orientales, Zool., p. 264—"le continent de l'Inde, les environs de Pondichery" = Pondicherry, Madras.

Leucocirca pectoralis Jerdon, 1843, Illus. Indian Ornith., text to pl. 2—Neilgherries = Nilgiris.

Peninsular India from southern Rajasthan and west-central Madhya Pradesh southward (except ranges of *orissae* and *vernayi*).

Rhipidura albicollis celsa Riley

Rhipidura albicollis celsa Riley, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 166—Khun Tan Mountains, northern Siam; altitude 4,000 feet.

Rhipidura albicollis nigritinctus Hachisuka, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54,** p. 49—Kwangsi Province, southern China (probably Yao Shan, northeast of Nan-ning).

Southeastern Tibet (Ch'ang-tu), extreme northeastern Burma and Tenasserim, southern China (southwestern Szechwan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Hainan), northern Indochina, and the mountains of northern, northeastern, and western Thailand south to southern Tak.

Rhipidura albicollis cinerascens Delacour

Rhipidura albicollis cinerascens Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 156—Djiring (= Di Linh), southern Annam.

Southern Indochina.

Rhipidura albicollis atrata Salvadori

Rhipidura atrata Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** p. 203—Mt. Singalan (= Singgalang), Sumatra.

Rhipidura albicollis robinsoni Chasen, 1941, Treubia, **18,** Suppl., p. 61—Bukit Fraser, Pahang, Malay States; altitude 4,000 feet.

Thailand from Isthmus of Kra south through Malaya; Sumatra.

Rhipidura albicollis kinabalu Chasen

Rhipidura albicollis kinabalu Chasen, 1941, Treubia, **18,** Suppl., p. 62—Mt. Kinabalu, British North Borneo; altitude 6,500 feet.

Mountains of northeastern Borneo from Mt. Kinabalu to Mt. Murud and Mt. Mulu.

Rhipidura albicollis sarawacensis Chasen

Rhipidura albicollis sarawacensis Chasen, 1941, Treubia, **18,** Suppl., p. 62—Mt. Poi, western Sarawak; altitude 5,000 feet.

Poi Range, western Sarawak.

RHIPIDURA EURYURA

Rhipidura euryura Müller

Rhipidura euryura S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Java.

Java. Specimens apparently also exist from Borneo in the British Museum and from Sumatra in the Leyden Museum.

RHIPIDURA AUREOLA

Rhipidura aureola aureola Lesson

Rhipidura aureola Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 390—"la Nouvelle Hollande" = Bengal, *fide* Stuart Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, **2,** p. 277.[1]

Rhipidura albofrontata Franklin, 1831 (25 October), Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 116—"on the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyian hills between the latter place and Gurrah Mundela, on the Nerbudda."

From the Indus River in Pakistan east along the Himalayan foothills in northern India, Nepal, (?) Sikkim, and west Bengal south to Sind, central peninsular India (southwestern and central Maharashtra, where intergrading with *compressirostris,* and Orissa) and the lowlands east of the Brahmaputra River. Absent from the Thar Desert, Pakistan, lower West Bengal, and coastal Bangladesh.

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[1] The date of publication of the 5th livraison of Lesson's Traité presumably lies between 25 September 1830 and 1 March 1831; cf. Mathews, 1911, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 14.—G. E. W.

Rhipidura aureola compressirostris (Blyth)

Leucocerca [sic] *compressirostris* Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18,** p. 815—Ceylon.

Southern peninsular India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Rhipidura aureola burmanica (Hume)

[*Leucocerca*] *burmanica* Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers, **9,** p. 175, note 5—Thoungyeen valley, Tenasserim.

Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra River, and hills of Bangladesh, east through central Burma, northern, central, and peninsular Thailand south to Prachuap Khiri Khan, and Indochina.

RHIPIDURA JAVANICA

Rhipidura javanica longicauda Wallace

Rhipidura longicauda Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 476—Sumatra.

Leucocirca infumata Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 455—Acheen (= Aceh), Sumatra.

Central and southern Burma east through central and southern Thailand to southern Indochina (Cambodia, southernmost Vietnam), and south through Malaya to Sumatra (including Riau Archipelago, Bangka, and Belitung) and Borneo (including northern Borneo islands and Maratua group).

Rhipidura javanica javanica (Sparrman)

Muscicapa javanica Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 3, no. 75 and pl.—Java.

Platyrhynchos perspicillatus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 14—"environs de la riviere Gamtoos, Afrique" [error for Java], based on Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux d'Afrique, **4,** p. 9, pl. 152.

M[*uscicapa*]. *umbellata* Sundevall, 1837, Physiogr. Sällskap. Tidskr., Lund, **1,** p. 72—eastern Java.

Java and Bali.

Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis Vigors

Rhipidura nigritorquis Vigors, 1831, Proc. Com. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 97—Manila.

Throughout the Philippines from Luzon to Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago.

RHIPIDURA PERLATA

Rhipidura perlata Müller

Rhipidura perlata S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh.

Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Sumatra.

L[*eucocerca*]. *rhombifer* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 57—Sunda Islands.

Southern peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

RHIPIDURA LEUCOPHRYS

Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscipeta melaleuca Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1**, p. 180, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 3—New Ireland.

Rhipidura atripennis G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 175—Aru Islands.

Leucocirca leucophrys amboynensis Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48**, p. 92—Amboyna = Ambon.

Moluccas, New Guinea, islands of New Guinea region, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands.

Rhipidura leucophrys picata Gould

Rhipidura picata Gould, 1848, Introd. Birds Australia, p. 40—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Rhipidura tricolor utingu Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 90—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Northern Australia, from Northern Territory to northern Queensland.

Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys (Latham)

Turdus leucophrys Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 45—New Holland = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 496.

Leucocirca leucophrys carteri Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, **9**, p. 41—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.

Southern Australia.

RHIPIDURA RUFIVENTRIS[1]

Rhipidura rufiventris sumbawensis Büttikofer

Rhipidura sumbawensis Büttikofer, 1892 (30 October), Notes Leyden Mus. (1893), **15**, p. 85—Sumbawa.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa.

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[1] *R. rufiventris* and *cockerelli* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Rhipidura rufiventris diluta Wallace
Rhipidura diluta Wallace, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1863), p. 491—Flores.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores, Lomblen.

Rhipidura rufiventris tenkatei Büttikofer
Rhipidura tenkatei Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **14,** p. 205—Rotti (= Roti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Roti.

Rhipidura rufiventris rufiventris (Vieillot)
Platyrhynchos rufiventris Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 21—New Holland; error: Timor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert
Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., **11,** p. 205—Wetter (= Wetar) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Wetar.

Rhipidura rufiventris hoedti Büttikofer
Rhipidura hoedti Büttikofer, 1892 (30 October), Notes Leyden Mus. (1893), **15,** p. 93—Letti (= Leti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Leti, Moa, Sermata, Damar.

Rhipidura rufiventris fuscorufa Sclater
Rhipidura fusco-rufa P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 197, pl. 27—Larat, Molu, and Lutu, Tenimber (= Tanimbar).
Tanimbar Archipelago.

Rhipidura rufiventris isura Gould
Rhipidura isura Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 174—"North-west coast of Australia" = Port Essington, Northern Territory, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 186.
Rhipidura superciliosa Ramsay, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1874), p. 604—Rockingham Bay, Queensland.
Rhipidura setosa melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 41—Melville Island, Northern Territory.
Rhipidura setora [sic] *tormenti* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 90—Point Torment, northwestern Australia.
Setosura setosa macgillivrayi Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 90—Leichhardt River, Queensland.
Northern Australia, from Broome, Kimberley, in the west to the Townsville area, Queensland.

Rhipidura rufiventris assimilis Gray
Rhipidura assimilis G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Kei (= Kai) Island.
Kai Islands: Great and Little Kai.

Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert
Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 59—Teoor (= Tioor) and Kisoei (= Kasiui) Islands, Watubela Group.
Southern Moluccas, Watubela Group: Tioor and Kasiui.

Rhipidura rufiventris perneglecta Hartert
Rhipidura rufiventris perneglecta Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 59—Taam, Kilsoein (= Kilsuin) and Koer (= Kur) Islands, in the Tiandu (= Tajandu) Group.
Southern Moluccas, Tajandu Group: Taam, Kilsuin, Kur.

Rhipidura rufiventris cinerea Wallace
Rhipidura cinerea Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 477—Ceram.
Rhipidura Lenzi W. Blasius, 1883, Journ. Ornith., **31,** p. 145—Celebes; error: Ambon.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

Rhipidura rufiventris bouruensis Wallace
Rhipidura bouruensis Wallace, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 29—Buru.
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Rhipidura rufiventris obiensis Salvadori
Rhipidura obiensis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 987—Obi Major.
Northern Moluccas: Obi.

Rhipidura rufiventris vidua Salvadori and Turati
Rhipidura vidua Salvadori and Turati, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 313—Kavijaaw (= Kofiau).
Western Papuan Islands: Kofiau.

Rhipidura rufiventris gularis Müller
Rhipidura gularis S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Lobo Bay, southwestern New Guinea.
Rhipidura oreas De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 375—southeastern New Guinea.
All New Guinea, and the following islands: Misool, Gagi, Gebe,

Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo, Num, Japen, Manam, Goodenough, Fergusson.

Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis Meyer

Rhipidura kordensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **70,** pt. 1, p. 201—Kordo, Mysore (= Biak) Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Rhipidura rufiventris nigromentalis Hartert

Rhipidura setosa nigromentalis Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 526—Sudest (= Tagula) Island.

Louisiade Archipelago: Tagula, Misima.

Rhipidura rufiventris finschii Salvadori

Rhipidura finschii Salvadori, 1882, Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, **3,** p. 532—New Britain.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain and Duke of York Islands.

Rhipidura rufiventris setosa (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscipeta setosa Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 181, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 4—Carteret Harbor (= Lamassa Bay), New Ireland.

Rhipidura rufiventris albertorum Hartert, 1924, Novit. Zool., **31,** p. 207—New Hanover.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Hanover, New Ireland, Dyaul.

Rhipidura rufiventris mussai Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris mussai Rothschild and Hartert, 1924 (March), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **44,** p. 52—St. Matthias or Mussa (= Mussau) Island.

Rhipidura rufiventris mussaui Hartert, 1924 (October), Novit. Zool., **31,** p. 271—St. Matthias Island or Mussau.

Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

Rhipidura rufiventris niveiventris Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura setosa niveiventris Rothschild and Hartert, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 109—Admiralty Islands.

Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Manus, Rambutyo.

Rhipidura rufiventris gigantea Stresemann

Rhipidura rufiventris gigantea Stresemann, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., **41,** p. 115—Komat, Lihir.

Bismarck Archipelago: Lihir, Lihir Group, and Tabar, Tabar Group.

Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis Mayr
Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 22—Boang, Tanga Islands.
Bismarck Archipelago, Tanga Islands: Boang.

RHIPIDURA COCKERELLI

Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert
Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 73—Bougainville.
Solomon Islands: Buka, Bougainville, Shortland.

Rhipidura cockerelli interposita Rothschild and Hartert
Rhipidura cockerelli interposita Rothschild and Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 73—Isabel (= Ysabel) Island.
Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel.

Rhipidura cockerelli floridana Mayr
Rhipidura cockerelli floridana Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 4—Tulagi Island.
Solomon Islands: Florida, Tulagi.

Rhipidura cockerelli cockerelli (Ramsay)
Sauloprocta cockerelli Ramsay, 1879 (5 June), Nature, **20,** p. 125; 1879 (16 June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4,** p. 81—Lango, Guadalcanal.
Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.

Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi Mayr
Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 5—Malaita Island.
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Rhipidura cockerelli albina Rothschild and Hartert
Rhipidura albina Rothschild and Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8,** p. 183—Kulambangra (= Kolombangara) Island.
Solomon Islands: Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Rendova, Tetipari.

Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae Rothschild and Hartert
Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae Rothschild and Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 74—Vella Lavella Island.
Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Ganongga.

RHIPIDURA ALBOLIMBATA

Rhipidura albolimbata albolimbata Salvadori

Rhipidura albo-limbata Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 312—Hatam, New Guinea.

Rhipidura auricularis De Vis, 1890, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1888–89), p. 59—Musgrave Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura concinna De Vis, 1892, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1890–91), p. 94—Mt. Suckling, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of New Guinea from Vogelkop to southeastern New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, mountains of Huon Peninsula.

Rhipidura albolimbata lorentzi van Oort

Rhipidura albo-limbata lorentzi van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, **9,** Zool., p. 85—Hellwig Mountains.

Snow Mountains and Central Highlands, New Guinea, at higher altitudes (9,000–11,000 feet) than *albolimbata.*

RHIPIDURA HYPERYTHRA

Rhipidura hyperythra hyperythra Gray

Rhipidura hyperythra G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Rhipidura hyperythra muelleri Meyer

Rhipidura rufiventris S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Rhipidura Mülleri A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 502. New name for *Rhipidura rufiventris* S. Müller, 1843, preoccupied by *Platyrhynchos* (= *Rhipidura*) *rufiventris* Vieillot, 1818.

Japen Island; western New Guinea east in the north to Astrolabe Bay, in the south to Lake Kutubu.

Rhipidura hyperythra castaneothorax Ramsay

Rhipidura castaneothorax Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 270—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura manayoensis De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New

Guinea (1893–94), p. 101—Mt. Maneao, British New Guinea.

Southeastern New Guinea, west in the north to the Saruwaged Mountains and the Watut River, in the south to the Angabunga River.

RHIPIDURA THRENOTHORAX

Rhipidura threnothorax threnothorax Müller

Rhipidura threnothorax S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 185, note—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Rhipidura ambusta Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 270—no locality; Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea, designated by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 127.

Rhipidura rosenbergi Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 88—Wonoembai (= Sungai Manumbai), Aru Islands.

Setosura threnothorax novae-guineensis Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 92—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

Aru Islands, Misool, Salawati, Waigeo, and all New Guinea.

Rhipidura threnothorax fumosa Schlegel

Rhipidura fumosa Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **4,** p. 42—Jobie (= Japen) Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea.

Rhipidura threnothorax nigrivertex Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38,** p. 228—Japen Island.

Japen Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea.

RHIPIDURA MACULIPECTUS

Rhipidura maculipectus Gray

Rhipidura maculipectus G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176—Aru Islands.

Rhipidura saturata Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 323—Salawati.

Setosura maculipectus mimika Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 91—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

Aru Islands, Salawati, Batanta, western and southern New Guinea east along the north coast to Warbusi (Geelvink Bay), along the south coast at least to Hall Sound, possibly to Orangerie Bay.

RHIPIDURA LEUCOTHORAX

Rhipidura leucothorax leucothorax Salvadori

Rhipidura leucothorax Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 311—Hatam, New Guinea; error: ?Andai, Geelvink Bay, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 128.

From northwestern New Guinea (Sorong) east along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay (Stephansort), along the south coast to the Port Moresby district.

Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa Diamond

Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa Diamond, 1967, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2284, p. 7—Soliabeda, Gulf district, Papua; altitude 2,000 feet.

Karimui Basin and area immediately to south, east-central New Guinea.

Rhipidura leucothorax episcopalis Ramsay

Rhipidura episcopalis Ramsay, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2,** p. 371—no locality; south coast of southeastern New Guinea designated by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 128.

Southeastern New Guinea west along the south coast as far as Kapa Kapa, along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay, where it intergrades with *leucothorax.*

RHIPIDURA ATRA

Rhipidura atra atra Salvadori

Rhipidura atra Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 922—Hatam and Mori (= Mt. Moari), Arfak Mountains.

Tamrau, Arfak, and Wandammen Mountains, western New Guinea; central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to the mountains of the Huon Peninsula and southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** p. 684—Cyclops Mountains.

Cyclops Mountains, northern New Guinea.

RHIPIDURA FULIGINOSA

Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi Cabanis

Rhipidura Preissi Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 57—Western Australia.

Breeding southwestern Australia. In winter north to the Pilbara district and east to the Wiluna and Kalgoorlie districts, Western Australia.

Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera alisteri Mathews, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 87—New South Wales = Homebush, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 184.

Rhipidura flabellifera frerei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 319—Bartle Frere, northern Queensland.

Rhipidura flabellifera harterti Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 319—Inkerman, Queensland.

Rhipidura flabellifera victoriae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 318—Victoria = Ringwood, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 184.

Rhipidura flabellifera whitei Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 318—South Australia= Grange, South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 184.

Breeding Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Victoria, eastern New South Wales, and southeastern Queensland. Winter migrant to northern Australia (Kimberley, Western Australia, Northern Territory, Cape York Peninsula); perhaps New Guinea.

Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa Gould

Rhipidura albiscapa Gould, 1840, Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. and text—Tasmania.

Tasmania and islands in Bass Strait. In winter north to the southeastern mainland of Australia.

Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti Ford

Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti Ford, 1982, Emu, **81** (1981), p. 129—Massey Creek, 18 kilometers northwest of Dalrymple Heights, Eungella Range, Queensland.

Humid highlands of northeastern Queensland; also Eungella Range and presumably Clarke Range, mideastern Queensland.

Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda North

Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda North, 1895, Ibis, p. 340—Stokes Pass, central Australia.

Arid mulga country of southern Northern Territory and southern interior of Western Australia.

Rhipidura fuliginosa phasiana De Vis

Rhipidura phasiana De Vis, 1884, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, **1**, p. 156—Kimberley, mouth of Norman River, northwestern Queensland.

Rhipidura flabellifera buchanani Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 90—Buchanan Island, off Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Rhipidura flabellifera subphasiana Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18**, p. 319—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Mangroves of northern Australia from Shark Bay, Western Australia, to the Norman River, Queensland, and of southern New Guinea between Hall Sound and the Port Moresby district.

Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa (Sparrman)

Muscicapa fuliginosa Sparrman, 1787, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 2, no. 47 and pl.—"In Deserto Africano inter rivulum Heuj et Fontem Quamedacka" = South Island, New Zealand.

Muscicapa flabellifera Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 943; based on "Fan-tailed Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2**, p. 340, pl. 49—Dusky Sound, New Zealand, *ex* Latham.

New Zealand: South Island, Stewart Island and nearby outliers.

Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis Bangs

Rhipidura flabellifera kempi Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 441—North Island, New Zealand.

Rhipidura flabellifera placabilis Bangs, 1921, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **44**, p. 583. New name for *Rhipidura flabellifera kempi* Mathews and Iredale, 1913, preoccupied by *Rhipidura rufifrons kempi* Mathews, 1912.

Rhipidura flabellifera melandae [sic] Mathews, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47**, p. 40. New name for *Rhipidura flabellifera kempi* Mathews and Iredale, 1913, preoccupied as above.

New Zealand: North Island and adjacent islands.

Rhipidura fuliginosa penitus Bangs

Rhipidura flabillifera [sic] *penitus* Bangs, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24**, p. 41—Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands: Chatham, Pitt, Southeast.

Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni Gray

Rhipidura assimilis Pelzeln, 1860, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **41,** p. 320—Norfolk Island.

Rhipidura pelzelni G. R. Gray, 1862, Ibis, p. 226. New name for *Rhipidura assimilis* Pelzeln, 1860, preoccupied by *Rhipidura assimilis* G. R. Gray, 1858.

Norfolk Island.

Rhipidura fuliginosa cervina Ramsay

Rhipidura cervina Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 340—Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island. Extinct.

Rhipidura fuliginosa bulgeri Layard

Rhipidura bulgeri Layard, 1877, Ibis, p. 361—New Caledonia.

New Caledonia and Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Rhipidura fuliginosa brenchleyi Sharpe

Rhipidura brenchleyi Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 311—Aneiteum, New Hebrides.

Rhipidura erromangae Sharpe, 1900, Ibis, p. 340—Polenia Bay, Erromanga, New Hebrides.

New Hebrides and Banks Islands; San Cristobal, Solomon Islands.

RHIPIDURA DROWNEI[1]

Rhipidura drownei drownei Mayr

Rhipidura drownei drownei Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 11—Bougainville.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville (mountains).

Rhipidura drownei ocularis Mayr

Rhipidura drownei ocularis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 12—Guadalcanal.

Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal (mountains).

RHIPIDURA TENEBROSA

Rhipidura tenebrosa Ramsay

Rhipidura tenebrosa Ramsay, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. New

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[1] *R. drownei, tenebrosa, rennelliana, spilodera,* and *nebulosa* form a superspecies.—E. M.

South Wales, **6** (1881), p. 835—San Cristobal.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

RHIPIDURA RENNELLIANA

Rhipidura rennelliana Mayr
Rhipidura rennelliana Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 486, p. 25—Rennell Island.
Solomon Islands: Rennell Island.

RHIPIDURA SPILODERA

Rhipidura spilodera verreauxi Marié
Rhipidura verreauxi Marié, 1870, Actes Soc. Linnéenne Bordeaux, **27,** p. 326—New Caledonia.
New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (Lifou and Maré; accidental on Uvea).

Rhipidura spilodera spilodera Gray
Rhipidura spilodera G. R. Gray, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **5,** p. 330—Vanua Levu (= Vanua Lava), Banks Islands.
Rhipidura sancta Sharpe, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 29—Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.
Central and northern New Hebrides, from Efate north, and Banks Islands (Gaua = Lakon or Santa Maria, Vanua Lava).

Rhipidura spilodera layardi Salvadori
Rhipidura albogularis Layard, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 29, 434—Ovalau.
Rhipidura layardi Salvadori, 1877, Ibis, p. 143. New name for *Rhipidura albogularis* Layard, 1876, preoccupied by *Muscicapa (Muscylva) albogularis* Lesson, 1832.
Fiji Islands: Ovalau, Viti Levu.

Rhipidura spilodera erythronota Sharpe
Rhipidura erythronota Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 337, pl. 10, fig. 1—Vanua Levu, Fiji Islands.
Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu and neighboring islands.

Rhipidura spilodera rufilateralis Sharpe
Rhipidura rufilateralis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 337, pl. 10, fig. 2—Taveuni, Fiji Islands.
Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

RHIPIDURA NEBULOSA

Rhipidura nebulosa nebulosa Peale

Rhipidura nebulosa Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped., **8,** p. 99—Upolu, Samoa.

Western Somoa: Upolu.

Rhipidura nebulosa altera Mayr

Rhipidura nebulosa altera Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 13—Savaii, Samoa.

Western Samoa: Savaii.

RHIPIDURA BRACHYRHYNCHA

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha brachyrhyncha Schlegel

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **4,** p. 42—interior of Vogelkop = Arfak Mountains, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 129.

Rhipidura rufa Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 923—Arfak Mountains.

Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha devisi North

Rhipidura albicauda De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 375—no locality; Mt. Scratchley, southeastern New Guinea, suggested by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 129.

Rhipidura De Visi North, 1897, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **22,** p. 444. New name for *Rhipidura albicauda* De Vis, 1897, preoccupied by *Rhipidura albicauda* North, 1895.

Rhipidura laetiscapa De Vis, 1898, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1896–97), p. 83—Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea; altitude 11,100 feet.

Rhipidura montana Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 92—Mt. Albert Edward, southeastern New Guinea.

Weyland, Gauttier, Oranje, Sepik, Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

RHIPIDURA PERSONATA

Rhipidura personata Ramsay

Rhipidura personata Ramsay, 1876, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1,** p. 43—"Fiji Islands" = Kandavu, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 487.

Fiji Islands: Kandavu.

RHIPIDURA DEDEMI[1]

Rhipidura dedemi van Oort
Rhipidura dedemi van Oort, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., **34,** p. 62—Kairatu, western Ceram.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram (mountains).

RHIPIDURA SUPERFLUA

Rhipidura superflua Hartert
Rhipidura superflua Hartert, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 32—Mt. Mada, Buru; altitude 3,000 feet.
Southern Moluccas: Buru (mountains).

RHIPIDURA TEYSMANNI

Rhipidura teysmanni teysmanni Büttikofer
Rhipidura teysmanni Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 80—Macassar (= Makasar), Celebes.
Mt. Lompobatang, southwestern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni toradja Stresemann
Rhipidura rufifrons toradja Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., **39,** p. 45—Latimodjong Mountains, south-central Celebes; altitude 2,200 meters.
Mountains of central and southeastern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni coomansi van Marle
Rhipidura teysmanni coomansi van Marle, 1940, Limosa, **13,** p. 69—Sopoetan (= Soputan), Minahasa, northern Celebes; altitude 1,500 meters.
Minahasa, northern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni sulaensis Neumann
Rhipidura teijsmanni [sic] *sulaensis* Neumann, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59,** p. 93—Taliabu, Sula.
Taliabu, Sula Islands, east of Celebes.

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[1] The species *dedemi, superflua, teysmanni,* and *lepida* form a superspecies while *rufidorsa, dahli, matthiae,* and *malaitae* form a second superspecies. These two superspecies together with *opisthery-thra, rufifrons,* and *personata* all belong to the *rufifrons* species group. All these species are closely related, but owing to pronounced divergence among the species and some secondary overlaps they hardly qualify as a single superspecies.—E. M.

RHIPIDURA LEPIDA

Rhipidura lepida Hartlaub and Finsch
Rhipidura lepida Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 6—Palau Islands.
Micronesia: Palau Islands.

RHIPIDURA OPISTHERYTHRA

Rhipidura opistherythra Sclater
Rhipidura opistherythra P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 197—Larat and Maru, Tenimber (= Tanimbar).
Tanimbar Archipelago.

RHIPIDURA RUFIDORSA

Rhipidura rufidorsa rufidorsa Meyer
Rhipidura rufidorsa A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **70,** pt. 1, p. 200—Passim, Rubi, Geelvink Bay, and Ansus, Jobi (= Japen) Island.
Rhipidura rufidorsa nova Mathews, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 92—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.
Misool, Japen, and western New Guinea, east in the south to the Fly River, in the north at least to the Schrader Mountains, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews
Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews, 1928, Novit. Zool., **34,** p. 373—Kumusi River, southeastern New Guinea.
North coast of southeastern New Guinea between the Kumusi River and Collingwood Bay.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand
Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 991, p. 9—Kubuna, southeastern New Guinea.
South coast of southeastern New Guinea.

RHIPIDURA DAHLI

Rhipidura dahli dahli Reichenow
Rhipidura dahli Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., **5,** p. 7—Ralum, New Britain.
Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain and Umboi (? subspecies).

Rhipidura dahli antonii Hartert
Rhipidura dahli antonii Hartert, 1926, Novit. Zool., **33,** p. 141—New Ireland.
Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland.

RHIPIDURA MATTHIAE

Rhipidura matthiae Heinroth
Rhipidura matthiae Heinroth, 1902, Journ. Ornith., **50,** p. 457, pl. 9, fig. 2—St. Matthias (= Mussau) Island.
Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

RHIPIDURA MALAITAE

Rhipidura malaitae Mayr
Rhipidura malaitae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 20—Malaita.
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS

Rhipidura rufifrons celebensis Büttikofer
Rhipidura celebensis Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **15,** p. 79—Makassar, Celebes; error: Kalao, *fide* Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 173.
Tanahdjampea and Kalao, south of Celebes.

Rhipidura rufifrons mimosae Meise
Rhipidura rufifrons mimosae Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., **77,** p. 460—Kalaotoa.
Kalaotoa, south of Celebes.

Rhipidura rufifrons sumbensis Hartert
Rhipidura celebensis sumbensis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 585—Sumba.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba. Doubtfully distinct from *semicollaris.*

Rhipidura rufifrons semicollaris Müller
Rhipidura semicollaris S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 184, note—Timor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores, Sawu, Roti, Timor, Alor, Wetar.

Rhipidura rufifrons elegantula Sharpe
Rhipidura elegantula Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 23—Letti (= Leti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Leti, Moa, Damar.

Rhipidura rufifrons reichenowi Finsch
Rhipidura Reichenowi Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **22,** p. 257, pl. 4, fig. 3—Babber (= Babar) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

Rhipidura rufifrons hamadryas Sclater
Rhipidura hamadryas P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 54—Larat Island, Tanimbar Islands.
Tanimbar Archipelago.

Rhipidura rufifrons dryas Gould
Rhipidura dryas Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 132—Port Essington, north coast of Australia.
Rhipidura mayi Ashby, 1911, Emu, **11,** p. 41—Anson Bay, Northern Territory.
Rhipidura rufifrons parryi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 320—northwestern Australia = Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 186.
Northern Australia from Napier Broome Bay east through Northern Territory to the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria (Watson River, Cape York Peninsula); Melville Island, Truant Island, Groote Eylandt.

Rhipidura rufifrons henrici Hartert
Rhipidura squamata henrici Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 59—Kilsoein (= Kilsuin), Koer (= Kur) Group, Kai Islands.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram Laut, Manggur Group, Kur, Taam; Kai Islands: Little Kai; Aru Islands: Babi.

Rhipidura rufifrons squamata Müller
Rhipidura squamata S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Geschiedenis Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen, Land- Volkenkunde, p. 184, note—Banda, southern Moluccas.
Rhipidura griseicauda Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 924—Waigeo.
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Salawati, Schildpad, and Misool, and Banda Islands.

Rhipidura rufifrons semirubra Sclater
Rhipidura semirubra P. L. Sclater, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 552—Admiralty Islands.
Bismarck Archipelago: Admiralty Islands.

Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons (Latham)

Muscicapa rufifrons Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 50—"Nova Wallia Australi" = Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 487.

Rhipidura rufifrons inexpectata Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 319—Victoria = Dandenong Ranges, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 185.

Rhipidura rufifrons kempi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 320—Cape York, Queensland.

Eastern Australia from Victoria north to the Bunya Mountains, southeastern Queensland. On migration and as winter visitor in northern Queensland and southern New Guinea (Fly River, Gulf of Papua).

Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia North

Rhipidura intermedia North, 1902, Victorian Naturalist, **19,** p. 101—Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland.

Northeastern Queensland from the Seaview Range north to Mt. Amos.

Rhipidura rufifrons torrida Wallace

Rhipidura torrida Wallace, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 477, pl. 28—Ternate; altitude 4,000 feet.

Northern Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Halmahera, Ternate.

Rhipidura rufifrons streptophora Ogilvie-Grant

Rhipidura streptophora Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 25—mouth of the Mimika River, southern New Guinea.

Known only from the type locality.

Rhipidura rufifrons louisiadensis Hartert

Rhipidura louisiadensis Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6,** p. 78—Rossel Island.

Louisiade Archipelago: Rossel and Misima Islands, Bonvouloir Group (East and Hastings); D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson Island.

Rhipidura rufifrons commoda Hartert

Rhipidura rufifrons commoda Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 60—Bougainville.

Northern Solomon Islands: Buka, Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, and adjacent islands.

Rhipidura rufifrons granti Hartert

Rhipidura rufifrons granti Hartert, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **38,** p. 60—Rendova.

Rhipidura harterti Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl. no. 2, p. 149—Rendova. Not *Rhipidura flabellifera harterti* Mathews, 1912.

Central Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Mbava, Ganongga, Narovo (= Simbo), Gizo, Kolombangara, New Georgia, Gatukai, Rendova, and Tetipari.

Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 19—Malaita.

Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Rhipidura rufifrons rufofronta Ramsay

Rhissidura [sic] *rufofronta* Ramsay, 1879 (5 June), Nature, **20,** p. 125—Guadalcanal.

Rhipidura rubrofrontata Ramsay, 1879 (16 June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4,** p. 82—Lango, Guadalcanal.

Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.

Rhipidura rufifrons russata Tristram

Rhipidura russata Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 440—Makira Harbor, San Cristobal.

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 19—Ugi.

Solomon Islands: Ugi.

Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 18—Santa Ana.

Solomon Islands: Santa Ana (Owa Raha).

Rhipidura rufifrons uraniae Oustalet

Rhipidura Uraniae Oustalet, 1881, Bull. Soc. Philomath. Paris, sér. 7, **5,** p. 76—Mariannes = Guam.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam.

Rhipidura rufifrons saipanensis Hartert

Rhipidura saipanensis Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 54—Saipan, Marianne Islands.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Saipan, Tinian.

Rhipidura rufifrons mariae Baker

Rhipidura rufifrons mariae Baker, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **59,** p. 77—Mariiru Point, Rota Island, Marianas Islands.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Rota.

Rhipidura rufifrons versicolor Hartlaub and Finsch
Rhipidura versicolor Hartlaub and Finsch, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 96—Uap (= Yap), Mackenzie Group.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Yap.

Rhipidura rufifrons agilis Mayr
Rhipidura rufifrons agilis Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 17—Santa Cruz.
Santa Cruz Islands: Santa Cruz.

Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae Mayr
Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae Mayr, 1931, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 502, p. 17—Utupua.
Santa Cruz Islands: Utupua.

Rhipidura rufifrons melanolaema Sharpe
Muscylva pectoralis Pucheran, 1853, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Pole Sud, Zool., **3,** Mammifères Oiseaux, p. 75—Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Group.
Rhipidura melanolaema Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 313. New name for *Muscylva pectoralis* Pucheran, 1853, preoccupied by *Leucocirca pectoralis* Jerdon, 1843.
Rhipidura Astrolabi Oustalet, 1881, Bull. Soc. Philomath. Paris, sér. 7, **5,** p. 76—Vanikoro Island.
Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

Rhipidura rufifrons kubaryi Finsch[1]
Rhipidura kubaryi Finsch, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1875), p. 644—Ponape, Senyavin Group.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Ponape.

FAMILY **EOPSALTRIIDAE**[2]

ERNST MAYR

cf. Mayr, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1133, pp. 4–8 (*Microeca-Poecilodryas* group).
Keast, 1958, Rec. Austral. Mus., **24,** pp. 92–105 (Australia).
Officer, 1969, Austral. Flycatchers, pp. 40–72.

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[1] Apparently derived from the *melanolaema* group rather than from *uraniae-versicolor*.—E. M.

[2] Sibley and Ahlquist, 1982, Emu, **82,** pp. 101–105, have shown the genus *Drymodes* (Check-list Birds World, 1964, **10,** pp. 28–30) to belong to the Eopsaltriidae.—E. M.

GENUS MONACHELLA SALVADORI

Monachella Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 82. Type, by monotypy, *Monachella saxicolina* Salvadori.

cf. Orenstein, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** pp. 161–165.

MONACHELLA MUELLERIANA

Monachella muelleriana muelleriana (Schlegel)

Muscicapa Mülleriana Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift Dierkunde (K. Zool. Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra Amsterdam), **4,** p. 40—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Monachella saxicolina Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 83—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Microeca albofrontata Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 304—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas loralis De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 377—southeastern New Guinea.

All New Guinea.

Monachella muelleriana coultasi Mayr

Monachella muelleriana coultasi Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 709, p. 14—Andomgi River, Wide Bay, New Britain; altitude 2,500 feet.

New Britain.

GENUS MICROECA GOULD

Microeca Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 172. Type, by monotypy, *Microeca assimilis* Gould.

Kempia Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 109. Type, by original designation, *Microeca flavigaster* Gould.

Kempiella Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 12. Type, by original designation, *Kempiella kempi* Mathews.

Dikempia Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 73. Type, by original designation, *Microeca? flavovirescens* G. R. Gray.

Devioeca Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **45,** p. 93. Type, by original designation, *Microeca papuana* A. B. Meyer.

cf. Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **100,** pp. 527–530 (generic status).

MICROECA LEUCOPHAEA

Microeca leucophaea leucophaea (Latham)

Sylvia leucophaea Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 55—"Nova Hollandia" = Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 441.

Microeca fascinans auctorum (nec *Loxia fascinans* Latham, 1801).

Microeca fascinans victoriae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 302—Victoria = Parwan, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 166.

Coastal southern and eastern Australia from Adelaide north to central Queensland (Gracemere).

Microeca leucophaea barcoo White

Microeca fascinans barcoo S. A. White, 1917, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia, **41,** p. 455—Cooper Creek.

Central Australia, from Cooper Creek to western New South Wales.

Microeca leucophaea assimilis Gould

Microeca assimilis Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 172—Swan River, Western Australia.

Microeca fascinans howei Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 8—Kow Plains, Victoria.

Southwestern Australia, east to southwestern Northern Territory, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and mallee of Victoria.

Microeca leucophaea pallida De Vis

Micraeca [sic] *pallida* De Vis, 1884, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, **1,** p. 159—Kimberley, mouth of Norman River, northwestern Queensland.

Microeca fascinans subpallida Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 302—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Northern Australia from the Kimberley district (Derby) through northern Northern Territory to northern Queensland (Cape York); birds from the Cairns district are best included in *pallida*.

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri Mayr and Rand

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 814, p. 7—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

Port Moresby area, southeastern New Guinea.

MICROECA FLAVIGASTER[1]

Microeca flavigaster tormenti Mathews

Microeca brunneicauda tormenti Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 58—Point Torment, northwestern Australia.

Northwestern Australia (King Sound to Napier Broome Bay).

Microeca flavigaster flavigaster Gould

Microeca flavigaster Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 132—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Microeca flavigaster melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 39—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Coastal and near-coastal northern Australia from the Ord River east to the McArthur River; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, Pellew Group.

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae Mathews

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 303—Cairns, northern Queensland.

Microeca flavigaster laetissima Rothschild, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **37,** p. 4—Cardwell, Queensland.

Northeastern Queensland from the lower Staaten River, Mt. Surprise, and Mareeba north to Cape York and Torres Strait islands; also coastal lowlands from near Broad Sound north to near Cairns; southeastern New Guinea from Yule Island to the Kemp Welch River.

Microeca flavigaster tarara Rand

Microeca flavigaster tarara Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 3—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, Western Division, Territory of Papua, New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River west to the Mimika River; northern New Guinea between Oro Bay and the Pongani River.

Microeca flavigaster laeta Salvadori

Microeca laeta Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** p. 323—near Wandammen, New Guinea.

Wandammen, west coast of Geelvink Bay, Victor Emanuel Mountains, and Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea.

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[1] *Microeca brunneicauda* Campbell, 1902 = *Pachycephala simplex* Gould, 1843 (Check-list Birds World, 1967, **12,** p. 16); cf. Parker, 1973, Emu, **73,** pp. 23–25.—E. M.

MICROECA HEMIXANTHA

Microeca hemixantha Sclater

Microeca hemixantha P. L. Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 55—Larat and Lutu, Timorlaut = Tanimbar.

Tanimbar Archipelago.

MICROECA GRISEOCEPS

Microeca griseoceps griseoceps De Vis

Microeca griseoceps De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 101—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Kempiella kempi Mathews, 1913, Austral. Avian Rec., **2,** p. 12—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Microeca griseiceps bartoni Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl. no. 2, p. 174—southern slope of Owen Stanley Range; altitude 5,000 feet.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains; also lowlands of southern New Guinea (Oriomo River); northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Microeca griseoceps occidentalis Rothschild and Hartert

Microeca griseiceps occidentalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 471—Warmendi, Arfak Mountains.

Microeca poliocephala Reichenow, 1915, Journ. Ornith., **63,** p. 124—middle Sepik district, New Guinea = Lordberg, Sepik Mountains, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 139.

Sepik, Victor Emanuel, Cyclops, Mamberano (Doormanpad), Weyland, and Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.

MICROECA FLAVOVIRESCENS

Microeca flavovirescens flavovirescens Gray

Microeca? flavovirescens G. R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178—Aru Islands.

Aru Islands and southern New Guinea between the Wassi Kussa River and the Fly River.

Microeca flavovirescens cuicui (De Vis)

Zosterops cuicui De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 384—Boirave, Orangerie Bay.

Misool, Batanta, Waigeo, Japen, and all New Guinea, except the area occupied by *flavovirescens*.

MICROECA PAPUANA

Microeca papuana Meyer

Microeca papuana A. B. Meyer, 1875, Sitzungsber. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden, p. 75—Arfak Mountains.

Leucophantes hypoxanthus Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 920—Arfak Mountains.

Microeca punctata De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 101—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Zosterops laeta De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 385—southeastern New Guinea.

Microeca viridiflava Rothschild and Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club. **11,** p. 26—Mt. Cameron, southeastern New Guinea; altitude 6,500 feet.

Mountains of New Guinea: Vogelkop, central ranges, and Huon Peninsula.

GENUS **EUGERYGONE** FINSCH

Eugerygone Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., **22,** p. 200. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Pseudogerygone rubra* Sharpe.

cf. Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **103,** p. 349 (relationships).

Keast, 1977, Emu, **77,** pp. 228–229 (relationships).

EUGERYGONE RUBRA

Eugerygone rubra rubra (Sharpe)

Pseudogerygone rubra Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 29—northwestern New Guinea = Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 125.

Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Eugerygone rubra saturatior Mayr

Eugerygone rubra saturatior Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** p. 678—Junzaing, Saruwaged Mountains.

Weyland, Gauttier, Nassau, Oranje, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

GENUS **PETROICA** SWAINSON

Petroica Swainson, 1830, Zool. Illustr., ser. 2, pt. 8, pl. 36 and text. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa multicolor* Gmelin.

Miro Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 389. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa longipes* Garnot.

Erythrodryas Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 8 (1 September), plate and text. Type, by subsequent designation (Gould, January 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 112), *Saxicola rodinogaster* Drapiez.

Myiomoira Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa toitoi* Lesson.

Amaurodryas Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, **1**, p. 286. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa vittata* Quoy and Gaimard.

Melanodryas Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, **1**, p. 283. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa cucullata* Latham.

Belchera Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 109. Type, by original designation, *Petroica rosea* Gould.

Littlera Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 109. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa chrysoptera* Quoy and Gaimard = *Petroica phoenicea* Gould.

Whiteornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1**, p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa goodenovii* Vigors and Horsfield.

Nesomiro Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 440. Type, by original designation, *Miro traversi* Buller.

cf. Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, 19 pp.
Fleming, C. A., 1950, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **78**, pp. 14–47, 127–160 (New Zealand).
Flack, 1976, XII Bull. Int. Council Bird Preservation (1975), pp. 146–150 (*traversi*).

PETROICA BIVITTATA

Petroica bivittata bivittata De Vis

Petroeca bivittata De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 376—Mt. Scratchley; altitude 12,200 feet.

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Mt. Hagen.

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 5—northeast of Lake Habbema, Oranje Mountains; altitude 2,850 meters.

Oranje and Nassau Mountains, New Guinea.

PETROICA ARCHBOLDI

Petroica archboldi Rand

Petroica archboldi Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 5—Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains, New Guinea; altitude 4,100 meters.

Known only from the type locality.

PETROICA MULTICOLOR

Petroica multicolor campbelli Sharpe

Petroeca campbelli Sharpe, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 22—Western Australia = near Albany, Western Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 82.

Southwestern Australia.

Petroica multicolor boodang (Lesson)

Muscicapa boodang Lesson, 1838, in Bougainville, Journ. Navigation Thétis Espérance, **2** (1837), p. 322—Sydney, New South Wales.

Petroeca leggii Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 165—Tasmania.

Petroeca leggii halmaturina A. G. Campbell, 1906, Emu, **5,** p. 140—Kangaroo Island.

Petroica multicolor frontalis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 303—Victoria = Parwan, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 167.

Petroica multicolor samueli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 89—Kangaroo Island.

Eastern Australia, from southern South Australia through Victoria and New South Wales to southern Queensland; Kangaroo Island and Tasmania.

Petroica multicolor multicolor (Gmelin)

Muscicapa multicolor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 944; based on "Red-bellied Flycatcher" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 343, pl. 50—Norfolk Island.

Norfolk Island.

Petroica multicolor pusilla Peale

Petroica pusilla Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped., **8,** p. 93—Upolu, Samoan Islands.

Western Samoa: Upolu and Savaii.

Petroica multicolor kleinschmidti Finsch

Petroica kleinschmidti Finsch, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1875), p. 643—Viti Levu, Fiji.

Fiji Islands: Viti Levu, Vanua Levu.

Petroica multicolor taveunensis Holyoak
Petroica multicolor taveunensis Holyoak, 1979, Emu, **79,** p. 14—Taveuni.
Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Petroica multicolor becki Mayr
Petroica multicolor becki Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 5—Kandavu.
Fiji Islands: Kandavu.

Petroica multicolor similis Gray
Petroica similis G. R. Gray, 1860, Cat. Birds Tropical Islands Pacific (1859), p. 15—Aneityum, New Hebrides.
New Hebrides: Aneityum, Tana.

Petroica multicolor cognata Mayr
Petroica multicolor cognata Mayr, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 986, p. 3—Erromanga Island, southern New Hebrides.
New Hebrides: Eromanga.

Petroica multicolor feminina Mayr
Petroica multicolor feminina Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 8—Mai (= Emae) Island, New Hebrides.
New Hebrides: Efate, Emae.

Petroica multicolor ambrynensis Sharpe
Petroica ambrynensis Sharpe, 1900, Ibis, p. 341—Ambryn (= Ambrym), New Hebrides.
New Hebrides: Tongoa, Lopevi, Paama, Ambrym, Aoba, Espíritu Santo; Banks Islands: Meralab, Gaua (= Lakon and Santa María).

Petroica multicolor soror Mayr
Petroica multicolor soror Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 9—Vanua Lava, Banks Islands.
Banks Islands: Vanua Lava.

Petroica multicolor polymorpha Mayr
Petroica multicolor polymorpha Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 11—San Cristobal Island, Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Petroica multicolor dennisi Cain and Galbraith
Petroica multicolor dennisi Cain and Galbraith, 1955, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **75,** p. 93—Guadalcanal (mountains).
Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.

Petroica multicolor kulambangrae Mayr

Petroica multicolor kulambangrae Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 16—Kulambangara Island, Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

Petroica multicolor septentrionalis Mayr

Petroica multicolor septentrionalis Mayr, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 714, p. 14—Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

PETROICA GOODENOVII

Petroica goodenovii (Vigors and Horsfield)

Muscicapa goodenovii Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** p. 245—south coast of New Holland = South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 304.

Petroeca ramsayi Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 172—Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia.

Petroica goodenovii alexandrae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 305—Alexandria, Northern Territory.

Petroica goodenovii quoyi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 305—New South Wales = Narawa, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 169.

Petroica goodenovii ruficapilla Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 305—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.

Through the savanna and mulga areas of the southern two thirds of Australia. Migratory, breeding in southern parts of range.

PETROICA PHOENICEA

Petroica phoenicea Gould

Petroica phoenicea Gould, 1837 (1 January), Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. 7, fig. 2, and text; 1837 (20 February), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1836), p. 105—New Holland = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 449.

Petroica phoenicea albicans Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 304—Victoria = Bayswater, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 168.

Petroica chrysoptera addenda Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 89—New South Wales = Goulburn, New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 168.

Littlera phoenicea tasmanica Mathews, 1922, Austral Avian Rec., **5,** p. 5—Tasmania.

Eastern Australia from the Clarence River, New South Wales, to Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia; islands of Bass Strait, Tasmania.

PETROICA ROSEA[1]

Petroica rosea Gould

Petroica rosea Gould, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839), p. 142—Hunter River, New South Wales.

Belchera rosea queenslandica Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 59—northern Queensland.

Rain forests of eastern Australia from the Bunya Mountains, southern Queensland, to Melbourne, Victoria; wintering to eastern South Australia.

PETROICA RODINOGASTER

Petroica rodinogaster (Drapiez)

Saxicola Rodinogaster Drapiez, 1819, Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys., Brussels, **2,** p. 341, pl. 29—Maria Island, Tasmania.

Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 304—Victoria = Gippsland, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 168.

Tasmania, Flinders Island, King Island; partly wintering in Victoria, southeastern New South Wales, and southeastern South Australia.

PETROICA CUCULLATA

Petroica cucullata cucullata (Latham)

Muscicapa cucullata Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 51—"Nova Hollandia" = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 450.

Petroica cucullata vigorsi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 305—Victoria = Frankston, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 170.

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[1] *P. rosea* and *rodinogaster* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Petroica cucullata westralensis Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 306—Perth, southwestern Australia.

Dry savannas and mulga areas from southwestern Australia to Victoria and New South Wales.

Petroica cucullata picata (Gould)

Melanodryas picata Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, **1,** p. 285—northwestern Australia.

Petroica cucullata subpicata Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 306—Northern Territory = Alexandria, Northern Territory, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 170.

Petroica cucullata melvillensis Zietz, 1914, South Austral. Ornith., **1,** p. 15—Melville Island.

Northern Australia, from northern Western Australia and Melville Island to the interior of Queensland.

PETROICA VITTATA[1]

Petroica vittata (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscicapa vittata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont Durville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 173, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 3, fig. 2—"le port du Roi-Georges, a la Nouvelle-Hollande"; error: Tasmania.

Amaurodryas vittata bassi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 92—Cape Barren Island, Bass Strait.

Amaurodryas vittata kingi Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 92—King Island, Bass Strait.[2]

Tasmania, Cape Barren, Flinders, and King Islands.

PETROICA MACROCEPHALA

Petroica macrocephala toitoi (Lesson)

Muscicapa toïtoï Lesson, 1828, Man. Ornith., **1,** p. 188—New Zealand.

North Island, New Zealand, and adjacent islands: Hen and Chickens, Little and Great Barrier, and Kapiti.

Petroica macrocephala macrocephala (Gmelin)

Parus macrocephalus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 1013; based on "Great-headed Titmouse" of Latham, 1783, General Synop. Birds, **2**, p. 557—Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand, *ex* Latham.

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[1] Tasmanian representative of *P. cucullata.*—E. M.

[2] Possibly a valid subspecies.—E. M.

Miro Dieffenbachii G. R. Gray, 1843, in Dieffenbach, Travels New Zealand, **2**, p. 191—Chatham Islands; error: type, in British Museum (Natural History), from South Island, New Zealand, *fide* C. A. Fleming, 1950, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **78**, p. 36.

Turdus minutus J. R. Forster, 1844, Descr. Animal. Itinere Maris Australis Terras, p. 83—South Island.

South Island, New Zealand, Stewart Island and outlying islands.

Petroica macrocephala chathamensis Fleming

Petroica macrocephala chathamensis C. A. Fleming, 1950, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **78**, p. 36—Rangatira (= Southeast) Island, Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands.

Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi (Rothschild)

Miro dannefaerdi Rothschild, 1894, Novit. Zool., **1**, p. 688—Snares Islands.

Snares Islands.

Petroica macrocephala marrineri (Mathews and Iredale)

Myiomoira macrocephala marrineri Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 436—Auckland Islands.

Auckland Islands.

PETROICA AUSTRALIS[1]

Petroica australis longipes (Garnot)

Muscicapa longipes Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, **1**, livr. 3, pl. 19, fig. 1 (18 April); 1829, **1**, livr. 13, p. 594 (21 November)—Bay of Islands, North Island.

North Island, New Zealand; Little Barrier and Kapiti Islands.

Petroica australis australis (Sparrman)

Turdus australis Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsonianum, pt. 3, no. 69—Dusky Sound, South Island.

Turdus ochrotarsus J. R. Forster, 1844, Descr. Animal. Itinere Maris Australis Terras, p. 82—South Island.

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[1] *P. australis* and *traversi* are sometimes placed in a separate genus or subgenus *Miro*.—E. M.

Miro bulleri Buller (*ex* Sharpe MS), 1906, Suppl. Birds New Zealand, **2,** p. 123—Karamea Saddle, South Island.

South Island, New Zealand.

Petroica australis rakiura Fleming

Petroica (*Miro*) *australis rakiura* C. A. Fleming, 1950, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **78,** p. 141—Jacques Lee Island, off east coast of Stewart Island.

Stewart Island, New Zealand.

PETROICA TRAVERSI

Petroica traversi (Buller)

Miro traversi Buller, 1872, Birds New Zealand, p. 123—Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands: Mangere, Rangatira (South East).

Genus **TREGELLASIA** Mathews

Tregellasia Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Eopsaltria capito* Gould.

TREGELLASIA CAPITO

Tregellasia capito capito (Gould)

Eopsaltria Capito Gould, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1851), p. 285—Brisbane River, "New South Wales" (i. e., Queensland).

Northeastern New South Wales (Williams River) north to the Blackall and Great Dividing Ranges, southeastern Queensland.

Tregellasia capito nana (Ramsay)

Eopsaltria nana Ramsay, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2,** p. 372—Dalrymple's Gap, near Cardwell, Queensland.

Tregellasia capito barroni Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 59—Barron River, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland from Cardwell to the Cooktown district (Cedar Bay); Hinchinbrook Island.

TREGELLASIA LEUCOPS

Tregellasia leucops leucops (Salvadori)

Leucophantes leucops Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 192 (i. e., 921)—Profi and Mori (= Mt. Moari), Arfak Mountains.

Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

Tregellasia leucops mayri (Hartert)

Poecilodryas leucops mayri Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 67—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula.

Wandammen and Weyland Mountains (part), New Guinea.

Tregellasia leucops nigroorbitalis (Rothschild and Hartert)

Poecilodryas leucops nigro-orbitalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 497—Snow Mountains (Utakwa River).

Southern slope of Nassau and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

Tregellasia leucops heurni (Hartert)

"Poecilodryas" leucops heurni Hartert, 1932, Nova Guinea, **15** (Zool.), p. 467—Doormanpadbivak, Mamberano Mountains.

Weyland Mountains (part), and mountains on the upper Mamberano River, New Guinea.

Tregellasia leucops nigriceps (Neumann)

Poecilodryas leucops nigriceps Neumann, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **15,** p. 237—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

Victor Emanuel Mountains and southern slope of Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

Tregellasia leucops melanogenys (Meyer)

Poecilodryas melanogenys A. B. Meyer, 1894, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **4** (1892–93), no. 3, p. 12—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula; altitude ca. 800 meters.

Poecilodryas salvadorii Madarász, 1900 (January), Ornith. Monatsber., **8,** p. 1—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula. Nec *Poecilodryas cyaneus salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert, 1900 (November), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 26.

Hills of northern New Guinea from the Cyclops Mountains to the Aicora River. Birds from the Herzog Mountains are somewhat intermediate between this and the following form.

Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard

Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1577, p. 2—Kubor Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea; altitude ca. 6,000 feet.

Eastern New Guinea: Kubor and Wahgi Mountains and Aroa River area.

Tregellasia leucops albifacies (Sharpe)

Poecilodryas albifacies Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** p. 318—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea = Chogeri (Sogeri) district, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 141, 224.

Monachella viridis De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 101—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, west to the Port Moresby area and on the north coast as far as the Mambare River (Hydrographer Mountains).

Tregellasia leucops auricularis (Mayr and Rand)

Microeca leucops auricularis Mayr and Rand, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 814, p. 7—Wuroi, Oriomo River, southern New Guinea (lowlands).

Known only from the unique type.

Tregellasia leucops albigularis (Rothschild and Hartert)

Poecilodryas leucops albigularis Rothschild and Hartert, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14,** p. 459—Cape York, Queensland.

Tregellasia leucops paira Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 59—Paira, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland: Cape York Peninsula, south to Rocky Scrub.

GENUS **EOPSALTRIA** SWAINSON

Eopsaltria Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, **2** (1831), p. 492. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla australis* J. White.

Quoyornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 111. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa georgiana* Quoy and Gaimard.

cf. Ford, 1963, Emu, **62,** pp. 241–248 (*australis*, Western Australia).

Ford, 1971, Emu, **71,** pp. 105–108 (*australis*, *georgiana*, Western Australia).

Ford, 1979, Emu, **79,** pp. 103–106 (*australis*, *griseogularis*).

EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS

Eopsaltria australis griseogularis Gould

Eopsaltria griseogularis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 2—Swan River, Western Australia.

Eopsaltria griseogularis quoyi Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 299—Albany, southwestern Australia.

Eopsaltria griseogularis wongani Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 299—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia; known only from the Darling Range, Swan River coastal plain, and the extreme southwestern corner, eastward grading into *rosinae.*

Eopsaltria australis rosinae (Mathews)

Pachycephala australis rosinae Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 317—Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

From a line joining Cliff Head, Wongan Hills, Kellerberrin, and Ravensthorpe, Western Australia, east to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Eopsaltria australis viridior (Mathews)

Pachycephala australis viridior Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 316—Victoria = Selby, Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 183.

From Millicent, southeastern South Australia, to Victoria.

Eopsaltria australis australis (White)

Motacilla Australis J. White, 1790 (before August), Journ. Voyage New South Wales, p. 239 and pl.—New South Wales.

Todus flavigaster Latham, 1790 (before 9 December), Index Ornith., p. 268—New Holland = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 684.

Muscicapa flavigastra Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 52—New Holland = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, Syst. Avium Australasianarum, p. 684.

Eastern New South Wales, north to Newcastle.

Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhoa Gould

Eopsaltria chrysorrhos [sic] Gould, 1869, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **4,** p. 109—eastern New South Wales.

Northeastern New South Wales and southern Queensland (east of the Great Dividing Range) north to Mackay and Bowen.

Eopsaltria australis magnirostris Gould

Eopsaltria magnirostris Gould (*ex* Ramsay MS), 1869, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **4,** p. 109—Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

Eopsaltria jacksoni W. H. D. Le Souef, 1909, Emu, **9,** p. 70, pl. 3—Herberton Range, Queensland.

Northeastern Queensland: Atherton, Cairns, Cooktown.

Eopsaltria australis austina Mathews

Eopsaltria australis austina Mathews, 1914, Emu, **14,** p. 60—Cobbora (Talbaagah River), New South Wales.

Interior of central and northern New South Wales.

Eopsaltria australis coomooboolaroo Campbell

Eopsaltria coomooboolaroo A. J. Campbell, 1913, Emu, **12,** p. 191—Coomooboolaroo, Queensland.

Interior of south-central Queensland: Carnarvon Range and Duaringa.

EOPSALTRIA FLAVIVENTRIS

Eopsaltria flaviventris Sharpe

Eopsaltria flavigastra J. Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, **2,** p. 392—New Caledonia.

Eopsaltria flaviventris Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, **4,** p. 315. New name for *Eopsaltria flavigastra* J. Verreaux and Des Murs, preoccupied by *Todus flavigaster* Latham or *Muscicapa flavigastra* Latham.

New Caledonia.

EOPSALTRIA GEORGIANA

Eopsaltria georgiana (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscicapa georgiana Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 175, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 3, fig. 4—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Eopsaltria leucogaster Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19—Western Australia = Perth, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 176.

Quoyornis georgianus warreni Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 59—Warren River, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern corner of Australia, in patches north to the Geraldton district.

Genus **PENEOENANTHE** Mathews

Peneoenanthe Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 273. Type, by original designation, *Eopsaltria leucura* Gould.

PENEOENANTHE PULVERULENTA

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta pulverulenta (Bonaparte)

Myiolestes pulverulentus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 358—New Guinea = Utanata River, southern New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 143.

Poecilodryas cinerea Sharpe, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** p. 25—"Noisaroe, Arfak Mountains" = Geelvink Bay, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 143.

Quoyornis leucurus mimika Mathews, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 25—Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea.

Southern New Guinea from Killerton Island (near East Cape) in the east to the Utanata River in the west; northern New Guinea from the middle Sepik River west to Geelvink Bay.

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta leucura (Gould)

Eopsaltria leucura Gould, 1869 (1 August), Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 5, pl. and text—Cape York district.

Eopsaltria leucura Gould, 1869 (August), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **4,** p. 108—Cape York district.

Pachycephala leucura normani Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 93—Norman River, northeastern Queensland.

Aru Islands and northeastern Queensland from Cape York south on the west coast to the Norman River, on the east coast to Cardwell.

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta alligator (Mathews)

Pachycephala leucura alligator Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 312—Alligator River, Northern Territory.

Pachycephala leucura greda Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 40—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Coastal Northern Territory, from the Darwin district east to the McArthur River; Melville and Bickerton Islands.

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps (Hartert)

Poecilodryas cinereiceps Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12,** p. 231—island near Hampton Harbour, midwestern Australia.

Pachycephala leucura connectens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 312—Point Torment; error: Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 274.

Midwestern Australia north to Kimberley.

GENUS **POECILODRYAS** GOULD[1]

Poecilodryas Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, **1,** p. 287. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** pp. 240, 242), *Petroica? cerviniventris* Gould.

Leucophantes P. L. Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 691. Type, by monotypy, *Leucophantes brachyurus* P. L. Sclater.

Megalestes Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 769. Type, by original designation, *Megalestes albonotatus* Salvadori.

Gennaeodryas Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 186. Type, by original designation, *Eopsaltria placens* Ramsay.

Plesiodryas Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 185. New name for *Megalestes* Salvadori, 1876, preoccupied by *Megalestes* Selys-Longchamps, 1862.

POECILODRYAS BRACHYURA

Poecilodryas brachyura brachyura (Sclater)

Leucophantes brachyurus P. L. Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 691, pl. 53—Hatam, Arfak Mountains; error: Andai, northwestern New Guinea, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 142.

Vogelkop, Wandammen Mountains, and Weyland Mountains, western New Guinea.

Poecilodryas brachyura albotaeniata (Meyer)

Amaurodryas albotaeniata A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 498—Jobi (= Japen) Island.

Japen, Geelvink Bay, and northern New Guinea (Mamberano River).

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[1] Erroneously described as *Poecilodryas*: *Poecilodryas modesta* De Vis, 1894 = *Pachycephala modesta modesta* (De Vis) (Check-list Birds World, 1967, **12,** p. 14); *Poecilodryas caniceps* De Vis, 1897 = *Pachycephala schlegelii obscurior* Hartert, 1896 (Check-list, 1967, **12,** p. 32); *Poecilodryas loralis* De Vis, 1897 = *Monachella muelleriana muelleriana* (Schlegel), 1871; *Poecilodryas nitida* De Vis, 1897 = *Monarcha chrysomela nitida* (De Vis); *Poecilodryas caniceps pectoralis* van Oort, 1910 = *Pachycephala lorentzi* Mayr, 1931 (Check-list, 1967, **12,** p. 31).—E. M.

Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi Ogilvie-Grant

Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl. no. 2, p. 163—northern New Guinea = near Humboldt Bay, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 142.

Northern New Guinea from Humboldt Bay to the Sepik River.

POECILODRYAS HYPOLEUCA

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini Stresemann and Paludan

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38,** p. 157—Waigeo.

Waigeo.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca hypoleuca (Gray)

Petroica hypoleuca G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155—Dorey (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

Poecilodryas minor A. B. Meyer, 1885, Sitzungsber. Abh. Naturwissen. Gesell. Isis Dresden (1884), Abh., p. 27—western New Guinea = Karons, Vogelkop, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 142.

Misool, Salawati; northwestern New Guinea to the head of Geelvink Bay, and southern New Guinea east at least to the Port Moresby district.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca hermani Madarász

Poecilodryas hermani Madarász, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **3,** p. 47—Finisterrre Mountains, eastern New Guinea = Bongu, eastern Astrolabe Bay, *fide* Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 142, 224.

Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River at least to the upper Watut River (Morobe district).

POECILODRYAS PLACENS

Poecilodryas placens (Ramsay)

Eopsaltria placens Ramsay, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 272—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas flavicincta Sharpe, 1879 (for April), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, **3,** p. 313—interior of southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas placens steini Hartert and Paludan, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21,** p. 211—lower Menoo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

Poecilodryas placens clara Stresemann and Paludan, 1937, Ornith. Monatsber., **45,** p. 86. New name for *Poecilodryas placens steini* Hartert and Paludan, 1936, preoccupied by *Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932.

Probably widespread in New Guinea, but so far recorded only from a few widely separated localities: south coast of southeastern New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, Lake Kutubu, head of Geelvink Bay, Onin Peninsula, Batanta.

POECILODRYAS ALBONOTATA

Poecilodryas albonotata albonotata (Salvadori)

Megalestes albonotatus Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7** (1875), p. 770—Arfak Mountains.

Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris Rothschild and Hartert

Poecilodryas (*Megalestes*) *albonotata griseiventris* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., **20,** p. 496—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains; altitude to 5,000 feet.

Weyland Mountains, Wissel Lakes district, and Snow Mountains east to the Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Poecilodryas albonotata correcta Hartert

Poecilodryas albonotatus correctus Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 68—Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Huon Peninsula.

POECILODRYAS SUPERCILIOSA

Poecilodryas superciliosa cerviniventris (Gould)

Petroica? cerviniventris Gould, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 221—Victoria River, northwestern Australia.

Pachycephala superciliosa belcheri Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 40—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Poecilodryas superciliosa derbyii Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 75—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Poecilodryas superciliosa gregori Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 93—Gregory River, western Queensland.

From Kimberley (Fitzroy River), northwestern Australia, to the Gregory River, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Poecilodryas superciliosa superciliosa (Gould)

Petroica superciliosa Gould, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1846), p. 106—near Burdekin Lakes, north-central Queensland.

Poecilodryas superciliosa yorki Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 83—Cape York, Queensland.

Queensland, from Cape York to Rockhampton.

GENUS PENEOTHELLO MATHEWS

Peneothello Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 185. Type, by original designation, *Poecilodryas? sigillata* De Vis.

Papualestes Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, **8,** p. 186. Type, by original designation, *Myiolestes cyanus* Salvadori.

Labeothello Iredale, 1956, Birds New Guinea, **2,** p. 22. Type, by original designation, *Poecilodryas sylvia* Ramsay.

PENEOTHELLO SIGILLATUS

Peneothello sigillatus saruwagedi (Mayr)

Poecilodryas sigillata saruwagedi Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** p. 680—Mongi Busu, Saruwaged Mountains.

Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

Peneothello sigillatus sigillatus (De Vis)

Poecilodryas? sigillata De Vis, 1890, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1888–89), p. 59—Mt. Victoria, southeastern New Guinea.

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea, west to the Central Highlands (Mt. Michael, Mt. Karimui).

Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard

Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1577, p. 4—Summit Camp, Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, New Guinea; altitude 11,000 feet.

Highlands of Mt. Hagen and Star Mountains, New Guinea; probably also Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Peneothello sigillatus quadrimaculatus (van Oort)

Poecilodryas quadrimaculatus van Oort, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., **32,** p. 213—Hellwig Mountains; altitude 2,600 meters.

Nassau and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

PENEOTHELLO CRYPTOLEUCUS

Peneothello cryptoleucus cryptoleucus (Hartert)

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 67—Lehuma, Arfak Mountains.

Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Peneothello cryptoleucus albidior (Rothschild)

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus albidior Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 263—Gebroeders Range, Weyland Mountains; altitude 6,000 feet.

Weyland, Gauttier, and Nassau Mountains, New Guinea.

PENEOTHELLO CYANUS

Peneothello cyanus cyanus (Salvadori)

Myiolestes? cyanus Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 84—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Peneothello cyanus atricapilla (Hartert and Paludan)

Poecilodryas cyana atricapilla Hartert and Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42,** p. 45—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains; altitude, 1,300 meters.

Wandammen, Weyland, Cyclops Mountains, and mountains of central New Guinea: Nassau, Mamberano, Oranje, Victor Emanuel.

Peneothello cyanus subcyaneus (De Vis)

Poecilodryas subcyanea De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 377—mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas cyanus salvadorii Rothschild and Hartert, 1900 (November), Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 26—Mt. Cameron, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas cyanopsis Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, **3,** p. 235. New name for *Poecilodryas cyanus salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert, 1900 (November), preoccupied by *Poecilodryas salvadorii* Madarász, 1900 (January).

Central Highlands, mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Huon Peninsula.

PENEOTHELLO BIMACULATUS

Peneothello bimaculatus bimaculatus (Salvadori)

Myiolestes? bimaculatus Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** p. 84—Putat, Arfak Mountains.

Poecilodryas Sylvia Ramsay, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **8,** p. 19—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Tamrau, Arfak, Weyland, and Snow Mountains, and southern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Peneothello bimaculatus vicarius (De Vis)

Poecilodryas vicaria De Vis, 1892, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1890–91), p. 94—Mt. Suckling, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas nigriventris Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 51—lower Mambare River.

Northern coast of southeastern New Guinea from Collingwood Bay (Mt. Suckling) west to the Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg) and the Adelbert Mountains.

Genus **HETEROMYIAS** Sharpe

Heteromyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **4,** p. 239. Type, by monotypy, *Poecilodryas? cinereifrons* Ramsay.

Iredaleornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 127. New name for *Heteromyias* Sharpe, 1879, believed preoccupied by *Heteromyia* Say, 1825.

HETEROMYIAS CINEREIFRONS[1]

Heteromyias cinereifrons (Ramsay)

Poecilodryas? cinereifrons Ramsay, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1875), p. 588—near Cardwell, Rockingham Bay.

Heteromyias cinereifrons athertoni Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 130—Atherton, northern Queensland.

Northern Queensland from Mt. Amos south to the Seaview Range and inland to Ravenshoe.

HETEROMYIAS ALBISPECULARIS

Heteromyias albispecularis albispecularis (Salvadori)

Pachycephala albispecularis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ.

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[1] *H. cinereifrons* and *albispecularis* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Genova, **7** (1875), p. 931—Arfak Mountains.
Mountains of the Vogelkop, New Guinea: Tamrau, Arfak.

Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi Hartert
Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 70—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.
Weyland Mountains and southern slopes of the Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis Rand
Heteromyias albispecularis centralis Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 4—18 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River; altitude 2,150 meters.
Wissel Lakes district and northern slopes of the central ranges from the Idenburg River to the Central Highlands, New Guinea; Gauttier Mountains (? subspecies).

Heteromyias albispecularis armiti (De Vis)
Poecilodryas armiti De Vis, 1894, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1893–94), p. 101—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.
Herzog Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Heteromyias albispecularis atricapilla Mayr
Heteromyias albispecularis atricapilla Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** p. 681—Ogeramnang, Saruwaged Mountains.
Mountains of the Huon Peninsula, eastern New Guinea.

GENUS **PACHYCEPHALOPSIS** SALVADORI

Pachycephalopsis Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **15,** p. 48, note 3. Type, by monotypy, *Pachycephala hattamensis* A. B. Meyer.

PACHYCEPHALOPSIS HATTAMENSIS

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis hattamensis (Meyer)
Pachycephala hattamensis A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wissen., Math.-Naturwissen. Cl., Vienna, **69,** pt. 1, p. 391—Hatam, Arfak Mountains; altitude 3,550 feet.
Mountains of the Vogelkop, New Guinea: Tamrau, Arfak.

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti Hartert
Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 69—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula.

Wandammen Mountains, west coast of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis axillaris Mayr

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis axillaris Mayr, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **51,** p. 59—Utakwa River, Snow Mountains.

Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

PACHYCEPHALOPSIS POLIOSOMA

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma albigularis (Rothschild)

Pachycephala poliosoma albigularis Rothschild, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 260—Gebroeders Range, Weyland Mountains; altitude, 6,000 feet.

Weyland Mountains, New Guinea, and (an isolate) Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma approximans (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pachycephala poliosoma approximans Ogilvie-Grant, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 26—Iwaka River.

Southern slopes of the Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 5—6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River; altitude 2,150 meters.

Northern slopes of the central range, above the Idenburg River, New Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 4—Balim River; altitude 1,600 meters.

Valleys of the Bele and Balim Rivers, north of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hunsteini (Neumann)

Pachycephala poliosoma hunsteini Neumann, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, **15,** p. 237—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

Mountains on the upper Sepik River, New Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma poliosoma Sharpe

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16,** p. 318—Astrolabe Mountains.

Pachycephala strenua De Vis, 1898, Annual Rep. Brit. New Guinea (1896–97), p. 85—? Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hypopolia Salvadori

Pachycephalopsis hypopolia Salvadori, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **14** (no. 360), p. 2—Sattelberg, near Huon Gulf, eastern New Guinea.

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

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ADDENDUM

p. 8. Add to synonomy of *Cettia:*

Antiornis Riley, 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39**, p. 55. Type, by monotypy, *Antiornis grahami* Riley.

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